THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

COPYRIGHT 1936 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, TUESDAY, MAY 5, 1936—VOL. XXVIII, NO. 136

ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON / FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Crime Is Cut At Its Roots By Far West

Social and Governmental Agencies Report Good Progress in Work

New Problems Rise

Goal Is to End Temptation and Increase Opportunities for Careers

Sixteen months ago The Christian Science Monitor conducted a comprehensive survey in the United States and obtained authoritative opinion from abroad on "Preventing the Causes of Crime." A detailed list of proposals for action was published as the résumé of a series of articles.

Today America is taking stock of its crime conditions. The Monitor is therefore publishing, from its chief bureaus, articles tracing progress of the past 16 months against crime and its causes. The first article on the Far West appears today.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—Rooting out the causes of crime is a business that has prospered on the Pacific coast during a period of economic crisis which has demanded vital revaluations.

While some new problems have arisen during recent months, due chiefly to the withdrawal of federal transient relief, encouraging reports have come from most social and governmental agencies handling the war on crime's causes.

Temptations to young people have been minimized with a corresponding lessening of youthful indiscretions, agencies for increasing constructive opportunities for young people have acted in greater volume and efficiency to place young people in useful careers.

Public Opinion Helps

Judge Douglas L. Edmunds, presiding justice of the Los Angeles County Superior Court, has called attention to the speeding up of crime prevention through public opinion's demand for a "cleanup." He complimented all movements which bring into the open the urgent necessity of combating crime's impetus.

Of particular merit he considered the series of penetrating articles on this subject which he recalled reading in The Christian Science Monitor some 17 months ago, together with the guide they furnished any community which may have considered itself in the dark concerning means of "keeping people straight."

Getting at the root of the situation, efforts have been concentrated on eliminating causes of juvenile delinquency through agencies known as "co-ordinating councils."

Started by Vollmer

Started some 16 years ago by August Vollmer, then chief of police of Berkeley, Calif., they have spread with rapidity throughout California and into neighboring states during depression years, fusing the efforts of many up-building social agencies into united effort. Their stress is upon safeguarding the environment of children between five and 17 years of age.

So successful have been these coordinating councils, that the National Probation Association is said to be watching their development in every community where they function, and many advocate their incorporation nationally under supervision of the Children's Bureau.

Police Prevent Crime

In many communities police have actively engaged in the work of preventing the causes of crime.

(Continued on Page 17, Column 4)

Gasoline Tax Aids Boom in Mexican Highway Building

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Highway construction in Mexico is reaching the highest peak of activity the nation ever has known. The recent tax on gasoline has produced sufficient funds to carry out many projects which for years were awaiting approbation. This program also has been aided by a plan made in 1933 whereby the federal and state governments agreed to defray costs on a 50-50 basis.

Among the new highways which are now nearing completion is the Pachuca-Tulancingo road in the State of Hidalgo, which runs through the richest silver region in the country and is expected to bring a new stimulus to this industry by offering better and more rapid means of transportation. It also will form another direct link between Tampico and Mexico City. The project has cost $220,000, Mexican currency, to date.

In the State of Jalisco road building has been carried on intensively since 1933, with particular concentration on the Guadalajara-Mexico City highway, which is expected to rival the Laredo highway when finished. At one point the road will connect with the highway leading to the port of Manzanillo. Another branch will lead to Morelia, capital of the State of Michoacan.

Jalisco roads will cost $600,000 Mexican currency this year as compared with $390,000 last year.

Relief Worker

© Harris & Ewing — THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Mrs. Lula Martin Scott

Regional Director of Women's Activities of the Works Progress Administration in New England

A. F. of L. Backing Is Given New Deal By Green Speech

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 5—William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, today endorsed President Roosevelt's re-election campaign, despite reserved seats on the new-deal bandwagon which his bitter opponents in the labor field had already occupied.

Maryland's primary, held yesterday, gave the protest anti-new deal candidate, Col. Henry Breckinridge the creditable total of 17,262 votes against President Roosevelt's 95,344. It was considered—although all such

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

Hopkins Backs Work Relief Against Dole

'Handouts' to Jobless Is Assailed as Wasteful Aid System

WPA Work Shown

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 5—Describing the question of "work relief vs. the dole" as the crux of America's relief problem at the present time, Harry L. Hopkins, works progress administrator, placed himself squarely on the "work" side of the debate here yesterday.

His stand was backed by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, who declared, "I'm all on Mr. Hopkins' side as far as work and the dole are concerned."

Both were speakers at a luncheon attended by state directors of WPA women's and professional projects. A display of finished work, ranging from men's shirts to talking books for the blind, gave many federal officials their first opportunity to judge the value of these oft-called "boondoggling" projects.

Opposes Handouts

"I am firmly of the opinion," said Mr. Hopkins, "that handing out a basket of groceries week after week to people whose need is due to their failure to find a job is the most wasteful way of spending relief funds and the most outrageous way to treat the unemployed."

"I would like to see the issue of a basket of groceries vs. work debated from one end of the country to the other, and I am going to do some talking on it myself," Mr. Hopkins declared.

"If you lived in England you might argue against a great work program, but not here in America, where there is so much work to be done. In New York, for instance, WPA has completed 343 playgrounds, constructing more in one year than New York had altogether before.

Work to Be Done

"No one dares say these are not useful. We know there is work to be done and people competent to do it. Why spend money and get no return for it except demoralization of the unemployed?

"I don't think work relief per se answers our economic problems, but I hope all of you doing relief work will put your minds on the economical causes and decide poverty is unnecessary in a land of great wealth like this.

"I belong to that school which believes every American citizen has a right to live in a decent house, eat three meals a day and send his children to school. These things can be done and work relief is only part of the answer."

Upholding the Works Progress Administration, Mrs. Roosevelt de-

(Continued on Page 17, Column 2)

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Tuesday, May 5

Deficit—Estimated to Reach $5,966,000,000

Washington—The mercury of Government spending rises ceaselessly, and yesterday it exceeded the $6,000,000,000 mark for the fiscal year. Since July 1, the Treasury reported, the Government has spent $6,017,524,196. Receipts totaled only $3,331,694,814. That means that the Government's balance sheet shows a deficit of $2,655,829,381. The President forecast a deficit by the end of this fiscal year of $3,234,000,000. But this was reckoning without the passage of the bonus bill and the invalidation of the processing taxes. Since these unpredictables occurred, the deficit is now estimated to reach $5,966,000,000 by June 30.

Unorthodox

Despite the financial strain represented by these figures, the Administration is all set to oppose the Frazier-Lemke bill. This measure, slated for early consideration, provides for raising money by the unorthodox process of issuing (under certain conditions) new currency up to $3,000,000,000.

Orthodox

On the other hand the Administration is employing the orthodox methods of taxation to finance the unexpected 1936 expenditures. This is apparent as the New Deal rallies behind the $803,000,000 tax measure, which was argued yesterday before the Senate Finance Committee.

Balkans—Italy's Victory Pushes Entente Plan

Belgrade, Yugoslavia — Italy, whose program toward the Balkans has been "to divide and rule" has ironically furnished the Balkan nations with an inspiration for unprecedented solidarity.

The Balkan Entente—Yugoslavia, Roumania, Turkey and Greece—meeting in conference here, interprets Italy's Ethiopian aggression as symbolical of the general menace small powers must confront from big nations.

Made to Order

Emerging at this meeting is a vigorous realization that small nations must join forces for their security. The Balkan Entente, formulated in Athens in 1934, embracing 55,000,000 people, appears particularly designed to provide security.

The Balkan nations are confronted with benign or hostile interference from, at least, three great nations. They are Italy, Germany and France.

Italy, Chief Foeman

Italy is the principal antagonist of the Entente and the nations individually. Greece and Turkey both have just recently displayed

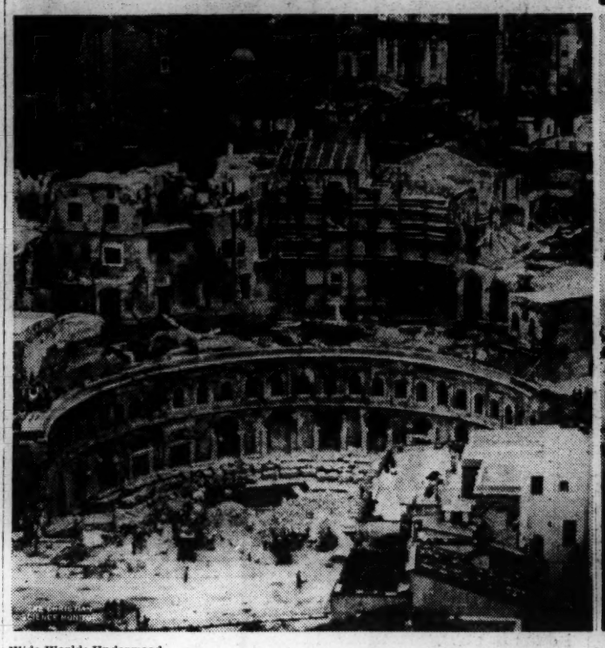
(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

Boston News Today:

Labor Board Gets Finding in Lynn Shoe Case
Life Insurance Company Probe Is Advised
Dual Cape Cod Parkway Proposed Today
Split Contracts Hit by Fin Com Chairman
Chamber Points Out Foreign Trade Value

These and other Boston and New England stories will be found in the local section of this edition.

Victorious Italian Army Enters Ethiopian Capital; Mussolini Extends Empire Over Vast African Tract; Haile Selassie's Army Chiefs Follow Him in Flight



Wide World; Underwood

New Capital Falls to Rome

Ancient Rome Looks Toward Conquered City of Addis Ababa

Harar's Governor Flees, Leaving Country to Aggressors

Organized Resistance To Duce's Force Gone

Problems of Government Face Italy as Ethiopia Falls Before Attack

Copyright, 1936, The Associated Press

ROME, May 5—Premier Mussolini declared tonight "The war is over" and "Ethiopia is Italian."

LONDON, May 5 (AP)—Sir Sidney Barton, British Minister to Ethiopia, reported to the Foreign Office today that a large force of Italian troops in motor trucks entered Addis Ababa this afternoon.

The arrival of the Italians, who had fought their way up from Dessye over difficult mountain roads, had been expected for the last two days.

Addis Ababa itself had been in the throes of rioting by natives who had started marauding through the streets of the capital after Emperor Haile Selassie had fled the country.

Foreigners hoped that the Italians would be able to restore order at once.

Sir Sidney's brief message, transmitted by wireless, stated that large Italian forces had passed the British Legation.

His message concerning the troops followed one earlier in the day in which he reported the United States Legation in Addis Ababa had been evacuated safely, following its embattlement of four days by rioting natives.

Copyright 1936, and All Rights Reserved by the Associated Press

DJIBOUTI, French Somaliland, May 5—The high command of Ethiopia's southern army, last organized military resistance to the Italian campaign of conquest, followed Emperor Haile Selassie into voluntary exile today.

Ras Nasibu, Governor of Harar Province, who held out stubbornly for seven months against the Fascist forces on the Somaliland front, abandoned his defense of Harar, second city of Ethiopia, and fled with members of his general staff.

The Ethiopian officers arrived in this French territory last night and hastened on today to British Somaliland, bound for Berbera, British port about 200 miles southeast of Djibouti, on the Gulf of Aden.

Sanctuary With British

Accompanying the redoubtable Ras Nasibu was Wehib Pasha, former general of the Turkish Imperial Army, who offered his services before the war started and acted as emergency advisor to the Southern Ethiopian Army throughout the campaign.

In turning to British territory for sanctuary, Ras Nasibu accepted the example of his Emperor, who sailed yesterday afternoon with other members of the imperial family aboard the British cruiser Enterprise for Palestine.

The position of French residents in Addis Ababa, where rioting and plundering broke out after the Emperor's departure early Saturday, apparently became more precarious.

Railway Cut

The railway from Addis Ababa to Djibouti—Ethiopia's only modern means of access to the outside world—was cut at Mojjo, 30 miles east of the capital.

This interruption of rail traffic presumably delayed the movement of French Colonial troops who were dispatched to aid 200 refugees in the French Legation at Addis Ababa.

The French Minister to Ethiopia, Paul Bodard, appealing for early assistance and protection, reported that his legation was encircled by bands of native pillagers and that food was growing scarce.

Troops Carry Food

One body of French Colonial troops was dispatched from Djibouti yesterday, bearing food, supplies and munitions for the Addis Ababa Legation.

Another company was directed to proceed to the capital from Diredawa, about half way along the railroad.

More units were stationed at posts on the railway to prevent further native destruction of the property.

While the legation called for quick aid, conflicting reports were received concerning the status of a second band of French refugees, quartered in the Addis Ababa railroad station.

One report said this group was as yet unmolested, while another said nine persons, some of them Europeans, were killed at the station.

U. S. Asks Italy to Protect Foreign Interests

France Hopes to Halt Outright Annexation by Italians

Future in Question

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, May 5—The French Government is authoritatively understood to be formulating an insistent plea to Premier Benito Mussolini, pointing out the imperative necessity of "moderation" in imposing a settlement on Ethiopia.

France could not accept the establishment in Ethiopia of any more absolute Italian regime than that of the French protectorate in Morocco, it is stated in well-informed circles here. At least an appearance of independence must be left to Ethiopia. It is emphasized, and a formula must be found which will avoid completely shattering what is left of the League of Nations.

Will Duce Annex Ethiopia?

The sudden flight of the Negus and the apparently complete collapse of resistance to the Italian occupation has raised serious apprehension in France that Premier Mussolini will attempt to annex Ethiopia outright. Such a solution would be unacceptable to France, as well as to the League and Britain, according to semiofficial statements issued here.

"The Hour Has Come"

An obviously inspired article in The Temps yesterday confirms these semiofficial reports declaring that "the hour has come when it is essential to promote a détente between London and Rome and to seek a solution of the Ethiopian conflict which will conciliate the interests of Italy with the views of England and the moral authority of the League of Nations."

Railroad Vital

Furthermore, French interests in Ethiopia must be respected, it is pointed out here. Ex-Premier Pierre Laval abandoned to Italy the French zone of influence envisaged in the 1906 treaty, but the Djibouti-Addis Ababa railroad remains an important factor, because its prosperity is essential if the port of Djibouti is to survive and Djibouti is a vital naval base for France.

Can Withold Capital

Official circles here often express the opinion that France possesses an important means of pressure on Italy to force Premier Mussolini to renounce outright annexation of Ethiopia. Without capital Italy will be unable to pacify and colonize the country and France will only accord this financial aid if Premier Mussolini is moderate in his attitude.

There is significantly complete silence about sanctions in both Government circles and the press. This is largely due to the uncertain political outlook which has left the present cabinet in the position of a stop-gap Government without real authority.

Emperor Laden With Treasure On Flight From Ethiopian Capital

Copyright 1936 by the Associated Press

EMPEROR HAILE SELASSIE went into exile laden with rich treasures.

When the Ethiopian monarch sailed aboard a British cruiser yesterday for Palestine,, his possessions included the imperial family jewels and many cases of gold bullion, gold coins and silver Maria Theresa thalers. Even six automobiles were listed among the imperial belongings.

The Emperor was reported to have stopped at Diredawa, while coming here by railway from Addis Ababa over the week end, and to have removed all cash from the Treasury and Customs House there.

Ras Nasibub, Wehib Pasha and most of the other Ethiopian chieftains on the southern front came to Djibouti from Diredawa, 25 miles northwest of Harar, on the Addis Ababa-Djibouti Railway.

Their flight was interpreted to mean an absolute collapse of the last vestige of organized Ethiopian opposition to the Italian invasion.

The chieftains rushed aboard the British cruiser Eneterprise for a last conference with Emperor Haile Selassie before he sailed for Palestine.

Italy Celebrates Fall Of Ethiopian Capital

Copyright 1936 by the Associated Press

ROME, May 5—Sirens and bells sounded in Rome late today, summoning the citizens to celebration after the War Ministry received information that Addis Ababa had fallen.

The summons was to the long-expected adunata, or national mass meeting, expected to symbolize Italy's victory over Ethiopia.

In response to the tocsin, half the population of Italy sprang to military and semimilitary formation.

It was the second time since Italy's war with Ethiopia started that Il Duce called on the people to march in military formation to prearranged public plazas and listen to his radioed commands.

First Occasion Cited

The first occasion was Oct. 2, 1935. Speaking to 20,000,000 soldiers, Blackshirts, and members of organizations gathered in military formation in the 7329 cities, towns and villages of the Kingdom he shouted a warning that Italians would push into Ethiopia. Looking straight at the consequences that might ensue he exhorted the nation to be ready to meet military sanctions with "military measures," economic sanctions with the "discipline" of the Italian people.

Today Italians jumped to the "adunata" feeling that the situation in Europe made it equally portentous.

Fealty to Mussolini

A few minutes before the signal was given Fascist headquarters in Rome announced Italians must be ready again to pledge their faith to Mussolini's policies.

Suddenly the ordinary life of every city, town and village was interrupted by the shrieking of whistles, sirens, church bells.

Drums and bugles in military and blackshirt headquarters shrilled and rolled out the summons to arms.

Rome became a medley of crashing iron shutters, slamming windows, rushing feet, and shouted command, as shops, factories, and offices closed.

Uniforms Donned Quickly

In a few minutes silence descended. People in the capital and the other great cities were busy donning their uniforms. For a short space of time the streets were deserted.

The first news of the fall of the Ethiopian capital reached Rome through London, to which Sir Sidney Barton, British Minister to Addis Ababa, had reported the arrival of the Italian troops.

Rome immediately was thrown into great excitement, heightened later by the call to the Adunata. Citizens rushed to their appointed posts by the thousands. The Chamber of Deputies adjourned until tomorrow. When the sirens started sounding, the whole private telephone system of Rome was turned off.

Offices were closed and clerks and managers crowded into busses in the stream of humanity which began flowing toward the Piazza Venezia.

Tens of thousands of flags appeared as if by magic on house and store fronts.

Military Take Positions

First to move out to appointed posts were the military. At every air field pilots and mechanics hastily tuned up their planes. Along the frontiers customs guards moved up at a run to double their patrols. Antiaircraft militia in every city took up their positions.

Federal carabinieri and metropolitan police dog-trotted to places of special assignment. In Rome these police formed triple ranks around the embassies, legations and consulates of nations which have most vigorously carried on sanctions against Italy.

All regular soldiers, no matter where they happened to be spending leave, dashed to their barracks, there to be drawn up in marching equipment and to await Il Duce's orders. Steam was raised on every naval unit, officers and men assembled to be ready for sailing orders.

The first siren blasts and bell tolling lasted 20 minutes.

Rome Tells Washington Its Army Will Do All Possible

Legation Evacuated

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 5 — The United States has reminded Italy of its responsibility under present circumstances to protect the lives and property of foreign residents in Ethiopa. It was not known in Washington whether other governments have yet taken this step.

The American warning was only given out at noon today after it was definitely learned that Italian troops had entered the Ethiopian capital during the late afternoon. It was dispatched by Cordell Hull, secretary of state, yesterday.

Warning Follows Evacuation

The warning became known after the American Legation at Addis Ababa was evacuated with British aid at 11:10 a. m. today, as a result of which the American radio station was regretfully abandoned.

In reply, the Italian Government has promised that "all possible measures" will be taken in Addis Ababa to protect the lives and property of foreigners there "according to the rules of war," as soon as occupation of the city is effected.

Secretary Hull instructed the American Embassy in Rome by cable to inquire of the Italian Government what steps Italy was taking to meet its responsibility to protect as far as possible the lives of foreigners. The Embassy also was instructed to inquire when the Italian Government expected its forces to reach Addis Ababa for that purpose.

A Reciprocal Favor?

The American note served, perhaps indirectly, to make certain that the Italian occupation would not be greatly delayed. In that sense it may have been a reciprocal favor to the British, who had been bearing the chief brunt of protecting foreigners in Addis Ababa, yet were reluctant to urge the Italians to speed their occupation. One Rome radiocast announced that the British had made such an appeal, but that evoked an official British denial.

The situation was rapidly becoming delicate, with the incoming Italian troops not altogether friendly toward the British forces in Addis Ababa, since they considered that the military resistance put up by the Ethiopians was stimulated and outfitted from British sources. It was even speculated that the Italian occupation was being delayed partly to leave the foreigners in Addis Ababa on tenterhooks, if not in graved peril. At any event, the Italian entry has now taken place, and the American insistence on protec-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

Austria's 'Milky Way' Runs Over

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA—Austria, not long ago, was dependent on foreign supplies of milk and other dairy products. Now hundreds of snug little dairy shops dot the cities, and thousands of workers' families obtain "relief-milk" from the country's own dairying surplus, and at a charge of only five cents a liter.

Explanations of the increased production and home consumption have included references to improved dairying methods, efficient pooling and distribution, foreign tariffs checking exports, slump prices on world markets, and "Drink More Milk" propaganda. In addition, however, a quiet contest between cows has been increasing production to such an extent that Austria's "milky way" is running over.

Summa Schachtel (i. e. Box) and Bella were the leaders, and legions of nameless cows have followed suit. With 13,543 kilos of milk, Summa set up a world record in 1932 and has been holding the Austrian title to this day, as far as quantity goes.

But Box has proved a dangerous runner-up by winning the 1933 world championship for quality. This means her 9328 annual kilograms of milk was rich enough to yield 624 kilos of butter, as against 623 kilos churned out of Summa's production. Then there is Bella, the third ace. She was bred by the former President of Austria, Dr. Michael Hainisch, and produced about 100,000 liters of milk during her career.

Italian Press Holds League Must Not Take Part in Peace Terms

ROME, May 5 (AP)—Ethiopia is no longer a member of the League of Nations and military occupation means political possession, informed

(Continued on Page 3, Column 7)

The Monitor Index

Tuesday, May 5, 1936

Aviation Comment	4
Travel Talks	4
The Home Forum	8
Singing Lives [With German Translation]	
Boston and New England News	9-10-11
Boston Events	9
Weather	9
Radio Timetable	10
Arts and Theater Reviews	10
Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers	11
News of Art, Music and the Theater	12
Education Page	13
Financial Pages	14 and 15
Sports Page	16
Daily Features	19
Editorials	20

World's Criticism of Italy's Invasion of Ethiopia Laid to Faulty Explanation

World Criticism of Invasion Laid to Badly Handled Case

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—Italy still complains that the world at large has been given a distorted view of her quarrel with Ethiopia and of the causes which have led to it. Italy herself, however, is largely responsible for this. She handled her case against Ethiopia so badly, both before the League and in the forum of public opinion, that she completely failed to find that support to which she believed herself entitled.

Since in the future peace settlement of the Italo-Ethiopian dispute some consideration will have to be given to Italy's claims for expansion as well as to some of her genuine grievances against her present foe, it is of interest to recapitulate briefly the Italian case.

Claims Set Aside

Italy went to the Paris Peace Conference of 1919 with two treaties bearing the signature of Great Britain and France, the Treaty of London and the Treaty of St. Jean de Maurienne. Under these treaties she was promised, in case of an allied victory, colonial outlets for her expanding population and possibilities for satisfying the growing needs of raw materials of her rapidly developing industries.

At Paris her claims under both these treaties were set aside. As a result of the distribution of mandates over former enemy possessions in Africa alone, Britain was assigned 1,849,203 square kilometers of land with 7,070,000 inhabitants, France 1,379,706 square kilometers with 2,297,000 inhabitants, Belgium 50,000 square kilometers with 3,000,000 inhabitants. Italy, with the stretch of desert between the oases of Ghat and Gadames ceded by France and trans-Jubaland ceded by Britain, acquired 80,000 square kilometers, mostly desert or fever-ridden as is shown by the fact that the total population did not exceed 70,000.

What have been the consequences of this treatment?

Increasing Need

If Italy badly needed colonial expansion before the World War, under postwar conditions such expansion has become a vital necessity. In the 20 years preceding 1914 Italy's growing population had found an outlet in mass emigration to the underpopulated territories of the United States, Canada and South America, to say nothing of the large numbers of Italian workers who found employment in the mines, factories and building trades of Central Europe, France and Belgium. In 1913 over 700,000 Italians emigrated, and the annual average of the prewar years stood around half a million. Their remittances were then the major credit item of Italy's balance of international payments.

Besides this direct outlet, Italian agriculture, and to a minor extent Italian industry could in those years freely export their products to the markets of the world, and though Italy's balance of trade was normally adverse, yet in 1914 she could point to an important and growing export business and she could freely import the raw materials she required. Her financial conditions were then sound. Receipts and payments on international accounts balanced, the lira was quoted at a premium, and on the other side of the Atlantic large and growing bodies of Italian settlers were gradually rising in the economic scale and providing growing markets for Italian products.

Radical Changes

The postwar conditions radically changed this situation. From 1919 to 1921 the differential price which the British Government charged for the coal exported to Italy placed a crushing burden on Italian transport and industries, putting them at a great disadvantage, as compared to those of other countries. Other difficulties of all sorts beset her in securing essential raw materials.

When in 1920 the Italian delegation to the League of Nations Assembly brought this situation to the attention of the League and suggested that access to essential raw materials for all countries should be studied and dealt with by that body, the proposal had a hostile reception from Britain and France, and was disregarded. Then came the anti-emigration laws enacted by the United States, followed by similar action in all parts of the British Empire and in most South American countries. The outlet of emigration, the peaceful substitute for colonial expansion, was thus definitely closed.

With the advent of Fascism the emigration problem was viewed by the Italian Government from a new angle. It was seen that the labor force of the Italian workers is the country's most precious economic asset, and that the moral status and economic well-being of those workers should be its first care. The emigration countries no longer required their services.

Used at Home

Many parts of Italy, more especially the southern provinces and the islands which accounted for a large percentage of emigration, had remained behind-hand in the equipment necessary for economic development—education, roads, water supply, sanitation, land drainage and improvement—and the Fascist Government set to work to remedy these deficiencies. Thousands of schools have been opened, hundreds of miles of roads built or reconditioned, great aqueducts now supply large areas with water, land reclamation has given hundreds of thousands of acres to the peasantry.

Meantime, business men rationalized their plants and factories, trebled the hydroelectric power at the service of industry, adapted production to the needs of the home and foreign markets.

The application of research to agriculture increased the production of wheat; fruit and vegetable cultivation was extended and developed to meet the requirements of the export markets; the canning and packing industries were reorganized and greatly enlarged; transport facilities and market organization were perfected.

A stabilized and stable currency and a reorganized banking system completed the preparations for trade expansion on lines commensurate with national needs.

Ready to Expand

The marked growth of Italy's foreign trade, culminating in 1927-28, was such that had reasonable freedom of international commercial intercourse prevailed, the export of goods could have advantageously replaced the export of services which had been Italy's chief resource in the prewar years.

But this was not to be. A high, virtually meaning an exclusion, protection policy was adopted by the United States. Britain depreciated her currency and then closed her markets. The Ottawa agreements introduced differential tariffs throughout the British Empire. Currency dumping was practiced on a large scale by Japan and other countries. Not content with tariffs, France introduced quotas and prohibitions, followed in this by most of the European countries, and exchange regulations and blocked credits finally demoralized the markets and paralyzed foreign trade.

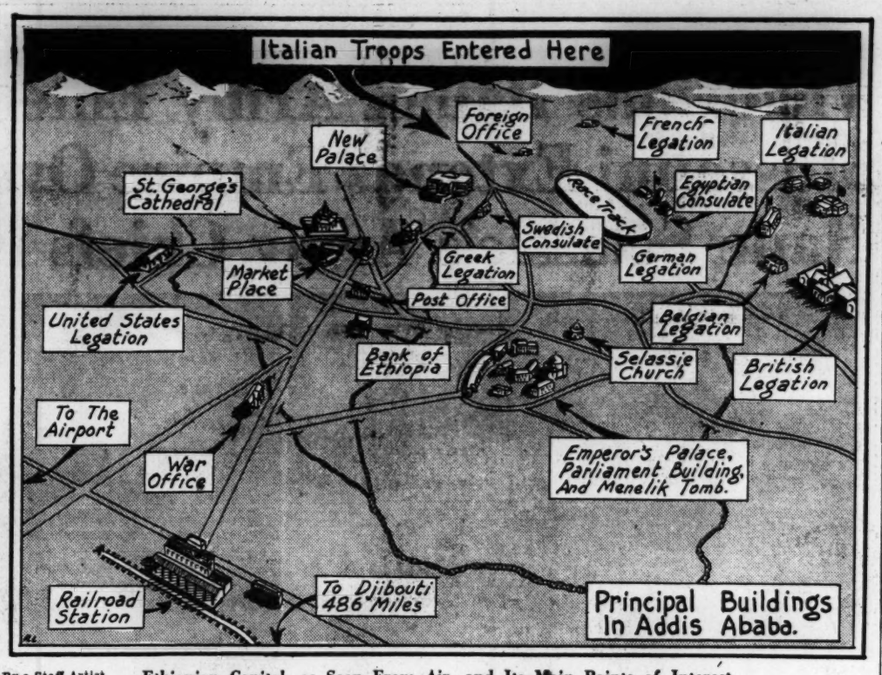
For five years, from 1929 to 1934, Italy held out against the quota and exchange-control system. Her trade policies were based on the maintenance of the most-favored-nation clause. She stood for freedom of trade subject to moderate protection to safeguard essential home industries, and was resolutely opposed to export and import prohibitions.

All in Vain

The Italian Government participated in all the efforts made by the League of Nations and other international organizations in favor of freer trade, a policy which had the whole-hearted support of her delegates. But all was in vain.

The doctrines of exasperated nationalism, economic self-sufficiency, and manipulated currencies prevailed throughout the world, and Italy, however reluctantly, had no choice but to resort to similar measures in self-defense.

But if the doctrine of economic self-sufficiency is to prevail, if the settlement of international accounts by goods and services is ruled out, and if balances must be settled in gold, then the possession of adequate natural resources is a question of life and death for a nation. To deny the right of securing natural resources by colonial expansion to a country so placed, with an expanding population, a rising standard of living and keen national sensibilities, is dangerous in the Italian view. And results, it is pointed out, have confirmed this.



By a Staff Artist — Ethiopian Capital, as Seen From Air, and Its Main Points of Interest

Faulty Zoning Laws Blamed by Planners For Overcrowding

RICHMOND, Va., May 4 (AP)—Delegates to the national conference on planning assembled for informal discussion at a "zoning breakfast" today, preliminary to launching a comprehensive program on the current development of county planning.

Edward M. Bassett, counsel for the New York Zoning Committee, who presided at the breakfast, turned the gavel over to Marshal N. Dana of Portland, Ore., district chairman of the National Resources Committee, for the morning session.

Problems of modern day city housing and zoning occupied the conference yesterday.

Harold S. Buttenheim, editor of The American City, asserted that "even in this year of enlightenment, 1936," regulations in some American cities would permit the housing of 100,000 persons on less than one tenth of a square mile.

"Boondogglers" in emergency relief work were encouraged in cities where there were no city plans or where plans were ignored, S. R. DeBoer, planning consultant of Denver, Colorado, told the approximately 200 delegates.

Charles B. Bennett, Milwaukee city planner, reported that research data on file with the Milwaukee planning commission was a detriment in the selection of that city for a $2,800,000 PWA housing project and a $7,500,000 resettlement administration suburban development.

Arthur C. Comey, assistant professor of city planning at Harvard University, urged zoning of smaller communities to prevent their being "cluttered up with the back alley type of industry."

Film Firms Sponsor Fellowships to Aid College Dramatists

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 5—A "bureau of new plays," sponsored by seven leading American film companies, is to seek new play-writing talent among college students and recent graduates, according to announcement made yesterday by Miss Theresa Helburn, of the Theater Guild. Six prizes of $500 each are to be awarded annually in addition to annual fellowships of $2500 and annual scholarships of $1200, as a means of subsidizing promising writers.

The first manuscripts will be receivable in November. The film companies are to have the opportunity in rotation of financing the production of plays regarded as suitable for stage presentation.

The $500 grants are to be outright awards in classes of plays defined as the best comedy or drama of human relations on a romantic or domestic theme, the best play on a social theme, the best melodrama, the best farce, the best satirical play and the best character play, modern or historic.

In some quarters, the establishment of the awards is regarded as a move by the film producers to ensure a supply to stories in the form of stage material from sources outside the membership of the Dramatists' Guild, which is engaged in a dispute with the New York play producers over various contract terms that include the division of money from sales of plays to the films.

A spokesman for Miss Helburn denied that there was any such intent in the establishment of the bureau of new plays.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 3 cents in Greater Boston; 5 cents elsewhere. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

resentment at Italian possession of the Dodecanese Islands. Yugoslavia most of all fears Italian designs to make an Italian sea of the Adriatic; it fears Italy's recently tightened control of Albania. And the composite Entente, above all desirous of maintaining its post-war frontiers, regards Italian support of Austria's revisionist aims as its single greatest threat. The Entente in its very origin was a movement for a united front against Italy.

Reich Influence Grows

Then there is Germany with its pan-German dream of uniting all German minorities until German sway over Central Europe is complete. To this program the composite entente objects because it is revisionist. But individually Yugoslavia and Roumania have been moved lately by strong attractions of economic determinism and sentiment toward the German orbit. Trade reports issued two months ago revealed that Germany purchased more from Roumania than France.

France is nearest in sympathy to the objectives of the Entente, since France supports the "status quo" and is opposed to revision. Only Roumania and Yugoslavia individually wobble uneasily in the French orbit as the iron of the German orbit attracts them.

Unity Threatened

Thus is revealed a conflict between the objectives of the Entente as a bloc and the individual nations. The Entente was formed under the slogan, "The Balkans for the Balkans." This ideal of unity was being threatened by many factors, such as Yugoslavia's inclination toward Germany and Greece's and Turkey's separation from immediate Balkan concerns.

Furthermore, Roumania, fearing that it may be shut off in the Black Sea, has recently protested the Turkish intent to refortify the Dardanelles. Yugoslavia, however, has supported Turkey.

Italy Helps Cause of Unity

But these altercations that threatened to divide the conference have been, at least, temporarily dissipated by Italy's Ethiopian conquest. Italy's action has been made symbolical and it has been employed to solder the divisions that Italy might like to see widen.

Planes—Fly in Peace and War

Aviation, in the service of war, or commerce, or bent on new records, made this news:

Amy Mollison, intrepid British woman flier, is somewhere over central Africa. She is seeking a new England to South Africa record. Last month she failed to beat the record of three days, 17 hours, 38 minutes when she cracked up in Morocco.

The hangar of the Zeppelin Hindenburg at Friedrichshafen, Germany, is the scene of activity. Preparations are rushing to completion for tomorrow's Atlantic flight, Germany's bid for north Atlantic commercial air traffic.

An aerial escort led Marshal Bodoglio's Fascist troops into Addis Ababa.

British bombers and tiny pursuit planes guard the Baghdad-Basra Railway against "rebels," who yesterday fired on a locomotive.

Capt. Boris Sergievsky flew Sikorsky's S-32 amphibion with a payload of 1102.3 pounds to 24,951 feet April 14. Attaining this height he broke records for that type of plane with or without a load.

Capt. Arthur B. Cook, commander of the U. S. aircraft carrier Lexington, is advanced to the rank of Rear Admiral to direct the navy's drive to boost its air armada to a par with the world's best.

Spain—Mobs Attack Religious Institutions

From Staff Correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor and Dispatches of the Associated Press

Madrid—Rioting mobs fired four Roman Catholic institutions, sought to restrain firemen from extinguishing the flames and generally created disorders that were called the worst since the rioting of 1934. Premier Azaña of the Liberal Republican Party, who came to power by running in harness with Socialists, Communists and Syndicalists, is in a peculiarly difficult position. He is seeking desperately to keep his radical associates from abolishing the capitalist system by direct action and establishing the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Spain is considered by many to be very close to following Russia's example. The anomaly in the whole situation lies in the fact that the Socialists, led by Francisco Caballero, are more revolutionary than are the Communists. Caballero is an advocate of a new and violent Socialism that bears little resemblance to the mild Socialism generally prevalent on the Continent.

French Elections—Democracy Defeats Fascism

Paris—So sweeping was the victory of French Liberals in the Sunday election that the possibility emerges that the Popular Front will command a majority even if the Radical Socialists do not stay in line. It is becoming increasingly patent that Fascism handed the French Socialists their victory.

The Popular Front's victory is unquestionably a vote for democracy before the threat of Fascism. In 1934, Monarchists, the Fascist "Croix de Feu" and certain reactionary industrial groups appeared bent on jettisoning French democracy. It was that threat which united Socialists, Communists, National Socialists and other liberal groups in the so-called Popular Front. And the French vote, while it may have expressed weariness with the over-valued franc, or with the domination of the Bank of France or with the Laval foreign policy, was above all expressive of French unity behind democracy and against dictatorship.

The French Socialists have beaten French Fascism for the time, at least, by co-operating to form a united front. The German Socialists after the World War refused to unite with the other Liberal groups and Adolf Hitler's coming to power was made easier. French Socialism learned from German Socialism and is now in power in France for the first time in history. German Socialism is hard to find.

Red Cross Airplane Sent to Ethiopia By British Donors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—A well-equipped airplane for Red Cross work in Ethiopia has been sent to that country on behalf of the League of Nations Union in Britain.

Viscountess Gladstone, treasurer of the fund started for this purpose, is collecting additional subscriptions to meet further demands on this account. The Viscountess reports:

"I have received gifts from over 1000 separate donors, varying from the shilling of a little boy to £500; £14 was subscribed in pennies by London school children.

"Many of the letters accompanying the checks and postal orders show how pleased are their writers to have a practical way of helping the Abyssinian wounded in this tragic war."

A. F. of L. Backing Is Given New Deal

(Continued from Page 1)

estimates are speculative—that if Colonel Breckinridge took more than 10 per cent of the vote, he would establish a serious threat to President Roosevelt's chances in Maryland in November, for presumably the dissident conservative Democrats will vote for the Republican candidate, and thus render the result dubious, perhaps defeating the President in the Free State. Instead, Colonel Breckinridge took almost 20 per cent.

Mentions No Names

Mr. Green's endorsement of President Roosevelt came in this statement, made in a speech before the Women's National Trade Union League today:

"We cannot afford to make any change in our present great forward looking social movement. We have been inspired and thrilled by the leadership that destiny has given us and we want to continue it without change."

This virtual endorsement of President Roosevelt by the conservative wing of organized labor—he already had the support of John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, and Maj. George Berry, who is promoting Labor's Nonpartisan League in his behalf—rounds out his support from the ranks of the workers.

Helps Roosevelt Position

There had been some likelihood that Mr. Green would taks as much of the A. F. of L. as he could swing into a mugwump if not a Republican camp, out of opposition to his rivals, the promoters of vertical rather than horizontal unions.

Moreover, Mr. Lewis is said to be laying his plans for a powerful farmer-labor political party in 1940, under his leadership, which is even further from the A. F. of L.'s traditional policies. That Mr. Roosevelt is able to complete his support in ranks of organized labor marks an important stage in the present campaign.

Third spectacular political development today was the announcement that Bruce Barton, author and advertising man, had been hired by the Republican National Committee to overhaul the G. O. P.'s publicity and propaganda methods.

To Stop G. O. P. Boners

Mr. Barton will now take the Republican campaign and its prospective candidate in hand. Developments of the last two or three weeks have convinced Republican leaders that something must be done to prevent what they confess to be glaring political "boners." The "brain trust"; the dog-food speech and the advance handout describing how the speech was received; the advice to Republican editors to buy the columns of four Washington columnists; in particular, the discovery that many recent writings of the new Republican professors could almost be called radical—these have all fed the flames of Democratic attack with telling effect.

But it is important to realize that neither Mr. Barton nor Chairman Henry P. Fletcher has a permanent job. Early in June the candidate will be nominated, he can name his own national chairman, and probably a thorough house-cleaning will take place in national headquarters.

Democrats Grin Happily

Until that time, Republican campaign efforts are severely constricted and embarrassed, largely by the necessity of avoiding susceptibilities of rival Republican candidates for the nomination. Mr. Barton is expected to supervise this delicate job, as well as to give general expert advice on publicity.

In Democratic headquarters today they were frankly delighted at Mr. Barton's selection. They consider the hiring of a professional advertising man to be a sign of weakness, for they do not believe advertising men are capable at politics. Themselves under the successful regime of a hard-boiled ex-newspaperman, Charles Michelson, they had thought the Republicans might find another such.

Missouri Democrats Meet To Pick Party Delegates

JOPLIN, Mo., May 5 (AP)—Predicting the re-election of President Roosevelt, Senator Bennett C. Clark (D of Missouri told the Democratic State Convention today that the choice is "between Roosevelt and reaction and reaction spells chaos."

Senator Clark's keynote speech was the highlight of the convention which will select 30 delegates to the national convention in Philadelphia. Eight are delegates-at-large and will have a half vote each.

Senator Harry S. Truman (D) of Missouri told the convention that President Roosevelt is the "man who can take it." He pictured a smiling and persistent President who faced reshaping of his national program after AAA and NRA had been ruled unconstitutional.

U. S. Asks Italy to Protect Foreign Interests in Ethiopia

(Continued from Page 1)

tion has put the Italian Government on record as promising all possible safeguards, under the reservation of the "rules of war."

Laconic Messages

The next the State Department heard, as watchers in Washington waited in tense suspense, was relayed from London. Sir Sidney Barton, the British Minister, wirelessed: "Convoy leaving for American Legation." This was about 8 a. m. today, Addis Ababa time. About four hours later, at 5:45 a. m. Washington time—there is a seven-hour gap—this laconic message was received from Ambassador Bingham in London: "United States Legation safely evacuated."

Meantime, somewhere in the Addis Ababa melee, were two newspapermen working for American services: Ben Ames of New York City, of the United Press, and C. H. Angeloupoulos, a Greek subject, of the Hearst International News Service. At dawn yesterday they left the comparatively safe compound of the American Legation in an effort to contact the approaching Italian armies, and have not been heard from since. Just before leaving, they filed final stories to their offices. Their departure was at the height of the rioting and looting, just before the first direct attack upon the American legation.

The other Americans in Addis Ababa were believed to be in relative safety, many in the well-fortified British Legation compound, and others in mission hospitals which thus far appear to have escaped attack.

Warned to Leave

These Americans had been warned to leave Ethiopia months ago, but stuck to their posts, mostly of a humanitarian character. The largest group, not only in Addis Ababa but in more remote ports of the crumbling Ethiopian Empire, were of the Seventh Day Adventist Mission. There was also an American Presbyterian Mission. Many children were with their missionary parents.

The State Department was of two minds respecting the gallant defense of the American Legation. An announcement last night said: "In expressing admiration for the courage and resourcefulness shown by the Minister and his comrades in defending the legation, the Secretary of State has stressed the fact that the safety of the occupants is now the paramount factor, and that none of them should hesitate to leave."

Taken to British Compound

The American Minister, however, did not budge until the last possible moment. His 11 p. m. message last night said: "My staff behaving splendidly despite great strain." Again at dawn today he reiterated his intention not to leave. But the arrival of a British convoy, following a severe attack on the Belgian legation, apparently convinced the tiny band of gallant American defenders that the time to leave had come. They were immediately transported to the British compound, where thousands of refugees were herded together, in safety from direct attack but greatly disturbed by falling bullets. The insensate Ethiopians were firing recklessly into the air, and bullets dropped unceasingly.

Although native Askari troops of the Italian army were reported encamped within a dozen miles of Addis Ababa for two days, they did not enter the town, due apparently to the Duce's wish for white troops to lead the triumphal entry. The Askaris had fought in the van most of the way from distant Eritrea, where they started last summer, but at the last they were halted at the gates of Addis Ababa.

British Report Evacuation

The American Legation in Addis Ababa was safely evacuated with British aid this morning at 11:10 Addis time, five hours before the first detachment of Italian troops entered the city in motor trucks.

With the evacuation, the American naval-manned radio station had to be abandoned. Its last message, sent at 6 a. m., said that "there is still some firing but much less than this time yesterday and we are in no immediate danger."

Since then, the State Department has been dependent on British sources for news. Following the arrival of the Italians, it may be possible to salvage the radio station.

New Issue Coming

Upon occupation by Italian troops, the question of American diplomatic relations with the new regime becomes acute, as does that of other governments. If Ethiopia is to be incorporated within the Italian realm, then the question of diplomatic recognition will not arise. Except that the American legation would be withdrawn, the regime need not be recognized, any more than Italian Libya or British India are separately recognized.

But if the Italians intend to set up a quasi-independent puppet state, then the Hoover-Stimson doctrine of non-recognition, which the League of Nations endorsed in the Manchoukuo dispute, will spring to the forefront, and the powers will have to decide to recognize or not.

The firm precedent, set by the Manchurian affair, is that territories acquired in violation of treaties are not to be recognized. The United States will have to decide formally whether the Italian conquest of Ethiopia was to be interpreted as in violation of the Kellogg-Briand pact, the relevant treaty of which the United States is a signatory. Other powers may consider not only this pact, but the covenant of the League of Nations as well.

It is expected that the matter will enevitably come into diplomatic consideration as soon as the intentions of the Italian Government are made clear. In the interim, the American Minister in Addis Ababa is expected to stay at his post, looking after the interests of Americans in the area. The United States is not embarrassed by the question of the fleeing Emperor Haile Selassie, as are the British and French governments in whose territories he has sought refuge.

Silent on Recognition

The State Department is silent on the question of recognition, apparently intending to watch what other and more directly concerned governments do. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, declined today to go into the question, and, of course, it is an "if" question until the Italians take some definite action.

The American Legation was abandoned only after two days of sharp attack, and four days of serious general disorder. Cornelius Van H. Engert, the American Minister, was extremely anxious to safeguard the property, particularly its radio station, which had worked more reliably even than the British equipment.

Urges Evacution

Late yesterday, Secretary Hull notified Minister Engert that the seriousness of the situation prevented the British Legation from sending the guard of Sikhs requested earlier in the day, and that under these circumstances the Americans had better evacute.

Despite this warning, the American Minister remained until the last moment. The final message received over the naval radio station was reassuring. At 6 a. m., Addis Ababa time, Mr. Engert felt that "we are in no immediate danger."

North Carolina to Mark Birth of Virginia Dare

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Paul Green, well-known North Carolina playwright, has agreed to support a celebration to mark the 350th anniversary of the birth of Virginia Dare. He attended a meeting held in Menteo, N. C., on Roanoke Island. Dr. C. C. Crittenden, secretary of the State Historical Commission, also was present. The movement is headed by W. O. Saunders, Elizabeth City, N. C., editor, who was re-elected president of the Roanoke Island Historical Association.

The celebration is scheduled for next year. Mr. Green expressed himself as being in hearty accord with the idea of dramatizing the "Lost Colony" episode and gave assurances of his active support.

NEW YORK CITY
FRANCES CLYNE
Printed Chiffon Dress, Dinner or Evening,
$65.00
6 E. 56th ST.

NEW YORK CITY
"Select Your Warehouse as You Would Your Bank"
KINDERMANN
FIREPROOF STORAGE WAREHOUSE
Moving
Packing
Shipping
Rugs and Carpets Shampooed, Cleaned and Stored
MAIN OFFICE
Webster Avenue at 170th Street
Tel. Jerome 7-0196, N. Y. City
Correspondents in All Cities
Established 41 Years

THE SLAUGHTER Must Stop!
Many forms of America's wild life are approaching extinction. The passenger pigeon, that once blackened the sky in hundreds of thousands, is gone. Today, ducks are being destroyed faster than they can reproduce. This fact is admitted by fair-minded sportsmen. If the present rate of killing is continued, there will be nothing left for those who enjoy nature.
Read the Facts in the Conservation Section of
Nature Magazine
A summary of the situation is given in the conservation section of Nature Magazine for May. The facts show that a two-year closed season on duck hunting and the continued abolition of baiting and live decoys are necessary to preserve the species. The point of view of Canada, where eighty-five per cent of the ducks are raised, is given in an enlightening article by Louis T. McKim, a man who has kept the waterfowl question under his solicitous eye for fifty years. If you would know the facts, get the May issue of Nature Magazine. Many other interesting and authentic articles and pictures, dealing with various phases of Nature and the great outdoors.
Special Offer---5 Issues for $1
Invite to your home the next five issues of this delightful and educational magazine at the special offer to readers of the Monitor. (Regular subscription price is $3 a year.) See if you do not fall in love with it so that you will want every issue thereafter—to read and reread—to keep for later reference. Begin with the May issue. Send your dollar now.
AMERICAN NATURE ASSOCIATION
1214 Sixteenth Street N. W.
Washington, D. C. M-15
Please send Nature Magazine to the address below for five months, beginning with the current issue. I enclose $1. (Overseas add 40c. No extra charge for Canadian postage.)
Name.....
Address.....

Rich Velvety Sponge Cake —AND IT COSTS SO LITTLE
DRAKE'S CAKES

NEARLY 800 PAGES OF SPECIAL HELPS
Complete authentic and authoritative story of the evolution of the Bible. An invaluable reference Bible giving vital facts about the countries, peoples, customs and conditions of Bible lands.
The New Analytical Bible
The Bible records the progressive Revelations of God to Man. The New Analytical Bible contains the King James Version in its entirety. It is not a doctrinal or interpretative Bible . . . it is an outline History of the entire Bible in its continuity and unity. Endorsed and used by over 20,000 of America's leading ministers, teachers and students.
FREE BIBLE OUTLINE
with each copy of the New Analytical Bible. 72-page book, 23 divisions and over 1500 questions by Dr. James R. Kaye, Ph.D., LL.D., one of America's foremost Bible scholars.
Send for free catalog.
The John A. Dickson Pub. Co.
803 S. Jefferson Street Chicago, Ill.

RECOAT WITH CARMOTE
CARMOTE ALL PURE
LEAD AND ZINC OUTSIDE HOUSE PAINT
SOLD BY BETTER PAINT DEALERS
CARPENTER-MORTON CO., 77 SUDBURY STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

Italo-Ethiopian Dispute Began 67 Years Ago; Defeat Has Always Rankled

Italo-Ethiopian Dispute Started 67 Years Ago

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—To find the origins of the dispute between Italy and Ethiopia which now seems to be in its last stages, it is necessary to go right back to the days when Italy first entered the lists as a colonizing power 67 years ago.

In 1869, the year after Lord Napier of Magdala marched a British army along the route past Makalle and Amba Aradam, an Italian shipping company bought a trading station in Eritrea, known as Assab. Three years later Assab was sold to the Italian Government. Gradually Italian suzerainty was extended over the Danakil and Ethiopian chieftains along the coast.

Following the demise of Theodore, who committed suicide after his defeat by the British at Magdala, there was a period of civil war in Ethiopia. The Italians fished in the troubled waters with some success supporting Menelik, Governor of Shoa, against Emperor John.

Treaty of Uccialli

In 1889, after Menelik had triumphed, they signed the Treaty of Uccialli by which, according to the Italian version, Menelik accepted an Italian protectorate and, according to the Amharic version, had the option of using Italians as intermediaries between Ethiopia and other countries.

Trouble about the Treaty of Uccialli, coupled with Italy's growing territorial appetite, led to serious clashes between the two countries. These culminated in the battle of Adowa in 1896 when Menelik, with the help of a large number of Italian rifles given him some years previously, crushingly defeated an Italian army.

In the Treaty of Addis Ababa which followed the battle of Adowa, Italy formally renounced her claim to a protectorate. But the claim has never been forgotten, any more than the desire to avenge the defeat—"the scar, yes, the shameful scar" as Gabriele d'Annunzio called it in 1935.

Planned Since 1906

Italian diplomacy has been working toward both these aims ever since the tripartite treaty between England, France and Italy in 1906 when Ethiopia's three European neighbors—while agreeing not to infringe her political independence—carved her up into spheres of economic interest.

The Emperor Menelik was too strong for the three powers to develop their respective spheres against his wishes. After the World War, however, they again put their heads together. In 1925, Italy and Great Britain exchanged notes on the subject and Italy obtained from Great Britain a promise of diplomatic support in regard to the railway which Italy wanted to build "to the west of Addis Ababa" linking her colony of Eritrea with Italian Somaliland.

By this time, however, Ethiopia was a member of the League of Nations and the present Emperor, Haile Selassie, was able to checkmate this move by appealing to Geneva.

Arbitration Pact

By 1928, relations between Italy and Ethiopia improved again and the two countries signed a treaty by which they agreed to settle all disputes either by arbitration or conciliation without recourse to war. They also agreed to co-operate in building a motor road from Assab to Dessye in order to develop trade.

One of the Italian grievances against Ethiopia is that this road has never got farther than the Eritrean frontier. Ethiopia says the reason is that Italy wanted to build and control the road herself instead of letting Ethiopia build it.

After the Treaty of Addis Ababa, Emperor Menelik agreed to a boundary between Ethiopia and Italian Somaliland, where the tricolor flag was first planted in 1885. The line was actually fixed by another treaty in 1908, but mainly due to Ethiopian inaction the actual frontier was never delimited and there has always been some doubt where it runs. The most favorable interpretation to Italy places it at 180 miles from the coast.

Disorder

After the passing of Menelik in 1913, Ethiopia again fell into disorder which lasted nearly 10 years and left Ethiopian control over the outlying portions of the Empire exceedingly sketchy. During this period Italian patrols began to feel their way into the no-man's-land beyond the undelimited border. The interior of Somaliland is mainly inhabited by unruly nomad tribes and it is generally conceded that the Italian move was natural in view of the necessity of keeping order in their own territory.

By 1930, the Italians reached Walwal some 230 miles inland. Here, without protest from Addis Ababa, they established a post at the group of wells where is to be found the only water for miles.

To these wells on Nov. 23, 1934, came an Anglo-Ethiopian frontier commission anxious to settle certain questions affecting nomad tribesmen from British Somaliland who sometimes used the wells for their flocks.

Clash Followed

The Italians refused to let either the Commission or the Commission's escort of 600 Ethiopian troops approach the wells. The Commission after protesting, accordingly withdrew. But the escort stayed and on December 5, 1934, there was a clash in which a number of people were killed on both sides.

Each Government blamed the other for the clash and Italy demanded an official apology, a salute to the Italian flag and £20,000 indemnity. Ethiopia refused all three demands until the blame had been fixed. A League Commission which investigated the matter but which was not allowed to consider the question of the actual boundary refused to lay the whole blame on either side.

Premier Mussolini of Italy resolutely refused to submit the Walwal dispute to arbitration in spite of having re-affirmed the 1928 treaty as recently as September 1934. He was smarting under a number of frontier incidents in 1922-23, both in Eritrea and Somaliland. Similar raids were also carried out against French and British territory at that time. In the case of France and Britain, however, it was recognized that these disturbances were due to local causes, and were not countenanced by the Emperor. The two countries also admit that sometimes the raiding started from their side of the border.

Troops Reinforced

All through the League's efforts to find a settlement of the Walwal dispute the Italian forces both in Eritrea and Somaliland were steadily re-inforced until at the time hostilities began at the end of the rains on Oct. 3, 1935, it was estimated that nearly 250,000 troops, native and European, were assembled on the two fronts.

At the outset of the campaign, the Italian northern army met with no resistance in spite of somewhat flamboyant stories of "victories" on the road to Adowa and Adigrat. Indeed, the first "invaders" to reach the village of Makalle 50 miles from the frontier, were a group of American, British and other newspapermen. Later, as the Italian advance slowed down because of transport difficulties the Ethiopians started guerilla warfare with some success. They re-occupied the Tembien range after handling some small Italian detachments rather severely and pushed almost as far as the holy city of Aksum, known as the home of the Ark of the Covenant, supposed to have been brought to Ethiopia by King Solomon's son.

Slight Opposition

In January, however, the Italians, whose supply services had been thoroughly overhauled by Marshal Badoglio, the regular officer who succeeded the Fascist leader, General de Bono, once more took the offensive. First they drove the Ethiopians out of Amba Aradam, 20 miles south of Makalle and then occupied Amba Alaji, some 20 miles farther along the road to Addis Ababa, without opposition.

Having thus gained elbow room, Marshal Badoglio turned against the Ethiopian armies on the western side of his line of communication and drove them back. The Italian claim to have utterly smashed these armies is denied by the Ethiopians and seems to have been considerably exaggerated.

Nevertheless, the Italian northern army is now well placed to guard itself from guerilla attacks during the rainy season. Its flank rests on the river Takazze which is only fordable at a few places during the summer months. As soon as dry weather returns, however, this advantage will be lost.

Was It Tactical Error?

In the south, General Graziani made a strong effort to reach Harar early in the campaign but was driven back by General Nasibu with the loss of several tanks. After a period of inactivity for reorganization, General Graziani turned his attentions to Ras Desta who was uncomfortably near his advanced base at Dolo and by a skillful use of mechanized forces advanced as far as Neghelli at the foot of the hills guarding the chain of lakes which extend northward nearly to Addis Ababa.

Most military judges, however, consider that General Graziani cannot advance any further in this direction without grave danger to his flank. Many hold that he made a mistake in being drawn away from his true strategical objective which is Harar, Haile Selassie's own province.

Bad Roads

General Graziana's campaign is handicapped by the fact that there are only open roadsteads along the Somaliland coast. During the summer, landing of supplies is therefore difficult owing to the monsoon winds. Unless he has accumulated large reserves he therefore appears to be doomed to inactivity, armistice or no armistice, when the weather breaks.

So, for that matter, is Marshal Badoglio, in the north where the roads can hardly stand up to the strain of supplying his forces even if they stay in bivouac all the summer.

Italian gains of territory on the two fronts are not thought to be of great importance by most military judges. In the north they have occupied about two thirds of the Province of Tigré, most of which is not very fertile. In the south, nearly the whole of their gains have consisted of desert which is waterless except during the rainy season, when much of it becomes a morass.

Ras Hailu in Capital With Troops to Bring Marauders Into Line

PARIS, May 5 (AP)—The French Minister to Ethiopia, Paul Bodard, reported today that Ras Hailu, Governor of Northwestern Gojjam province, arrived in Addis Ababa late yesterday with 150 armed and disciplined soldiers, hoping to check rioting.

The Minister's telegram, delayed in transmission, also expressed hope on the part of besieged Europeans that Ras Hailu would be able to restore order to the native populace.

Save-to-Travel Plan Thrives in Britain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Special arrangements for dealing with holiday traffic were made by the London, Midland and Scottish Railway owing to the success of the "save to travel" scheme whereby prospective travelers purchase stamps or vouchers gradually through the year, which are subsequently exchanged for rail tickets.

Since the inception of this scheme on Jan. 1, 1936, nearly 100,000 "save to travel" stamps have been sold and large numbers of persons made the first journeys under the new scheme during the Easter holiday.

More than 50 caravan coaches were booked up for Easter in various parts of the London, Midland and Scottish system. Altogether more than 1000 additional and excursion trains were run by the L. M. S.

Model School Lacks Pupils

When enrollment at the Model School, near Estherville, Iowa, dwindled to four pupils the board of education voted to close it and to arrange their transportation to Estherville schools.

Held Defenseless Post in Deserted Addis Ababa

Last of Europeans in Ethiopian Capital

On Left, Reading Top to Bottom: Walter E. Tanner, Chief Radioman; John W. Onslow, Radioman; Cecil F. Cavanah, Radioman; William L. Pitts, Radioman, All of American Legation. Center Top—Sir Sidney Barton (British Minister) and Lady Barton, in Garden of British Legation. Beneath Them—L. G. Douglas, American Radioman. Below—United States Legation at Addis Ababa. Typical Ethiopian Soldier at Right

Roundabout Radio Brought Aid To American Staff

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 5—Rescue of the American Legation staff in Addis Ababa by British Sikh troops yesterday resulted from probably the longest roundabout communications relay ever made.

The rescuers came from only four miles away, but to reach them the American Resident-Minister, Cornelius Van H. Engert, had to send his message over 14,000 miles of air. The Legation radio station was able to get his message to the State Department here in Washington. Secretary of State Cordell Hull sent it on to Ambassador Robert W. Bingham in London by radiotelephone. Ambassador Bingham telephoned to Sir Robert Van Sittart at the British Foreign Office, and the latter relayed it finally to the British Legation back in Addis Ababa.

Could Not Call British

Since both the American and British Legations were equipped with radio they could have communicated directly with each other had any previous arrangement been made as to the wavelength to be used and time. But the possibility that the situation would become so bad as to require resort to radio communication over a distance of only four miles apparently never occurred to the two staffs. The American station was unable to gain the attention of the English.

The fact that communication even by this remote route was possible at all is the result of State Department foresight. As soon as the Italian advance on Ethiopia began the Navy was asked to consider the possibility of establishing a shortwave station with which communications might be kept open with Washington.

Naval Radio Men Loaned

The Navy wasn't certain that it could be done, but agreed to loan four naval radio operators and a shortwave set to the State Department for the experiment.

The station was finally set up and in working order in November, 1935. It has been operating successfully until the besieged Legation staff finally decided to act on Mr. Hull's instructions and abandon their efforts to hold the Legation in the face of very real danger.

According to Mr. Engert's reports here, however, he abandoned his legation and radio station most reluctantly. His means of communication direct with Washington were valuable to him and to the State Department here. He will now be dependent on the already overworked British radio facilities for keeping in touch.

50 Diplomats Offer Letters of Credence To British Monarch

LONDON, May 5 (AP)—King Edward VIII returned from his country home in Fort Belvedere today for a ceremony in the state apartments of Buckingham Palace, with ambassadors and ministers from more than 50 nations presenting letters of credence to the new Sovereign.

United States Ambassador Robert W. Bingham was among the diplomats participating in the ceremony. The Ethiopian Minister, Dr. Adjaz Wargneh C. Martin was absent, lacking a letter from the head of his state, who was fleeing the Italian invasion.

Later, King Edward was to receive four native officers of the Indian army, to be attached to his service as orderlies through the summer.

In contrast with May 23, 1933, when Ambassador Bingham rode in an open carriage behind the King's horses to present his credentials to the late King George, he and the rest of the diplomats went to the Palace in private automobiles.

The ceremony reverses the normal practice, for, instead of new diplomats meeting the King, the new Sovereign will meet the diplomats.

By instruction of the Lord Chamberlain, the diplomats wore "levee dress," which for Ambassador Bingham means evening dress with a black vest, since the United States's diplomatic service does not authorize uniforms.

Italians Reach Addis Ababa; Negus's Chiefs Flee Country

(Continued from Page 1)

sources asserted today as Fascist troops neared Addis Ababa.

The concensus of newspaper editorials reflecting government opinion emphasized four points:

1. Ethiopia no longer is a member of the League and does not exist as a separate state;
2. No direct negotiations therefore will be carried on with Ethiopia;
3. Peace will be made in Ethiopia, not Geneva, which must no longer interest itself in the Ethiopian problem;
4. Italy's military occupation of Ethiopian territory means political possession, but with the recognition of the rights of other powers.

Today's editorials gave substance to the prediction in military circles that Marshal Pietro Badoglio, upon arriving in Addis Ababa, would declare the total annexation of Ethiopia in the name of King Victor Emmanuel.

Virginio Gayda, in Giornale d'Italia, intimated that the Italian attitude when the League of Nations Council meets Monday will be that Italo-Ethiopian peace must be made in Ethiopia, not Geneva.

"We have always maintained," wrote Signor Gayda, "that the solution of this conflict must be found on Ethiopian territory during a colonial war provoked by continual Ethiopian aggression.

Signor Gayda also insisted: "We also have always maintained that the Italo-Ethiopian conflict must not interest the League of Nations which intervened only by reason of the error committed in admitting Ethiopia to the League."

(The Italian Government has contended that Ethiopia did not fulfil some of the provisions under which it was admitted to the League of Nations—notably the question of the freeing of slaves. For this reason, the Italian viewpoint holds that Ethiopia is not properly a member of the League.)

Mrs. Cornelius Van H. Engert
Wife of American Minister to Ethiopia

British Commons' Opposition to Big Battleships Grows

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 5—Although the Government's large majority of 272 votes to 107 on the £10,000,000 supplementary naval estimates in the commons yesterday means that preparations for the building of two new battleships will now go forward actively, nevertheless neither of these monster vessels is to be laid down until next year.

A committee under Sir Thomas Inskip, Minister for Co-ordination of Defense, is now conducting experiments to test the vulnerability of such ships from aircraft attack and its report is to be presented in time for consideration before anything irrevocable is done, committing the Government to this new construction.

Battleships Necessary

At present Whitehall remains convinced that battleships are a necessary feature of Britain's naval forces as long as other nations continue to possess them, but yesterday's debate showed that the contrary opinion has been by no means silenced. Thus when Sir Thomas explained that the Admiralty had not stopped thinking about defensive armor and antiaircraft equipment for battleships, Mr. Winston Churchill interjected effectively with "the question is, can you make the ship float?"

Slowness Criticized

Mr. A. V. Alexander, formerly Laborite First Lord of the Admiralty, was also incisive when he repeated the hoary allegation that ideas become obsolete before the British Navy adopts them.

This is not the only point on which experts here differ as to policy. Thus Sir Thomas Inskip indicated that the question is still fluid as to the extent to which the fleet's air arm should be controlled by the Admiralty and the Air Ministry respectively.

There is also considerable doubt whether the £400,000 voted for expenditure in the next few months upon battle fleet replacement could not be used to more immediate advantage upon smaller craft.

Plane Hops Over Auto

An automobile-airplane crash was averted at St. Petersburg, Fla., when the ship's pilot gave the plane speeding for a take-off, a "full stick" and jumped the car.

Anglo-Italian Issue Of First Importance, Reich Statesmen Feel

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, May 5—Italy's military success in Ethiopia, and the possible consequences to European politics, fill both the press and diplomatic conversations here today.

The main issue now awaiting settlement, it is generally emphasized on all hands, is that of Anglo-Italian relations, since without relaxation of the existing tension peace on the European continent is impossible.

"The significance of the coastal lands of the Eastern Mediterranean as a bridge between the West and East again presses unpleasantly to the fore" is how the Berlin Börsenzeitung, which stands near the Foreign Office and Ministry of War, describes the situation between these two countries.

Will Sanctions Continue?

All eyes are turned toward Britain, seeking an answer to the question will she continue sanctions. In the words of one paper will sympathy or antipathy or prestige be allowed to triumph over the demands of "Real Politik." The general opinion is that feelings cannot dictate policy as is shown by the fact that the Negus, although the object of so much world sympathy, has had to fly from his country.

Germany naturally is concerned with Anglo-Italian relations, because it is still uncertain whether the Stresa front plus Russia is to be resumed against her.

Exchange Visits Increase

Although the number of exchange visits between German and Italian political leaders during the past few months has been most marked, yet there is no evidence that the relations between the two states regarding such a fundamental problem as the future of Austria have improved. But so long as Italy feels that she cannot rely on co-operation with France and Britain, and if Franco-German relations are not improved, there will certainly be much show of friendship between Berlin and Rome whatever the real state of

The Ethiopian issue has overshadowed even the French elections here in Germany. German comment on the latter might be summed up in the statement that the election is a result of the Franco-Soviet pact and that France will now learn what Communism in her own midst means.

Transvaal Tree Grows Three Kinds Of Crossed Fruit

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

JOHANNESBURG, S. Af. — A fruit grower at Van Reenan, Transvaal, has in his orchard a single tree bearing three distinct kinds of fruit. The tree is an old plumcot. Until recent years it bore regular and plentiful yearly crops of plumcots—a cross between a plum and an apricot.

Two years ago the tree fell over. A few months later it was found to have sent up two shoots, which seemed to be peach. These developed into sturdy branches which carried a good show of blossom of a different variety from any seen before. The fruit matured, one branch carrying plumcots, and the other a mixed load of peaches and nectarines.

Such a curiosity has never been seen here before. Some of the fruits are "twins," one section of which is a nectarine and the other a peach. The flavor is said to be particularly fine.

Visit the STAMP SHOW NEW YORK May 9th to 17th

Staying at this modern 32 story hotel assures you of a pleasant visit. It is just across from The Waldorf-Astoria. Only 3 minutes from Grand Central Terminal and Radio City.

As a Shelton guest you are privileged to use the swimming pool, gymnasium, solarium, roof garden, library..at no extra charge ROOM & BATH from $3 daily

SHELTON HOTEL
LEXINGTON AVE. at 49th ST., N. Y.

Chalfonte-Haddon Hall
Leeds and Lippincott Co.
ATLANTIC CITY

TO California
on the famous "Big 3"
s.s. CALIFORNIA s.s. VIRGINIA
s.s. PENNSYLVANIA
Largest Ships—Fastest Schedules
A two weeks' voyage via Havana and the Panama Canal. Spacious, steady liners. All outside staterooms. Air-conditioned dining rooms. Two built-in deck pools. Unexcelled service and cuisine.
Coast to Coast, First Class from $185
(from $200 at certain seasons)
Tourist Cabin from $125
25% reduction on round trip
Ask your travel agent for complete details
Panama Pacific Line
1 Broadway and 601 Fifth Ave., New York

"Sweeten it with Domino"
Refined in U.S.A.

Demand
Domino Package Sugars—clean—pure cane—refined at home

World's Greatest Bridges

One crosses the Bay of San Francisco. The other spans the Golden Gate in a single 4,000 foot leap. See them building this summer. And see storied Chinatown, Mission Dolores, celebrated hotels and famous shops and eating places of America's most cosmopolitan, exciting city. Send coupon for free Book and Official Tourist Map.

SAN FRANCISCO
Center of the California Vacationland

CALIFORNIANS, INC., Room 3201, 703 Market Street, San Francisco
Name..... Address.....
City..... State.....

ADD ZEST TO SOUPS with LEA & PERRINS SAUCE THE ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

AN ACHIEVEMENT IN PERMANENT WAVING!

. . . we introduce our exclusive new method . . . a permanent wave given without a machine . . . cool, comfortable and efficient.

Complete with Shampoo and Finger Wave $20.00

Charles OF THE RITZ
RITZ-CARLTON HOTEL
Boston: Newbury at Arlington KENmore 5168
New York: Madison Ave. at 46th WIckersham 2-3344
Hairdresser to Her Majesty: the Smart American Woman

Quebec and Vancouver Weave Romance of Old World and New

Monitor Traveltalks
By M. LeTour

"No need of a key here, mister." Not boastfully spoken, merely uttered by the porter in a casual, offhand fashion as he deposited the bags in a small, but airy room without lock or key, just a frail hook that fastened from the inside. It was a modest hotel in a village of the habitant, in the Province of Quebec, a necessary stop since the afternoon train went no farther and the one for Quebec City did not leave until morning.

After a cleanup with water drawn from the common faucet in the hallway there was time to enjoy the tranquilizing, spring sunset and the wide sweep of country viewed from the windows before going down to the evening meal. Dear old leisurely Province of Quebec, where victorias and calèches are used as well as seen, where time is a minor factor and where there is friendliness in the air!

★ ★ ★

The dinner that evening was just such a meal as I once had on a first night in France, in the quaint old Hotel Luxembourg in the still quainter city of Avignon on the Rhone. There was the same cultural formality in this Canadian hotel, as the waiter served course after course—deliciously prepared food, which only a French chef can cook, and more than that the same cordiality to the latest arrival. It was a perfect introduction to French Quebec, the Dominion's outstanding eastern province; a pleasant interlude to the morrow's arrival in Quebec City, after passing contented towns with their "Place" containing hotel, church and school, and byways leading from it — villages where the habitants were at work in the fields and where the horses, cows, hens and pigs were not in the least bit of a hurry as they sought out some delicacy in the fragrant grass.

★ ★ ★

Then the crossing of the St. Lawrence from Levis and that first unforgettable view of Quebec—the old French city below, Dufferin Terrace perched on top of that and looming up close by, the Chateau Frontenac itself. It might be a city on the Loire, France, with its Chateau watching over trusting little homes which flank those narrow, winding streets, as here in Quebec.

But these kaleidoscopic thoughts on leaving the ferry were interrupted by the lad who served as a Red Cap and who hurried his charge into the funniest little box of a room, which immediately shot upward without any warning and no visible sign of its power. Replying to the visitor's look of bewilderment, the boy remarked "up to the Chateau," and when this much-disguised "ascenseur" stopped and the door opened, the writer emerged into the outside world close by that proud and lofty Chateau and found that the "ascenseur" was operated by cables.

It was intriguing, being in Canada and yet so obviously in France, and the illusion of past French glory continued upon entering the Chateau and noting the magnificence of the court of Louis XIV cleverly combined with the comforts of the twentieth century. From the Chateau as from those on the Loire, one looks down on roofs and spires and a river to reflect the city's charm, just as from below one looks up awed by the splendors above.

★ ★ ★

France in Canada and that is what it continued to be as the days went by and the curious, twisting streets were explored, French food eaten and bookstalls browsed among as on the quays in Paris. Visitors from North America like to come to this bit of old France as it is easy to reach and saves crossing the ocean. In their mind the habitant is a substitute for the Provençal and why not since it was Jacques Cartier, a Frenchman, who came from the East to the West and sighted the Indian village of Stadacona on these heights, which however had vanished into the limbo of ancient cities when the French settlers arrived.

Now the peaceful plains of Abraham on the outskirts of Quebec are a portentous reminder of the past, for there in 1759 two great nations settled the supremacy of Canada and brought it about that two outstanding nationalities should live as one—not as Englishmen, nor Frenchmen, but as Canadians, whose eyes turn not eastward but west to Ottawa, the capital of "Our Lady of the Snows," who in Kipling's poem proclaims:

"Daughter am I in my mother's house,
But mistress in my own!"

★ ★ ★

Across the Dominion by train, auto or airplane, according to personal desire, and there is Vancouver in British Columbia—not so English as her sister city, Victoria, across on the island of Vancouver; not so hustling as an American one, but distinctly a Canadian city, surrounded by mountains, some in the distance, some on the neighboring islands. In Quebec one lives in the fanciful past, in Vancouver one is distinctly in the vibrant present.

Up-to-date hotels are plentiful, so are stores and restaurants, where in one, it is possible to have a satisfying luncheon for 30 cents.

There are delightful jaunts around Vancouver, up a mountain to view the sunset or through the Capilano Canyons with its chain bridge that settles several inches when stepped upon—where on some rocks overhanging that chasm are Indian paintings, primitive ones depicting a rainbow, two Indians and a bear. The bear represents plenty of meat, the Indians those who should help the first white man, and the rainbow spans the river, as a bridge does today. Painted in 1792 they were probably done after Captain George Vancouver came here in that very year and was helped by the Indians who lived near by. Indians are almost as numerous now as then, but they are the Salish Coast Indians of British Columbia instead of the Hurons of Quebec.

At the sunset hour, a Mecca for visitors is the roof garden of the Vancouver Hotel, where, besides hot chocolate, sandwiches and cakes, an orchestra playing the right kind of music by plants and palms, there is an unparalleled view in every direction. From one side in the distance rises Mt. Baker like the traditional pictures of Fuji-Yama, away on the other side across the bay are the "Lions," two sisters really, the Indians say, two lovely girls who urged their father to invite his enemies to a big feast he was giving. Enemies who came and saw and understood and who left that feast vowing friendship for their host. Because his two daughters brought peace, not war, to his people the ruling chief or tyee immortalized them by placing them where future generations might read their peace message. At least that is the story told by Chief Capilano Joe to the Indian poet, Pauline Johnson.

★ ★ ★

In the very heart of the city is Stanley Park. To the causual tourist who takes the circumference drive, the park is only glimpsed, although one sees the three totem poles brought from Alert Bay and has worth-while views, but within that circumference are footpaths leading by giant trees and forest trails going by unsuspected lagoons where nature is at her loveliest. Emerging from that wilderness are pavilions and a bandstand and a Shakespeare garden in which it is hoped sometime there will be growing every flower mentioned in Shakespeare's works. There is actually a mulberry tree in the park which grew from a cutting of a tree in the garden at Stratford-on-Avon.

If one is from the States an important and gratifying monument in the park is the one erected by the International Kiwanis Clubs of Canada and the United States, on the very spot where President Harding made his memorable speech on July 23, 1923, weighty and inspiring words for all who pause here to read, as they are literally carved in stone.

Back then to the roof garden of the Vancouver to digest a city like this, a real metropolis with an amazing originality — Vancouver, where races mingle. At this afternoon social hour at the same table were a Colonial from South Africa, a Frenchman from the Province of Quebec, a Canadian from Vancouver and a Yankee from the United States. The three former affirmed loyally that they were members of the British Empire, whether living in British Columbia, Quebec or some far off colony.

Canada Awaits Coming of the Early Tourists

Courtesy of Canadian Pacific Railway

From Quebec to Far-Away Vancouver

Upper—Quebec From the Citadel. Lower Left—The "Lions," Two Mountains Seen From Hotel Vancouver in Vancouver, B. C. Lower Right—Totem Poles in Stanley Park, Vancouver

Scottish Resorts Prepare for Big Tourist Season

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLASGOW, Scot. — Using last year's record travel gains, and the increased demand this year for tourist information, as a 1936 travel barometer, Scottish hotel, resort and railroad men are busy making early preparations to accommodate what they feel will be the peak year in Scotland's tourist influx.

During the past 10 years, Scotland has made rapid strides in its recreational and resort centers. With Anglo-Saxon visitors leading the list of tourists year after year, Scotland found it necessary to provide all the popular sports of that race.

Typical of the fashionable resorts are such places as the Gleneagles Hotel at Perthshire which offers popular outdoor sports, with golf, riding, fishing, and tennis the leading attractions. But if the tourist prefers solitude, there is the warmth of hidden and remote values, or beautiful vistas in the shadows of Scotland's stern mountains. It historical points interest, there are the settings of Scott's romances, stately old castles, the glamour of medieval times.

Alcohol Held Hidden Cause of Fatalities

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 5 (AP)—Alcohol was given as an unseen and unreported cause of many fatalities among chronic drinkers, in a study reported to the American Psychiatric Association yesterday by Dr. V. G. Urse, assistant psychiatrist of the Cook County Psychopathic Hospital, Chicago.

Of 21 deaths which he found due to alcohol he said the coroner attributed only five to that cause, missing 78 per cent. They were missed, Dr. Urse said, because presumably fatal alcohol may fail to leave clear traces. He suggested need for re-examination of the true role of chronic alcoholism.

"Those of us," he reported, "associated with institutions in which the admission rate is heavy, find a rather large percentage of patients admitted as suffering from chronic alcoholism or one of its end pictures."

America is executing more juvenile criminals than did crime-ridden England 200 years ago, a mental specialist declared in urging a ban on capital punishment for persons under age.

Attacking the death penalty for youthful criminals as "legal murder," Dr. Baldwin L. Keyes of Philadelphia urged the association to join with the legal profession in a campaign to outlaw extreme punishment for youthful offenders.

Captain Cook Promoted

WASHINGTON, May 5 (AP)—President Roosevelt yesterday nominated Capt. Arthur B. Cook to be chief of the bureau of aeronautics of the Navy with rank of rear admiral. Captain Cook will succeed Rear Admiral Ernest J. King, who is being assigned to command the naval aircraft base force in June.

Colorful Roadsides Greet Tourist North

Blossoming trees, bright green hillsides and flower-bordered roadways of old French Canada are turning the tide of motor traffic northward from the metropolitan centers of the United States.

Historic Quebec, reached over four main highways from the United States border, is a semi-resort city and the only walled town in North America. Many of its narrow, winding streets in what is known as the Lower Town are virtually the same as they were 200 years ago; the district including the importing and exporting offices, the docks of transatlantic liners, the customs house, ferry to the Ile d'Orleans, the old French market and the famous Louise embankment.

While the north-bound motorist will visit many of the quaint, French-speaking villages in the Province of Quebec, the capital city itself has such a wealth of romantic and historic background that a week or two would barely suffice to cover the ground briefly.

Modern Dining Car Combines General Store and Market

Combine a general store, a meat market, the glass and linen sections of a department store—then throw in a travelling milk wagon and one gets a faint idea of a modern Chicago and North Western Railway dining car, travelling between Chicago and points on the Pacific Coast.

The North Western has just reestablished the practice of running dining cars all the way through on such trains as the Los Angeles Limited, the San Francisco Overland Limited and the Portland Rose and to C. H. Shircliffe, superintendent of dining cars on the road, fell the task of compiling a list of supplies necessary for such a trip—the results were amazing!

One thousand five hundred napkins and 1200 assorted towels! That's just the start of the bulk of materials carried in the compact kitchens and "bottomless" cupboards on those 80-foot cars. The meat supply alone totals more than 400 pounds divided into 150 pounds of beef, 40 pounds of lamb, 80 pounds of pork, ham and bacon, 75 pounds of poultry and 60 pounds of fish.

To fill out the menu, the following "giant sized" portions are carried—300 pounds of potatoes, 20 pounds of cheese, 100 cans of fruit and vegetables, 30 dozen eggs, 6 gallons of cream, 100 gallons of milk, 40 pounds of butter, 30 pounds of coffee, 2 pounds of tea, 60 pounds of sugar, 10 bottles of sauces such a catsup, worchester, chili, A1 and the like and 25 pounds of assorted cereals.

Rail Passengers In Britain Rise By 26,000,000

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The railways of Great Britain carried nearly 26,000,000 more passengers last year than in 1934, and in excess of 50,000,000 more than in 1933.

The latest Ministry of Transport railway returns for 1935 issued here show that the provisional number of passengers carried by the railways last year was 855,625,000 compared with 829,667,776 in 1934 and 798,872,259 in 1933.

Of those carried last year, 13,374,000 were first class passengers; 1,643,000 second class; 614,082,000 third class, and 226,526,000 workmen.

The total approximate number of passenger journeys made, inclusive of season ticket holders, was 1,229,845,000. The four main lines worked a total freight traffic during the year of 16,402,194 net ton-miles, compared with 16,210,225 in the previous year and 15,017,897 in 1933.

The gross receipts in respect of passenger traffic for the railways amounted to £42,400,000 in 1935 compared with £41,125,000 in 1934 and £40,219,000 in 1933.

Mother Wins Honors As High School Senior

CLOVIS, N. M., May 5 (AP)—Mrs. J. C. Canipe is one mother who can show her children "how it's done" in high school.

Mrs. Canipe, who joined the Clovis high school senior class with her son and daughter-in-law, was announced as one of 103 New Mexico seniors awarded certificates of distinction for high grades in a statewide aptitude test. She will be graduated with her son, J. Hedrick, and his wife this month.

Philippine Army Command Reorganized by McArthur

MANILA, P. I., May 5 (AP)—The high command of the Philippine Army was reorganized yesterday upon recommendation of Maj. Gen. Douglas MacArthur, former Chief of Staff of the United States Army and now military adviser to Manuel Quezon, President of the Philippines.

Paulino Santos was elevated from the rank of colonel to major general and sworn in as the new chief of staff. Brig. Gen. Jose de Los Reyes, acting chief of staff since the creation of the Philippine Army, was made a major general and sworn in as provost marshal general. Maj. Gen. Basilio Valdes became deputy chief of staff and Brig. Gen. Guilleromo Francisco, commander of the regular army.

Akron Plant Ready to Greet Arrival in U. S. of Hindenburg

Aviation Comment

When the new German Zeppelin Hindenburg pokes her snub nose into the huge hangar at Lakehurst, N. J., sometime at the end of this week and Zeppelin passengers get within hailing range of the ground watchers, a few of the "halloos" no doubt will be passed between Akronites. For of all American cities Akron, Ohio, will be tremendously interested in the arrival of the new Zeppelin. Friends will be aboard exchanging greetings with ground friends. Akron, Ohio, is, of course, the home of the American branch of the Zeppelin company.

There is Capt. Ernst Lehmann, for instance, commander of the super-Zepp, who is a former Akronite. Lieut. Karl Fickes, who will also be aboard on the initial trip will greet Akron friends. Lieutenant Fickes was sent by the American Zeppelin company to Freidrichshafen to go on all the trial flights of the ship and to observe German methods of handling airships. If the United States should decide to construct Zeppelins the American builders will have in him another valuable background upon which to draw.

Lieutenant Fickes wrote after his first trip aboard the "Hindenburg" that the "outstanding innovation on the Hindenburg is the feature of two decks with a promenade on each side of the ship along the window fronts. Lounges, writing rooms, social rooms and a block of 25 cabins with two berths each—lavoratories, shower baths and other rooms are very grand," he concluded.

★ ★ ★

55-Ton Plane

As the 25-ton Clipper flying boat of Pan American Airways bobs up in the news again, having just completed a record flight from Honolulu back to San Francisco, plans are going forward at the Bridgeport plant of Sikorsky for building a new ship twice her size, 55 tons to be exact, for transatlantic flights.

This huge boat, which in all probability is being constructed for Pan American Airways, is expected to maintain a 24-hour schedule to Europe. It will be capable of carrying 48 passengers and will have a cruising range of 4500 miles, which is sufficient for a direct hop between the United States and Europe.

Such a craft as this new giant Sikorsky will, of course, be rather like an air yacht except that it will have a "ceiling" of 25,000 feet, which means an ability to reach an altitude of 25,000 feet. This is sufficient to mount higher than stormy weather. At this great height it will have a speed of more than 200 miles an hour, while below at normal levels it will have a cruising speed of from 170 to 180 miles an hour.

In keeping with its yacht-like dimensions the new Sikorsky 55-ton boat will have the luxuriousness of a yacht and will offer exceptional "creature comforts." This giant bird, whose wingspread will be 184 feet, will boast double-decked accommodations. The staterooms will be ample. From its central dining hall, which will have a dance floor, a stairway will ascend to a sightseeing balcony from which the ground will be visible through windows in the lower wing surfaces.

Forward on the upper deck will be the control cabin with operating positions for the pilots, radio operator and navigator. The boat will even boast "captain's quarters," from which, if the "captain" desires, he may take over control of the giant ship. In a big craft the matter of handling rudders has become a thing beyond the capabilities of a mere pilot so that the controls of the great boat will be electro-hydraulic, moving through a "stick" and associated control mechanisms, the rudder, elevator and ailerons.

While one marvels at the wonders of this great flying boat yet to come, Igor Sikorsky, builder of this giant craft, is visualizing flying boats twice the size of this projected flying boat. He predicts that the present generation will see flying boats of from 100 to 150 tons, from four to six times the size of the present 25-ton flying boats being used on the transpacific routes. The next generation may see craft twice again as large as the 100-ton ships, he says.

★ ★ ★

Airplane Tours

"I have two-weeks vacation," many an officer worker may say during the coming season; "how may I use the time to the best advantage?" One answer to this would be, "Let the air lines in the United States show you how."

The American airlines are making it possible during the coming season for a traveler to visit all of the national parks within an incredibly short space of time. In two weeks, for instance, a vacationer may visit fully half the national parks, or, using the airways in conjunction with surface mediums, he can visit such formerly "distant" places as Hawaii, Alaska, Mexico, Central America and other related spots within a three-week period.

Fully three quarters of the national parks, for instance, lie along the route of United Air Lines and its feeder services. In addition it is offering scenic trips over Yellowstone Park and the Grand Canyon. The line also passes close to many of the western parks on its regular runs.

American Air Lines reaches Appalachian Mountain, Tennessee Valley, Ozark, Texas plain, Arizona mining and California desert spots. TWA flies over the Grand Canyon in the course of certain of its regular flights. Eastern Air Lines makes connections with Central and South American points while Northwest Airlines crosses the great plains of the Dakotas, the Montana mining country and the great Cascade mounntains.

As to the immediate reaction that many would-be air travelers might have regarding expense it will be surprising to many that the air fare is only slightly higher than rail fare plus Pullman. The great distances covered and time saved by air travel also will cut out many expenses incidental to slower, ground travel.

A. D. H.

Government Party In Mexico Faces Split Over Primary

MEXICO, D. F., May 5 (AP)—Grumbling over the National Revolutionary (Government) Party's electoral decisions grew louder today in Mexico.

Although President Lazaro Cardenas' personal leadership was unchallenged, defeated candidates in several state primaries were openly critical of the party's procedure in picking winners.

In Vera Cruz, where Deputy Manilo Fabio Altamirano was declared the government party candidate for Governor, an open revolt against the organization that has ruled Mexico's politics for the past decade appeared to be developing.

Joaquin Munoz, another member of Congress who ran against Señor Fabio Altamirano with agrarian and labor support, resigned from the party and was reported to have agreed to join other unsuccessful candidates in an effort to defeat the government standard-bearer at the approaching elections.

In the State of Puebla, just south of the capital, workers, described as bitter at the party's selection of General Maximino Avila Camacho for Governor over their candidate Gilberto Bosquez, were reported preparing to march on the capital to protest.

Most outspoken critic of party President Emilio Portes Gil and the organization's electoral college has been General Fortunato Zuazua, who lost the governorship of Nuevo Leon to General Anacleto Guerrero.

Similar reports of discontent with the party's decision accompanied in some cases by incipient movements to put up independent tickets, came from Nayarit, Chiapas, Tlaxcala, Hidalgo, Durango, Sinaloa and Aguas Calientes.

Fraud Is Charged In Bomb Shipment

NEW YORK, May 5 (AP)—Two officers of two New York corporations manufacturing explosives in New Jersey and Pennsylvania faced arrest and arraignment today on indictments in connection with an alleged plot to ship aerial bombs to Bolivia two years ago during the Gran Chaco war.

The men indicted were: Alfred J. Miranda, Jr., and his brother, Ignacio J. Miranda, with offices here. They were said to be connected with the American Armanent Corporation and Miranda Brothers, Inc., with plants in Hoboken, N. J., and Derry, Pa.

The indictments returned by the Federal Grand Jury yesterday accused the men of a fraud on the Government by causing a shipper's export declaration to be executed in which it was falsely asserted that the ultimate foreign destination of a Philadelphia shipment of 1515 cases of bombs was Arica, Chile.

It was charged the shipment went to Bolivia in its war with Paraguay over the Gran Chaco border. The Miranda brothers were accused of conspiring with Herman Diaz Cruchaga, nephew of the Minister of Internal Relations in Chile, and Carlos Kock, a Chilean customs official, both of whom have been arrested in Chile on another conspiracy charge, officials here said.

Cruise to Bermuda To Take in 11 Ports

An unusual combination cruise, covering 16 days, which leaves Boston and touches 11 ports of call, with return to New York, is among the travel inducements in this year's list of tours.

Victor E. Eke, passenger traffic manager of the Canadian National Steamships, announces that this cruise will call at Bermuda, six colonies in the British West Indies, then two ports in the French West Indies and two in the United States West Indies, including also on the northbound trip several British ports which are touched on the southbound journey.

The cruise leaves Boston, May 9, with the liner Lady Drake, Canadian National Steamships, covering the southbound part of the cruise.

Heavy Westward Travel Forecast

That the coming summer is to be a "See America" year, by rail, is evidenced by the substantial volume of inquiries reaching rail offices. These are estimated in excess of 25 per cent above those of last year.

With numerous conventions on the Coast, the Great Northern already is planning for extra equipment to handle many extra sections to Glacier Park and the North Pacific Coast.

The unsettlement abroad; the low rail fares west; omission of the Pullman surcharge, and the lure of the National Parks are among the contributing factors to this heavy movement, which follows a busy season last year, when lower fares attracted capacity travel.

Puerto Rican Liberals Back Liberty Plebiscite

SAN JUAN, P. R., May 5 (AP)—The central committee of the Liberal Party today announced its approval of Senator Tydings's bill for a plebiscite on Puerto Rican independence.

With the approval, it advocated amendments to the bill by which Puerto Rico would receive economic concessions from the United States, provided independence were granted.

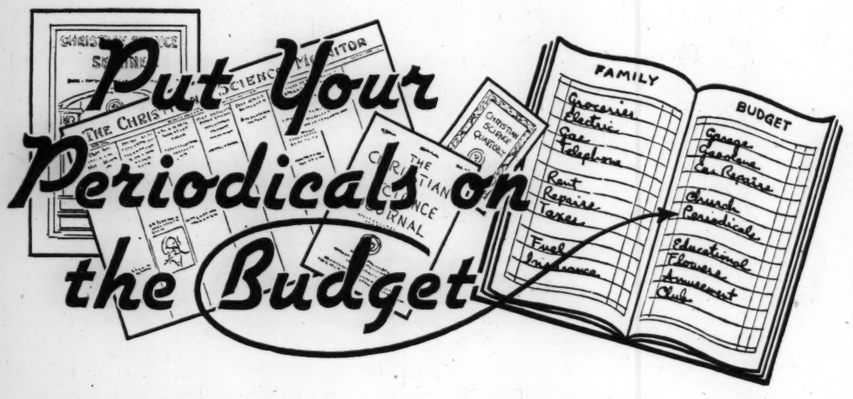
Heading the central committee is Dr. Antonio R. Barcelo, long an advocate of independence for the Island. During most of the Roosevelt Administration, the party has maintained Senator Luis Munoz Marin at Washington to work for independence.

to NEW YORK

EVERYTHING IS NEAR THIS HOTEL
RADIO CITY . . ROXY . . CAPITOL . .
LEADING THEATRES . . RESTAURANTS
. . IMPORTANT BUSINESS CENTERS

$2.50 DAILY PER ROOM — ROOM & BATH — SAME RATE FOR 1 or 2 PERSONS

HOTEL CHESTERFIELD
130 West 49th St. NEW YORK



By saving only 35c a week you can become a "continuous" subscriber to all the Christian Science periodicals through the use of the

QUARTERLY PAYMENT PLAN

All you have to do is to save 35c a week and at the end of three months remit $4.00 to Boston. You will then receive the four following periodicals which will terminate at one time and you will receive one bill every three months.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR . . . Daily
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL . . . . Weekly
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL . . Monthly
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY . . . Quarterly

If you are already a regular subscriber, use the coupon at the left and have your subscriptions adjusted on the Quarterly Payment Plan.

If you are a new subscriber, begin to save 35c a week until you have $4.00 to send to Boston for a subscription to all the periodicals on the Quarterly Payment Plan.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
ONE, NORWAY STREET, BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.

FOR REGULAR SUBSCRIBERS

HA-69
The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts

I hereby authorize you to make necessary adjustments to my subscriptions so that I will become a regular subscriber as outlined in this Quarterly Payment Plan.

Name.....

Address.....

Use the coupon and have your periodicals adjusted now to this plan — or start now subscribing to all the literature on this convenient payment plan.

FOR NEW SUBSCRIBERS

HA-69
The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts

I enclose $4.00 for which please enter my subscription to all the Christian Science periodicals as outlined in the Quarterly Payment Plan.

Name.....

Address.....

War, a Bad Mental Concept, Is Declared on Its Way Out

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, May 5—War is a human habit surviving from days nearer the childhood of the race, and like the childish habits of thumb-sucking and nail-biting, it can be cured, said Dr. Henry Cadbury of Harvard University, at a meeting of the Pendle Hill Leaders' Conference on May 4.

"Some people will tell you," Dr. Cadbury declared, "that it is useless to fight against war, for it is a 'biological necessity' of the race. They will say, 'We always had it and always will. It is a part of human nature.'

"I disagree with them entirely. In my opinion, the problem is entirely psychological. Whatever liberties it may possibly have won in earlier stages of our development there is no question but that today, under modern conditions, war proves absolutely nothing—except that one side has a better 'team' than the other, and perhaps more extensive resources.

Just Like Football

"Because the football team of one college, perhaps with subsidized players, beats another, no intelligent person supposes that the moral, intellectual and educational standards of that college are proved to be superior. It is simply a game at which skill has been demonstrated.

"From the days of knightly tournaments, war has really remained essentially a game of skill, played according to accepted rules. But with the coming of gas, aerial bombs and other modern inventions, these rules have been easily forgotten and defenseless 'spectators' in civilian centers, including women and children, have been slaughtered.

"War is always today irrelevant to the questions it is supposed to solve. All that is settled at the end is the strength of the winning military organization. It actually does not affect the point at issue at all.

Most Encouraging Sign

The most encouraging thing about the arguments against international good will and against the substitution of law for war between nations, Dr. Cadbury declared, is their strong resemblance to those used against the abolition of slavery.

"We have always had it. It's an economic necessity. It's a part of human nature. All these statements were made then as they are now. But the time had come for humanity to advance beyond slavery—and the forward step was made.

"We are living after the end of the slave era, and perhaps a few years in advance of the peace era—but the latter will inevitably come as the race progresses.

"Earlier in history 'the best people' as a matter of course sacrificed their infant children, supposedly for the good of their nations. Today parents are still willing to sacrifice their sons for the same good cause.

Ending Child Sacrifice

"It would be unthinkable to return to infant sacrifice—and before long it should be just as foreign to our experience to believe in the necessity of sacrificing the youth of the world 'to end wars' or to 'make the world safe for democracy.'

"In this way, we can find much encouragement in history by noting the slow but certain progress of the race out of one superstition or false belief of loyalty after another."

Defining peace, Dr. Cadbury stated:

"It is the atmosphere in which righteousness, justice and judgment can flourish. Our forefathers struggled for freedom, as the soil for the development of the race. We, ourselves, now struggle for peace as a co-operative condition of thought which enables us to preserve and further develop the fruits of this freedom."

The American Revolution

Asked as to the rightness of such wars as the American Revolution, Dr. Cadbury replied:

"Times and standards have changed. To George Washington war was the only implement which he saw at hand with which to raise human standards. To him, too, slave ownership was the habit of the best citizens, as was the consumption of considerable quantities of alcoholic beverages. It is simply that the race is constantly progressing, and doing it through new ways.

"We shall not win peace by vituperation or criticism of the efforts of others, but by gradually developing the conscience of individuals, and their acceptance of peace and freedom as joint necessities for progress—and as natural conditions of existence.

"In the sphere of economics, too, we accomplish nothing if we go to radical groups and introduce ourselves as 'parlor pinks' urging them to rebel against conditions."

From a New Approach

"But we can do much by approaching capitalists, as fellow-beneficiaries of the present economic system, and suggesting that our own consciences would rest more comfortably and our own experience of life would appear more abundant, if we would do our best to better the condition of those who make our comparative wealth possible.

"I have always felt," the professor concluded, "that when Jesus advised the rich to share their wealth with the poor, he was as much, or even more, concerned with the moral welfare of the rich as with that of the poor."

"Always remember," he said to the Peace Volunteer leaders, "that the development of international good will is just one aspect of a whole new way of life based on Christian principles of co-operation and of respect of true individuality."

Other Subjects Discussed

Features of the Sunday sessions of the conference were addresses by Herbert Fraser, professor of economics at Swarthmore and recently advisor in the economics department of the State Department; by Raymond Wilson, secretary of the peace section of the American Friends Service Committee; and by John Barton, co-operative movement leader from Denmark.

"The more freedom of trade we have, the better international relations will be," said Professor Fraser, "and it is proved that the best interests of farmers, as well as of consumers and of other groups eventually, are predominately in greater freedom of trade."

It is impossible to obtain continued benefits from "protecting" farmers or any other surplus producing group, he declared. A high tariff reduces their sales and increases the cost of clothes and other necessities which they must buy, in the long run.

The Co-operative Movement

Mr. Barton discussed the history of the co-operative movement in Europe and in this country, stressing its development along the two lines of Utopianism and of the desire for practical economic benefits. Wherever either of these motivations has been too prominent, he said, the plan has not succeeded, but through combination of the two great strides have been made.

Raymond Wilson, in his address, described a number of different books dealing with the causes, effects and cure of war, which are now published by different concerns, and in most cases are available in libraries.

"Books are indispensable tools of the peace movement," he declared, "for our great objective is to encourage people to ask themselves 'Why?' constantly, and to endeavor to think through to the answer."

Children's Page Of Monitor on Air

STORIES from the Children's Page of The Christian Science Monitor are now being radiocast over three California stations by Albert F. Lombard, Committee on Publication for Southern California, and George Channing, Committee on Publication for Northern California.

KNX, Los Angeles; KSFO, San Francisco, and KHSL, Chico, are radiocasting these programs every Saturday at 5:45, 5:30 and 5 p. m., respectively, Pacific standard time.

Mr. Lombard, who calls his period the "Monitor Children's Program," will, on May 9, at 5:45 p. m., radiocast the story, "Milly-Molly-Mandy Makes a Cosy," "Jonathan Junior's Joke" and a poem, "Marionettes," by Marjorie Knapp. On May 16, he will give "Sapphire's Happy Choice," and "Dutch Dishes," a poem. Mr. Lombard in the past has radiocast the "Little Cat" stories, the "Wilhelmina," or little Dutch girl stories, and the accounts of Mrs. Else Bostelmann on the undersea work of William Beebe, the noted natural scientist.

Station KNX, which was one of the leading independent stations of the country, has recently been purchased by the Columbia Broadcasting System. Its studios are in Hollywood. It operates on a national cleared channel of 1050 kilocycles, which is a wavelength of 286 meters, with a power of 50,000 watts.

Mr. Channing is radiocasting at present over KSFO installments from the story, "Dogrel Goes Abroad," and also from "Behind the Scenes with an Orchestra," which will continue until May 16. On May 23 he will begin a new series of stories.

KSFO operates on a frequency of 560 kilocycles, which is a wavelength of 535 meters, with a power of 1000 watts.

In northern central California Station KHSL in Chico is also radiocasting installments from the same series of stories now being heard over KSFO. The KHSL series will be continued each Saturday at 5 p. m. up to and including June 13. KHSL's period is radiocast under Mr. Channing's direction.

KHSL transmits on a frequency of 950 kilocycles, which is a wavelength of 316 meters, with a power of 250 watts.

Mississippi Denies State Textile Mills Employ Child Labor

JACKSON, Miss., May 5 (AP)—Gov. Hugh White charged yesterday that "an effort is being made in the eastern cities of the United States to cripple the South's bid for industrial plants with charges of 'sweatshop labor' conditions."

The Governor said it had been called to his attention that charges had been filed in the East by representatives of the National Child Labor Committee and the New York Industrial Council attacking Mississippi textile plants for using child labor.

"This is mere propaganda from areas alarmed over the South's industrial development," Governor White said, adding that "such charges are false."

"I do not know of a single textile mill in Mississippi working anyone under 18 years of age and there is not a word of truth in the charge that children are being used," he said.

Group Medical Plan Faces Court Test

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA — A private "health insurance" service offering members complete medical care for $2 a month dues, has run foul of the state insurance laws, but is preparing to take its case to the courts.

Although it has been functioning satisfactorily to those concerned for some time, its director, Dr. C. Dudley Saul, has been ordered by Owen B. Hunt, state insurance commissioner, to "abondon it forthwith."

The service is being continued, however, as Dr. Saul's brother, Walter Biddle Saul, attorney, prepares for a court battle. He will base his case, he says, upon one tried in the local courts in 1897, when the State Insurance Department sought to put an end to a service offered for the protection of bicycle owners by the Provident Bicycle Association.

This association, for an annual fee of $6, agreed to clean members' machines twice a year, repair punctures or parts damaged by accident, or replace wrecked or stolen bicycles. Both the lower court and the State Supreme Court held that the plan did not constitute insurance in the meaning of the State laws on the subject.

"Under that decision," Mr. Saul asks, "how can Commissioner Hunt contend my client is conducting an insurance business? The two cases are parallel. . . . The Saul Medical Service does not agree to pay money for any loss sustained through illness or injury. It merely contracts to give certain service."

Boy Scouts Prove Their Mettle For Elders in Chicago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, May 5—More than 18,000 Boy Scouts let loose here to dramatize for their elders under the big top of the circus just what they do after they leave home for Scout meetings. In the huge arena under the glare of numerous spotlights they did everything from performing clown antics to constructing a summer camp with all its forest pines, drawbridges and signal towers.

But before the grownups even arrived at their circus seats they were led down a long Scout trail to citizenship in one of the amphitheater wings. The path was lined with some 200 dramatizations of Scout activities indicating what a boy can do from the time he starts with "cubbing" at the age of 9 until he reaches manhood at the age of 21.

"The Land of Fun" in big letters over a large archway introduced the spectators to scenes of "cubbing" where small chaps in blue uniforms with yellow neckerchiefs busied themselves with their backyard shack and tent, worked on Indian bead bands around a tepee, made "things that run," wove their little baskets, and carved their soap.

Scout Projects Enacted

The trail wound along a balsam-scented camp, where older boys enacted some of their scout projects. Lean-tos of branches, tents, and huts were alive with boys hustling about as though they were actually putting in their first day at camp. Crouching over a little campfire the "cook" flopped pancakes in the skillet, while his helper served them red hot with sirup to the visitors. Near by Scouts chopped wood, sawed branches and watched their shack grow in the woods.

This land of adventure included also a scout's experience with the trades, with agriculture, the natural sciences, service to others. The exhibits along the trail were buzzing with boys accomplishing things—running a printing press, welding, laying bricks, painting.

Then came the "Land of Romance" where sea scouts on the deck of a 70-foot two-masted schooner demonstrated their nautical activities in front of a back drop painted with splashing waves. One scout in his blue sailor's uniform with white upturned cap stood at the wheel supposedly guiding the craft through rough waters. Others worked at the radio and wireless, swabbed the deck and hurried around with the duties they would have had if really at sea.

Depict American History

The trail led to an arch inscribed "Citizenship," and then the spectators were rushed into the three-ring circus. Emphasis was placed in this year's circus on the heritage of scouting and the respect that scouts hold for those who helped to build their country. This began with the Indians. Hundreds of scouts topped with feathered headdress, their bodies bronzed to a copper color, came pouring into the arena, set up their councils, built their tepees, wigwams and hogans. Then jingling the sleigh bells on their ankles they stamped about in dances and finally receded to the coming of the white man.

From a platform at the end of the arena came one group after another of scouts depicting episodes in American history. First the French explorers, then Daniel Boone in his coonskin cap, while from a side entrance trotted two little ponies drawing a home-constructed covered wagon, manned by a scout in pioneer clothes. An episode from the Civil War showed Lincoln, a tall and dignified scout in black coat walking down the steps with colored boys clinging to him. Came the "rough riders" and World War veterans.

Actual Circus Performances

In other acts of the three-hour circus the Scouts built their human pyramids, tumbled about in acrobatic stunts, ambled around the arena as many-legged crocodiles, elephants, and camels. They wheeled in on bicycles with colored streamers flying and circled about in figure eights. They mounted themselves on stilts and stalked about among other Scouts playing their games.

At one time the whole arena was a mass of khaki when hundreds of boys in the Scout uniform lifted their hands and gave the Scout oath led by a boy who recently saved his older brother's life when they were fishing.

The final scene which will linger long in the memory of the parents and grown-ups of the audience was the sudden transformation of the whole arena into a summer camp amid evergreens and woods. Signal towers were constructed in a jiffy while cabins, drawbridges and other camp equipment were quickly set up at the hands of scores of experienced Scouts.

Razor Blade Firm Wins Supreme Court Review

WASHINGTON, May 5 (AP)—The Essex Razor Blade Corporation of Elizabeth, N. J., yesterday was allowed a Supreme Court hearing on its claim that a razor blade it made and sold did not infringe on one patented by the Gillette Safety Razor Company.

The court agreed to review the ruling, March 4, by the Third Circuit Court of Appeals, which held the Essex corporation had infringed the Gillette patent, and ordered an accounting to determine damages.

Station Asks Wave Shift

WASHINGTON, May 5 (AP)—Attorneys for station WQDM, St. Albans, Vt., submitted depositions to a radio commission examiner today in support of an application for a change in assignment. The station seeks to change from 1370 kilocycles to 1390 kilocycles and asks an increase in power from 100 to 1000 watts.

Leaders in Citizenship

Mrs. W. Burden Stage; Paul Parker

Girl Scout Heads

Mrs. Herbert Hoover, President of the Girl Scout National Organization, Is Shown Above. Inset at Upper Left Is Mrs. Paul Rittenhouse, National Director. Lower Left—Mrs. Frederick Edey, First Vice-President and National Commissioner

Active Citizenship Set as Objective By Girl Scout Leaders

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 5—How to make Girl Scouts active instead of passive citizens is being discussed by 3500 leaders at 10 regional conferences which began on Monday in Montgomery, Ala., and will continue through the month in places as far apart as Providence, R. I., and Rock Springs, Wyo.

"We want every girl in our organization to think of her citizenship duties as a practical and not an abstract idea," said Mrs. Paul Rittenhouse, director of the national organization, in explaining the purpose of the conferences. "That is why we try to give girls a sense of responsibility in community affairs. In working for their Junior Citizenship achievement badge they learn the theory behind the practice of clean streets, public buildings, parks, schools and playgrounds. From an early and active interest in their own community it seems natural to expect that interest to expand to state and national affairs. Young people like to feel that they are helping the Government and helping to govern. Once they have consciously and conscientiously lived in a democracy and been an active part of the community, state and nation, it is unlikely that they will want to change."

Mrs. Rittenhouse will attend three of the regional conferences, Mrs. Herbert Hoover, national president, will go to four, and Mrs. Frederick Edey of Bellport, L. I., first vice-president and national commissioner, will go to three. Each conference will be attended by members of the national board of directors, the headquarters staff and members of regional committees.

Vail Medals Given Phone Employees

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 5—Three employees of the New York Telephone Company have been awarded the Theodore N. Vail Medals for unusual devotion to duty, courage and resourcefulness in emergencies and the saving of human life, it was announced here recently. Recipients were:

Russell J. Sell, a commercial representative of the company, who saved a woman from drowning in the intercoastal canal between Barnegat and Manasquan Bays on April 29, 1935.

Robert W. Lowe, a cable splicer, who saved a mother and two children from asphyxiation.

Mrs. Pearl C. Palmer, night operator at a country station, who remained at her switchboard during a fire until rescued.

The awards are made annually by the telephone company in memory of Theodore N. Vail, its late president. Bronze awards are made for regional recognition and these later are reviewed for silver or gold medals in national recognition of heroism.

Balkan Entente Tightened After African Disaster

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, May 5 (AP)—The conviction that little nations must take care of themselves grew today as representatives of Yugoslavia, Roumania, Greece and Turkey tried to settle southeastern European quarrels by conference.

The fate of Ethiopia was regarded as "a terrible example" of what can happen to a little state depending wholly on the guarantees of great powers.

Reports that the occupation of Addis Ababa was imminent came dramatically as the representatives of the Balkan Entente nations resumed the consideration of their historic differences.

The news had the effect of subduing the disturbing elements. Little differences became insignificant in the face of the newly-emphasized question of general Balkan security.

So, while thinking less of alliances with the great powers, the Balkan diplomats indicated they were regarding regional co-operation more highly.

But aside from the powerful compromises, the conference still encountered perplexing difficulties.

One of the most discussed was a Greek proposal that, for purposes of a pact, Albania should not be regarded as part of the Balkans.

It was argued among the diplomats that Albania is completely under Italian influence, and that, inasmuch as it is not independent, other Balkan states should not be concerned with possible aggression against her.

The ministers were entertained by Prince Paul, regent of Yugoslavia.

London's Academy Hangs Portrait Of Women's 'General'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 5—A picture of special interest to women is being shown in this year's Royal Academy, which opened here May 2.

This particular exhibit, which is the work of Mrs. Flora Lion, member of the Royal Portrait Society, is the portrait of a woman with gray hair and blue eyes, who looks with an expression half defiant, half amused, straight out of the picture. The woman is Mrs. Flora Drummond—"General" Drummond, as she is always called—a militant fighter for women's rights.

The "General" is not famous merely on account of her work in the suffrage cause. When war broke out she joined in the endeavor to enlist women capable of doing the work of men called to the colors. So splendid were her capabilities in this direction that Lord Kitchener described her as his "finest recruiting sergeant."

After the war, she turned her attention to the making of peace in industry.

Beneath Mrs. Lion's portrait in this year's spring exhibition is a small brass plate: "'General' Flora Drummond," it reads, "in recognition of her fearless leadership of women in their struggle for emancipation, and of the services she has rendered to her country in war and peace."

New Challenge To Liquor Made By Methodists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 5—Proposals to seek the legal right of wives to sue saloons for the loss of their husband's time and support and for parents to sue for a money damage for the loss of their sons and daughters were voiced by Dr. Clarence True Wilson, of the Board of Temperance, Prohibition and Public Morals, at a platform meeting last night when the Methodist Episcopal General Conference sought to determine its future temperance policy.

"This generation will not live to see a federal amendment again," said Dr. Wilson. "Crying over the repeal of national prohibition accomplishes nothing. We must go the long road back, the same road that led to national prohibition, the road by which we retreated. We must advocate abstinence, local suppression of drinking places, county option and state prohibition, and ultimately federal prohibition.

Advocates Moral Appeal

"The church must change its emphasis from political, commercial and legalistic arguments back to the moral appeal to save the drinker and his family.

"It must discard the wholesale emphasis upon state and national prohibition and recreate an individual conscience against drinking.

"The church must re-establish its teaching function that alcohol is a habit-forming narcotic drug in a normal human body, detrimental to every bodily function and ruinous to society.

"The church must convince its members and ultimately the public that the manufacture and sale of beverage alcohol is not a business to be conducted, but a crime to be suppressed."

Growth of Temperance

The growth of temperance sentiment in Germany was reported to the conference by Dr. Otto Melle, president of Methodist Theological School in Frankfurt-am-Main.

"The habit of personal abstinence on the part of Adolf Hitler has greatly changed the attitude toward liquor," he said. "Because of the leader's example one is no longer ridiculous in Germany if he refuses to drink."

Reich Anti-Semite Policy Held Aid To British Recovery

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The present prosperity of England, which is in evidence on every hand, exists largely because of the economic conference of 1932, said Dr. Sigmund Samuel, who has just returned from a visit to England, in a recent address here before the Canadian Club, in which he described the recovery in Great Britain as an amazing spectacle, with no less than 1000 homes a day being erected.

The anti-Semitic policy of Germany has also contributed greatly to England's recovery, he continued, as Jewish buyers have now made London the terminus of European trade.

LIVERPOOL, ENG.
OWEN
have opened a
Complete Man's Shop
Clayton Square, Liverpool

LIVERPOOL, ENG.
BON MARCHE
Have Been Appointed
Brayeleaning Agents
for Liverpool
Brayecleaning is the most wonderful new method of cleaning carpets, upholstery, etc. It is done on the spot.
Bon Marche
FASHION STORE
Church and Bassett Streets, Liverpool

GEORGE HENRY LEE'S
For SCHOOLGIRLS' RAINCOATS
Basnett Street Royal 4181 Liverpool

LIVERPOOL, ENG.
CRIPPS SON & CO. Ltd.
12-16 Bold Street
FOR LADIES
"Ready-to-Wear" GARMENTS
Gowns Ensembles
Coats Suits
Furs Millinery
Blouses Jumpers
Gloves Hosiery
A visit will be appreciated
ROYAL 1490

GOING CRUISING ?
WHY not try Kendals for your man-tailored slacks, or perhaps you need a crisp linen skirt or shorts—and with the first balmy summer breezes you'll be thinking of sun and sea bathing . . . Kendals have a wonderful selection of gaily coloured swim suits to help you tan—in fact, everything you need for beach or shipboard you'll find in Kendals Beach Wear Department on the Second Floor.
Kendal, Milne & Co.
DEANSGATE, MANCHESTER 3

Gabardine Raincoat
—For girl or boy
S S the sign of a reliable advertisement

Double-breasted style in Navy proofed Gabardine with smart check lining. Cut on ample lines, easily slipped on over another coat, with raglan sleeves, adaptable collar, all-round belt and open vent at back. A useful coat that can be worn all the year round. Sizes 30 to 34 ins. Price 21/6
Other sizes at proportionate prices.
SCHOFIELDS
THE HEADROW
LEEDS 1 ENGLAND

Feet foremost

FHW
FOOTWEAR FOR LADIES GENTLEMEN AND CHILDREN
Ladies' Shoes 6/11 to 21/-
Gentlemen's Shoes 10/11 to 25/-
Children's Shoes 1/11½ to 10/11
Above all, F. H. W. footwear considers the feet—their comfort, their appearance and their protection—and you buy at "direct from the factory" prices! The F. H. W. organisation is the largest in the Kingdom, retailing to the public through its own chain of footwear shops. For your next pair—visit your local F. H. W. store and you will find just what you want with a minimum of trouble.
FREEMAN, HARDY & WILLIS Ltd.
Footwear Manufacturers with over 570 Shops

DICKSON & ROBINSON limited
SEEDSMEN TO H.M. THE KING
Garden and Farm Seeds. Bulbs. Plants. Roses. etc.
Catalogue Free Please ask for it
CATHEDRAL STREET MANCHESTER

NOTTINGHAM
LEICESTER Bear Brand Hose 1/11 to 8/11 DERBYSHIRE
LINCOLNSHIRE and SHEFFIELD
Agent: D. V. FARDELL
31 Burlington Road Sherwood, Nottingham

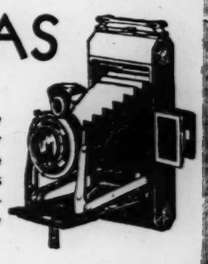
LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND
RUSHWORTH ORGANS
A century of experience, research, modern equipment, and expert craftsmanship, all contribute to the acknowledged excellence of all Rushworth Organs. Renovations, Cleanings, Tunings.
Estimates submitted.
Rushworth & Dreaper, Ltd.
Builders of Church, Chamber and Concert Organs.
Great Georges Street, Liverpool

A REPUTATION to uphold!
Irwins are grocers with a reputation for Quality and Value! They cannot afford to let you down. Irwins first shop was opened seventy-five years ago; since then they have pursued a policy of repute that has paid well. They now have over one hundred and eighty branches.
Irwin's goods are guaranteed; absolute satisfaction is regarded as your right—otherwise your money is refunded in full, and without question.
Order your groceries and provisions from Irwins—you'll be assured of the best—and feel safe in the knowledge they have a reputation to uphold.
IRWINS
Over 180 Branches
LIVERPOOL — BIRKENHEAD — CHESTER — SOUTHPORT — WALLASEY — LYTHAM ST. ANNES — COLWYNBAY — OSWESTRY, etc.

Kiltie
THE WAY THEY SHOULD GO . . .
All parents know the importance of a good beginning. First steps are always critical steps, and the wise parent who insists that children should wear Kiltie Shoes is laying up happiness and comfort for the future. Kiltie takes care of little feet by encouraging them to develop the way they should. And what is more, they are extraordinarily good-looking shoes.

S9413. Dainty but durable little ankle strap shoe in patent or willow calf. In two cosy and comfortable fittings. Prices from 7/6 according to size and material.
Write for brochure of styles sent post free, together with name and address of agent, S.L. WITTON LTD., KILTIE WORKS, NORWICH (Branch of the Norvic Shoe Co., Ltd.)

CAMERAS


Select your new camera from our comprehensive stock. We always have the new models ready to show you.
DEVELOPING ● PRINTING ● ENLARGING
We excel in the highly specialised process of photo finishing. When your next film is ready let us have it, we are sure you will like the results we will obtain.
J. B. WATSON 3 FREDERICK STREET
OPTICIAN & PHOTOGRAPHIC DEALER
13 & 15 SHANDWICK PLACE EDINBURGH

The Political Parade

Landon Seems Victim in California Of Hoover-Hearst-Merriam Factions: Democrats Note Heavy Registration

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 4 — With the "Landon-for-President" clubs of Los Angeles urging Californians to vote against the Landon slate of delegates supported by William Randolph Hearst and Gov. Frank F. Merriam of California, the Golden State has produced for tomorrow the most complete political paradox of the current season.

Three important state primaries open another busy political week, but of them all California's is the most significant, and the most bizarre. The situation there—win, lose, or draw—has produced acute embarrassment for the Kansas Governor, the first really dark cloud that has threatened the sunny skies of his candidacy.

Breckinridge Tests Maryland

Meantime, today in Maryland the voters are deciding whether insurgent Democratic "protest" candidacies have a 1936 appeal—a question which may well guide the campaign behavior of the Smiths and Elys, the Colbys and Talmadges and many another.

Col. Henry Breckinridge, confidential adviser to Col Charles A. Lindbergh, is running on a Democratic protest ticket for the presidential nomination. He chose Maryland as a proving-ground, and has made a diligent campaign. The free state was supposed to contain a large group of conservative Democrats, results of the long leadership of the late Albert Cabell Ritchie. If a Democratic protest vote cannot succeed in Maryland, it is recognized to have slight political potency anywhere.

Contest in South Dakota

The third primary, in South Dakota, is interesting mainly for a contest between a Borah delegation and a Landon slate in the Republican Party.

The issue in California is between the Hearst-Merriam group of Landon backers on the one hand, and independent friends of Landon on the other, who are joined by a considerable anti-Landon group led by former President Hoover.

Originally, it was a straight fight between the Hearst-supported Landon group and the Hoover group. The prize was control of the Republican Party in California, and the delegation at Cleveland. Mr. Hoover's waning influence in party organization circles can only be rescued apparently by success in California.

Started Year Ago

The Hoover leaders set out, over a year ago, to plan for an uninstructed delegation which would constitute a nucleus for the former President at the Cleveland convention both to support his potential candidacy and to back his platform ideas or his favored candidate.

But Mr. Hearst, long an opponent of Mr. Hoover, jumped early upon the Landon band-wagon. He was joined by Governor Merriam, who at one time had presidential ambitions of his own, now diluted into vice-presidential guise. Governor Merriam had also spoken warm words for the New Deal itself, and again had given stout support to the Townsend plan. His wanderings in search of a political berth ended in the present Landon candidacy.

Hoover Protest Failed

Mr. Hearst and his managers persuaded Governor Landon to permit them to run a slate of delegates in California over the violent protests of Mr. Hoover, who was in frequent and emphatic telephonic touch with his old associate and Governor Landon's chief adviser, Roy Roberts of the Kansas City Star.

The California Assembly, a group of young Republicans, were also favorable to the Landon candidacy and equally benevolent toward Mr. Hoover. They tried to make peace between the factions in the interests of success in November, but failed. Their failure has produced considerable bitterness toward Governor Landon. Several of the young men made pilgrimages to Topeka, with unfortunate results, all of which is recounted at enormous length in a publication they have circulated in Washington and elsewhere.

Claim Landon Pressure

Now come the Landon-for-President clubs of Los Angeles, claiming to be the first outside of Kansas, which insists that "pressure" alone forced Governor Landon to run at the Hearst-Merriam insistence, that his slate of delegates is not satisfactory, and that real friends of Landon should vote for the non-Landon delegation, so to say.

This declaration lays groundwork for a later claim that defeat for the Landon slate in California may not necessarily mean defeat for Governor Landon. Whether Mr. Hoover would actually control the non-Landon group is open to doubt. It is headed by Earl Warren, state chairman. It is all very complicated.

Compared to California, the Maryland situation is all beautiful simplicity. Voters can choose between President Roosevelt or Colonel Breckinridge in the Democratic primary, thus giving a clear indication of the depth of insurgency. The South Dakota situation is equally clear.

Big Democratic Registration

The Democrats today are publishing a proud boast of registration figures: "The largest Democratic enrollment in history. This is further supported by the exceedingly large primary vote cast for President Roosevelt even though he is virtually without opposition for nomination. The Democratic vote in many states has been in excess of the total cast for competing Republican presidential candidates."

In Pennsylvania, they compute, President Roosevelt polled the largest total ever given a presidential candidate in a primary vote. Registration figures from states as diverse as West Virginia, Oregon and California show a large Democratic enrollment.

In Massachusetts, the national committee says, the vote in small communities where formerly Democrats were as scarce as hens' teeth shows a multiplication many times. In Wisconsin, the revised figures for President Roosevelt were 215,000 in excess of the total cast for Senator Borah.

Another leading Republican figure is stepping down. Senator Daniel O. Hastings, present chairman of the Republican Senatorial Committee, announced over the week end that he would not be a candidate for re-election. That opens the way to several aspiring Republicans, among them Gov. C. Douglass Buck, an energetic younger state executive, who recently endorsed Governor Landon.

Ohio Republican Fight For Delegates Near End

COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 5 (AP)—Uncertainty surrounding reasons for cancellation of a statewide rally for Gov. Alf M. Landon of Kansas injected last night new overtones into the Ohio political picture as opposing Republican factions directly involved in the May 12 primary entered their last week of campaigning.

Senator William E. Borah and "Favorite Son" Robert A. Taft mapped intensive final drives for the State's 52 delegates, the insurgent Idahoan contesting for seven of the eight at-large and 28 of the 44 district representatives. The Kansas Governor is not involved in the primary fight.

E. Wilson Heisey, Newark industrialist and president of the Ohio Landon-for-President Club, announced the rally was canceled at the direction of John Hamilton, heading Landon's national organization headquarters in Washington.

Glenn to Nominate Knox

CHICAGO, May 5 (AP) — Former U. S. Senator Otis F. Glenn of Illinois announced that he would put the name of Col. Frank Knox into nomination for President at the Republican national convention in Cleveland.

Arkansas Leans to Landon

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 5 (AP) —Approving an "expression of good will" toward Gov. Alf M. Landon of Kansas, the Arkansas State Republican convention completed selection of an uninstructed delegation to Cleveland.

Dickstein Charges Nazi Propaganda

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 4 (AP) —Representative Samuel Dickstein (D) of New York, chairman of the House immigration, naturalization and deportation committee, declared here last night that while the Hitler government refused to meet its obligations to American bondholders, it spent almost $32,000,000 to spread propaganda against the Jewish race in the United States.

Addressing a meeting of the B'nai B'rith, Representative Dickstein spoke of the recent investigation of un-American activities conducted by the House and which he sponsored. This investigation, he said, developed that:

The Nazi movement in America is almost solely financed from abroad.

High officials of the German Government in this country took a direct hand in disseminating propaganda by advancing funds for that purpose.

Almost every German ship entering an American harbor carried in addition to the regular crew a large number of "seamen" whose duties were to contact Nazi sources and join in their activities.

Mr. Dickstein also disclosed that his investigators had discovered German aliens in this country holding "trials" for fellow countrymen who refused to join the Hitler movement, which later resulted in punishment of their relatives in the Fatherland.

Birth Control Approved By YWCA Convention

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., May 5 (AP)—Authorized direction of birth control information was approved yesterday by resolution at the Young Woman's Christian Association convention here.

Unanimous adoption of birth control resolution that had been discussed for several days was one of the highlights of the day's activities of the convention, which closes today.

The organization also went on record in favor of the Costigan-Wagner anti-lynching bill.

The birth-control resolution pledged the organization to support legislative measures that provide that the dissemination of information regarding birth control shall be placed under authorized direction.

The association elected Mrs. Austin L. Kimball of Buffalo, N. Y., president for the next two years. Mrs. Henry E. Carner, Baltimore, Md., was named first vice- president; Miss Florence Anderson, Bridgeport, Conn., and Miss Mary Emison, Dallas, Texas, secretaries.

Milo Reno

EXCELSIOR SPRINGS, Mo., May 5 (AP)—Milo Reno, president of the National Farmers Holiday Association, who passed on here today, was one of the most militant critics of the AAA and the Government's crop stabilization program.

Always a vigorous fighter for what he believed to be the best interests of the farmer, Mr. Reno began his stormy career by voting the Union Labor Party ticket for President in 1888 when he was 22. He was an ardent advocate of a third party and liked Senator Huey P. Long and Gov. Philip La Follette of Wisconsin.

His plan for solving the crop problem was the scrapping of the AAA and substitution of the old McNary-Haugan equalization fee scheme. Plank No. 1 to his farm program was the constant demand for fixed farm prices that would give farmers the cost of production plus a reasonable profit.

Conciliator Finds Agreement Likely In Coal Dispute

NEW YORK, May 5 (AP)—Edward F. McGrady, Assistant Secretary of Labor, was sufficiently encouraged by developments in the anthracite coal wage conferences to declare "things look better."

Striving to avert a suspension of operations in the Pennsylvania industry employing 105,000 men, Mr. McGrady planned another conference today. Sessions have been held since Feb. 24 in an effort to write a new contract. The old one expired March 31 and the mines now are being operated under a temporary extension.

Slogans now epitomize the respective stand of the two sides. To the operators' proposals the mine workers reply, "No backward step," and the operators in turn resist the demands of the miners with "No increase in costs."

Social Credit Group Opens Boston Branch

The Boston branch of the National Social Credit Association has established headquarters in the Beacon-side Book Shop at 93 Charles Street. Conferences every Wednesday evening on problems of distribution in a modern industrial society will be held at the headquarters.

Quotes From Congress

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Some of the revealing observations made in the daily grist of congressional speeches are set apart in the following paragraph:

Senator Warren Barbour (R), New Jersey:

There is the present situation: The unemployables are returned to state agencies, the transient unemployed are consigned to the tender mercies of the weather, and the employables are being continued on federal boondoggling projects at tremendous cost to the American people.

Senator F. Ryan Duffy (D) Wisconsin:

My informant goes on to say that this distinguished farmer quoted by the American Liberty League "has not, so his neighbors say, milked a cow, held a plow, raised a crop himself, or fed a pig—except with a knife and fork—for the last 25 years. I merely desired to reassure senators that when they go to bed tonight they should not lose any sleep thinking about the terrible things the New Deal has done to the farmers of the country, and this farmer in particular, because he is now down in North Carolina playing golf. (Laughter.)

Representative Henry Ellenbogen (D), Pennsylvania:

There can be no further substantial recovery unless there is a revival of the construction industry, and there can be no revival of the building industry unless we engage upon a large-scale program of the construction of homes.

Representative Fred Biermann (D) Iowa:

Our Army and Navy appropriations will be for the year 1937, $1,153,000,000. This is $3,130,000 a day for the year. This Capitol building cost $15,000,000. In other words, for the money it will take to run the Army and the Navy the next fiscal year we could duplicate this Capitol building each five days.

Representative Vito Marcantonio (R) of New York:

We are burying the Forgotten Man under the keels of battleships.

Representative Theodore Christianson (R) of Minnesota:

We have heard so much of late about the "good neighbor" policy. How does the naval policy of the Administration square with its "good neighbor" professions? Does a good neighbor prove his neighborliness by buying more guns and laying in larger stocks of ammunition to be used against one of more of the neighbors?

Representative John A. Martin (D) of Colorado:

This is one case where, in my judgment, a half loaf is not better than no bread. A weak navy would provoke, not prevent, trouble.

Pittsfield Park to Open

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSFIELD, Mass., May 5— Clapp Park, which has been closed for two seasons while improvements were under way, will be reopened May 23, Chairman William J. Foss of the Park Commission has announced. A baseball game will be played on the opening day, with Mayor Allen H. Bagg tossing out the first ball.

Knights of Old in Armor Bold Recalled by Viennese Exhibit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA — What is probably the most extensive collection of coats of mail in the world, now reorganized and exhibited in the Historical Museum here, reveals in a most striking manner the techanical achievements of the master workmen of half a millennium ago.

It also shows the extreme international character of civilization and of art in those days. Fighters then wore steel clothes. And individual prowess was rated very high. But what this collection most vividly recalls to the spectator is not war but art, literature, romance, and pride of workmanship.

For the most part these clothes are anything but clumsy. Many of them may even be considered handsomer than the best dress suits of today. Not a few are inlaid with gold, silver, and jewels. They are made of the finest steel and the shields and helmets often bear exquisite ornaments.

Many of the outfits are very graceful and undoubtedly some of the princes and kings of those days must have been as well known for their stylish armaments as Beau Brummel of more modern times. And they could run, jump, turn somersaults, mount a horse, wave their arms and kick in those iron clothes.

There are lances in the collection as large as small telephone poles. There seem to have been no left-handed warriors. The stories of those famous, romantic tournaments vividly live before one again. One sees the beauty and grace in the grandstands, hears the music and cheering, and watches the knights of old as they enter the well-kept jousting grounds.

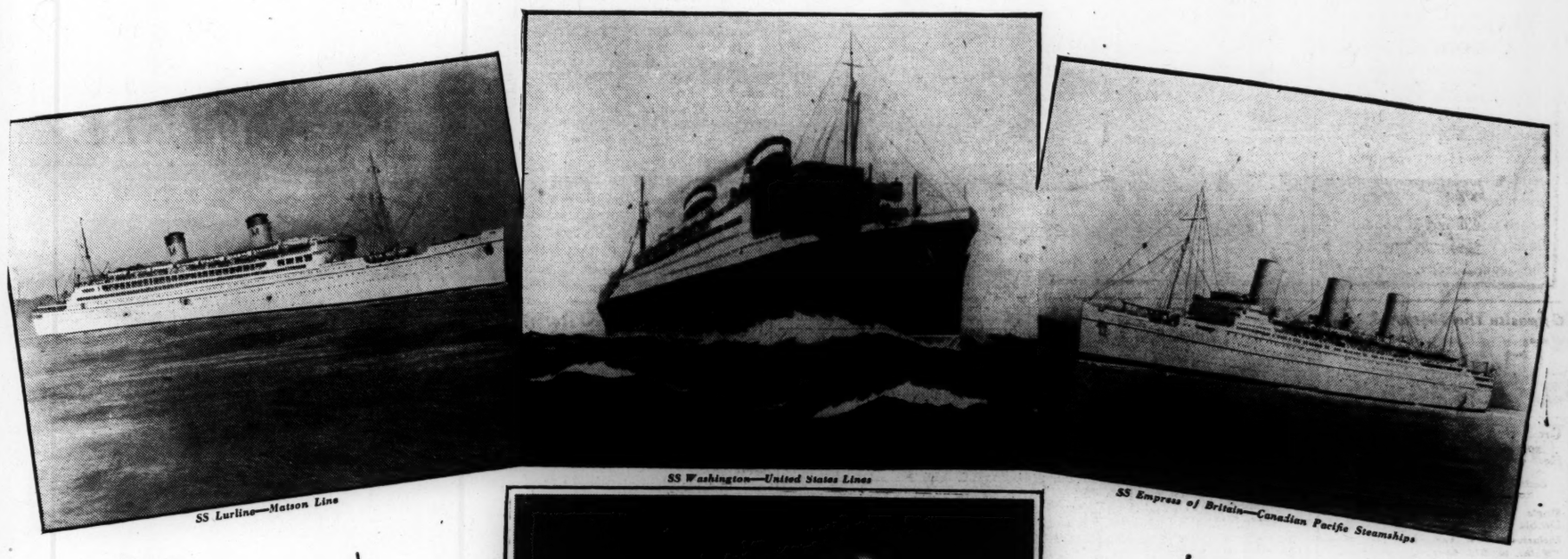
And where are these best suits from? From Milan, Innsbruck, Nuremberg, Augsburg, France and Spain. During many a past decade neither the Alps nor the Danube nor the Pyrenees marked boundaries.

Half of Europe belonged to a single empire. Most ruling families were interlocked. Every city with famous artisans was sure of a general European market. The Spanish knights ordered their steel suits in Milan or Innsbruck or Munich.

And the emperor who laid the foundation for this collection had as his motto, "I want peace." Undoubtedly he was sincere. He was a very earnest ruler. The world still seems to be hunting what he sought.

Anchors Aweigh

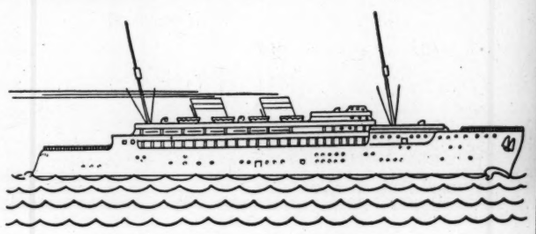
"From Singapore to Frisco
From Rio to the Clyde"



SS Lurline—Matson Line

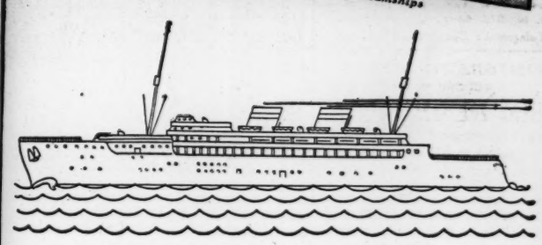
SS Washington—United States Lines

SS Empress of Britain—Canadian Pacific Steamships



CRUISES

SS Pennsylvania—Panama Pacific Line



CROSSINGS

TWENTY-NINE steamship companies advertising in The Christian Science Monitor within one year offer facilities for travel to every quarter of the globe.
In the ports of the seven seas from Singapore to Tilbury and from New York to Sydney are to be found ships of Monitor-advertised lines.

These steamship advertisers are aware that the Monitor, an international daily newspaper, goes into the homes of an unusually travel conscious reader group of more than average income. For that reason they have chosen this medium as one particularly well equipped to serve the needs of Transportation Advertisers.

Monitor-Advertised Steamship Lines

Chicago, Duluth & Georgian Bay Transit Company
Cape Cod Steamship Company
Arnold Bernstein Line
Australian-Oriental Line
Canadian Australasian Line
Canadian National Steamships
Canadian Pacific Steamships
Cleveland and Buffalo Transit Company
Clyde-Mallory Lines
Cunard White Star Limited
Dollar Steamship Lines
French Line
Grace Line
Eastern Steamship Lines
Baltimore Mail Line

Monitor-Advertised Steamship Lines

Hamburg-American Line ● North German Lloyd
Great Lakes Transit Corporation
Holland-America Line
Italian Line
Matson Line
Nantasket-Boston Steamboat Company
New England Steamship Company
Nippon Yusen Kaisha (N.Y.K. Line)
Norwegian America Line
Panama Pacific Line
Red Star Line
Swedish American Line
United Fruit Company
United States Lines

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Published by The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts

Branch Offices—New York, Chicago, Detroit, St. Louis, Kansas City, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Seattle, Miami . . . London, Paris, Geneva

Hotels, Resorts and Travel

Paris

Visit Paris During Its Season

(Exceptional Travel Facilities)

Revival of Molière's Pleys in the Louvre courtyard, and of the True Mystery Passion Play; On Notre-Dame parvis. Symbolical defile of France at work and numerous other displays.

For all information apply to Travel Agencies

London

AT THE HEART OF LONDON

Amidst the Royal Parks, Close to Theatre Lane and Chief Shopping Centres
All rooms with private bathrooms
SINGLE FROM 14/6
DOUBLE FROM 25/-
Phone: Grosvenor 6321. Grams: Keighbrace, Audley, London.
PARK LANE HOTEL, Piccadilly, W. 1.
A special representative meets all boats at Southampton, sees visitors through the Customs, and arranges luggage transportations, etc.

PARK LANE HOTEL

A GOOD ADDRESS

in the sense that it is in the heart of fashionable London, directly overlooking Hyde Park, and is so convenient for reaching your social or business rendezvous. Here both residence and entertainment are a pleasure and an economy. 140 delightful rooms (and suites), each with running water, central heating and telephone. The terms—an agreeable surprise. Brochure on request.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL
HYDE PARK CORNER
LONDON · S.W.1
OVERLOOKING ROTTEN ROW
Telephone: SLOane 4521 (10 lines)

Opposite the British Museum

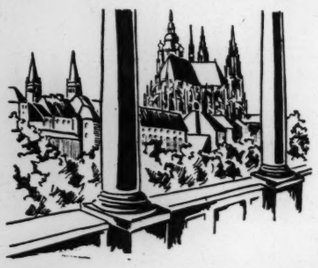
THACKERAY HOTEL
Great Russell St., London, W. C. 1
200 Rooms. Comfort and Refinement
Hot and Cold Water and Electric Fires in all Bedrooms
Bedroom, Bath and Breakfast from 8/6
Rooms with Private Bath Room:—
Single (including Breakfast) from 11/6
Double (including Breakfast) from 19/6
Inclusive Terms and Illustrated Booklet, "Walks in Old London," on application.
Telegrams: Thackeray, London

VISITORS TO LONDON
will find at the
Hotel REMBRANDT
Facing Victoria and Albert Museum
Every comfort in refined surroundings at most moderate charges for ONE OF LONDON'S MOST SELECT HOTELS. Every Bedroom Hot and Cold Water, Radiator and Phone. Same Management Hotel Rubens, Buckingham Pal. Rd.

The Regent 7501
Stafford Hotel
EXCLUSIVE but not EXPENSIVE
St. James's Place, London, S. W. 1.

MILESTONE HOTEL
1 Prince of Wales Terrace, London, W. 8
Occupying a most unique position, facing beautiful Kensington Gardens—the children's paradise.
100 bedrooms and suites each with running water, telephones and gas fires. The public rooms and restaurant are exceptionally fine, and have just been refurnished. Well known for its solid comfort and homeliness.
Receptions of all kinds a speciality.
The Proprietors, Mr. and Mrs. MAURICE TURNER are always ready to quote rates and receive guests personally.
Telephone Western 0064-5-6

Czechoslovakia



ENJOY *the Charms*
of Czechoslovakia, the Heart of Europe,
its architectural treasures and medieval monuments,
its romantic and historic Capital Prague
—and
YOU WILL BE SATISFIED!
Write for information and pamphlets to any travel bureau or to the European offices of The Christian Science Monitor.

Switzerland

Banque Commerciale De Berne
14 RUE FÉDÉRALE, BERNE
Special Tourist and Travel Office with Agencies at Kandersteg and Wengen.
Letters of credit. Foreign cheques and monies bought and sold. Sleeping car, Railway and Airplane tickets. Berths on any Shipping Line.
TEL. 23.111

HOTEL Schweizerhof BERN
First-class Family Hotel opposite the Railway Station with 200 beds and all modern improvements.
Grand Cafe Restaurant — Grill
H. SCHUPBACH, Manager

HOTEL INTERLAKEN Schweizerhof
SWITZERLAND
First Class. In marvellous position on the Grand Promenade with view of Jungfrau and Alps. Homely and comfortable. Rooms from Frs. 5.50. Pension from Frs. 13. Own Garage and Service. Pers. Management: Th. Wirth.

HOTEL PENSION
CLARENCE
LAUSANNE
11 Rue Beau-Sejour
Central. Every modern comfort. Spacious Terrace. Excellent cuisine. Inclusive terms from fr. 9.-

LAUSANNE
EXCELSIOR
HOTEL - PENSION
11 bis Avenue Juste-Olivier
Every modern comfort, quiet situation. tion. Full board or bedroom with breakfast. Moderate terms.

HOTEL RICHEMOND
GENEVA
Overlooking lake and Mont-Blanc.
One of Geneva's most up-to-date Hotels.
100 Rooms. 50 Bathrooms.
Big open-air Terrace. Rooms from Fr. 5.50.

Ireland

Royal Hibernian Hotel
DUBLIN, IRELAND
Telegrams: "Hibernia, Dublin" Telephones: 44791—4 lines

SALTHILL HOTEL
Monkstown, Co. Dublin
Telegrams: "Saltotel Blackrock" Telephone: Dun Laoghaire 189

New York City

The Waldorf Point of View

The distinguished setting of The Waldorf...with all The Waldorf's superlative services and social gayety... and yet

Single rooms:
$5, $6, $7
Double rooms:
$8, $9, $10

Interesting New York life centers at The Waldorf, located in the city's most favored residential section... yet just a few minutes from shops, clubs, theatres, and Grand Central.

Boston Representative: Gordon N. Simons, The Little Bldg., 80 Boylston St., Liberty 1083.

THE
WALDORF ASTORIA
Park Avenue, 49th to 50th Sts.
New York City

NEW YORK HOTEL **DEVON**
... planned expressly to provide the utmost in quiet and comfortable living, right in the heart of the city
Single $3 and $4 per day
Double $5 and $6 per day
70 W. 55TH ST • NEW YORK
B. J. O'Donnell, *Manager*

The ROOSEVELT
Bertram G. Hines, Managing Director
Madison Ave. at 45th St., New York
(With entrance to the Grand Central Station)
$4 Single— $6 Double
A UNITED HOTEL

Monitor Readers
We have a special rate for you at
HOTEL IROQUOIS
NEW YORK CITY
49 W. Forty-fourth St., Near Fifth Ave.
Single room with bath..$2.00 up
Double room with bath..$3.00 up
M. E. Fritz, Pres.-Treas. C. C. Soest, Mgr.
BOSTON, Hotel Fritz-Carlton
5 minutes' walk to The Mother Church

New York State

BUFFALO, N. Y.
HOTEL TOURAINE
$2 Single with Private Bath with Connecting Bath $1.50
A. A. ROHRER, *Manager*

Hotel Syracuse
SYRACUSE, N. Y.
RATES
Single from $2.75
Double from $4.50
Fay B. Maroney, Manager

Atlantic City, N. J

ATLANTIC CITY AT ITS BEST!
The TRAYMORE
BENNETT E. TOUSLEY, General Manager

Washington, D. C.

VISIT WASHINGTON THIS SPRING
Live on Capitol Hill at the Dodge Hotel—a step across the Plaza from the world's most interesting group of Public Buildings. Write for booklet, "How to Spend a Day or a Week in Washington."
NO TIPPING!
The DODGE HOTEL
ON CAPITOL HILL
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Visiting Washington?
Since the fourth President before Lincoln, famous men's letters and books have mentioned the hospitality of
The WILLARD HOTEL
"The Residence of Presidents"
Washington, D. C.
H. P. Somerville, *Man. Dir.*

Canada

Two of the Best Hotels in Calgary, Alberta
Hotel York
Calgary's Newest at Most Reasonable Rates. Excellent Coffee Shop in connection. Also
Hotel St. Regis
Attractive Daily, Weekly and Monthly Rates
CENTRE ST. AND SEVENTH AVE. Free Bus

England

Cooden Beach Children's Hotel
Re-opening 31st July—10th September
15th Season
Particulars:
6 Amersham Road, London, S. W. 15.
Putney 5591.

THE
Tors Hotel
LYNMOUTH
NORTH DEVON, ENGLAND
Hot and Cold Running water.
Lovely position 300 feet up, facing sea and sun. A Paradise of flowers.
LORNA DOONE COUNTRY

OXFORD
A week in Oxford is well spent. This world famous University City, set in charming English Country, offers you an unusual holiday. Historic colleges, buildings, and gardens, shown by experienced guides. Boating, riding, motoring, tennis, cricket, golf, theatres, music. Centre for Shakespeare land, Penn country, Thames Valley, Cotswolds, and Chiltern Hills. First class hotels. Illustrated handbook from Room O, Information Bureau, 15, Cornmarket, Oxford.

Wales

YE WELLS HOTEL
LLANDRINDOD WELLS
Unlicensed. 2 lifts. 100 rooms.
Situated in a restful Spa midst Beautiful Scenery in the Welsh Hills. Good roads for motoring. Good Fishing in the Wye. Golf, Tennis, Bowls, Swimming Pool. Apply
MRS. C. S. BRYAN SMITH

Greater Boston

HOTEL BRAEMORE
An apartment home of distinction for transient or permanent guests. Light housekeeping suites of 1-2-3 rooms.
Reservations are now being booked for the Annual Meeting
466 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston
KEN more 4600
Liquor is not sold on the premises.
An Easy Walk to The Mother Church

Kansas City, Mo.

The FOR THOSE WHO CARE **AMBASSADOR**
APARTMENTS-SUITES-ROOMS
400 ROOMS WITH BATH
KANSAS CITY'S FINEST HOTEL
BROADWAY AT 36TH

HOTEL **PRESIDENT**
450 Rooms of Comfort—all with bath. Garages in connection. Ideally located. Shops and theaters next door. Coffee shop. Excellent cuisine from $2.50
14th and Baltimore
PERCY TYRRELL, Man. Director
KANSAS CITY, MO.

A Wise Selection!
Rates $2 to $4
Pickwick HOTELS
Kansas City · San Francisco · San Diego

HOTEL **STATS**
$1.50 for a good room with bath. Special moderate week! rates.
12th St. WYANDOTTE
KANSAS CITY, MO.

MONTROSE HOTEL
High-Class Residential and Transient Hotel
40th and Main Sts., Kansas City, Mo.
Across street from a Christian Science church. Rates reasonable by day or week. Write for Reservation.

Iowa

OUTSTANDING IN THE TRI-CITIES
Modernized throughout, but retaining true Blackhawk hospitality and service, the Hotel Blackhawk stands supreme as the Tri-Cities' leading hotel.
Hotel Blackhawk
DAVENPORT, IOWA

Travel

EUROPE·EUROPE·EUROPE·

The Home Forum

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BOSTON

Sambo: A Canine Problem

JANE and I sat closely over our fire, which hissed angrily when raindrops fell upon it. The windows rattled, the lamp threatened to go out and the wind whistled a weird, unmannerly dirge through the keyhole.

It was after eleven on this wild night and we were just thinking of going up to bed, when a small sound came to us above the moaning of the wind. It was an indefinite little noise, like a faint cry; and, wondering if I had really heard it, I opened the front door to listen. The wind, rushing in, nearly knocked me flat. The darkness, too, seemed to be solid and the whole night to be filled with the roaring of the sea which was pounding furiously against the headland. After a moment I heard it again, a thin pitiful little entreaty, borne toward us from the direction of the gate. Switching on a torch, we discovered two imploring eyes and a shiny nose pressed beneath the bars.

* * *

"IT'S A DOG," cried Jane, and we hurried to let our visitor in.

He needed no further bidding, but raced past us into the house through the door of which streamed a welcome gleam. When we reached the sitting-room, there we was, busily drying himself on the cushions of our best armchair. A black, delighted, wriggling creature of the spaniel breed, with a white chest and two white paws. He owned beautiful white teeth, too. We could see them when he grinned, which at the moment he was doing with all his might. Jane fetched a towel and we dried him off, an act the reason for which he seemed perfectly to appreciate, even handing one paw after the other to make things easy. His silky ears were matted with burrs, and all manner of oddments from the hedge were stuck with mud in his coat. He wore a collar, but it bore no name.

"Where do you come from, little dog?" I asked him.

* * *

HE SEEMED TO answer, but I could not understand what he said. He made it clear, however, that he was quite content with our warm hearth and would willingly occupy the armchair. Settling himself against the cushions, he eyed us happily. Everything about him said only too plainly:—"Hail, new masters and new home!"

We stared at him with embarrassment. Undoubtedly he was a nice fellow, but, really, we did not want him. We already had a dog and did not wish to keep two. We decided not to break it to him till morning, however, and looked out a bed for him to sleep in; for one could not turn any creature out into such a night. We left him in the kitchen, curled up in a tin foot-bath filled with old blankets, and heard not a sound from him till morning.

At breakfast he greeted us with every sign of delight and proprietorship. Quite unmistakably, he told us that he had had an excellent night and was ready to follow us anywhere. I felt ashamed, and rather like the man in the fairy tale who led confiding little children into the woods to lose them. For, despite his dark handsome looks and his proffered loyalty, we were still determined to find his owner and return him. After all, someone must be anxious about him and, no doubt, it would not take us long to find his master.

* * *

"WE'LL TAKE HIM to the policeman," said Jane. "It will save us going from farm to farm."

The suggestion was sensible enough, but we had reckoned without our Devonian "arm of the law." The door of the village policeman's neat house was shut and no amount of knocking, either front or back, brought a response. Finally a neighbor volunteered that the policeman was away on a week's holiday. I suppose I should have been prepared for something of the kind, for twice before, when I had wanted him, the policeman had been from home, once at the Fair, another time visiting his mother.

We decided then to try the next town, four miles away, a larger place where there was a police station. The dog might even come from there; as, judging by his appearance the night before, he had come some distance.

The policeman was at home, but scarcely helpful.

"He's a nice little chap. Why don't you keep him?" suggested the genial young constable, to whom we had explained our problem.

We said firmly that we did not want him.

"Well, man, I can't keep him here. Why not take him to Barnstaple?" he propounded.

* * *

AS THIS WAS another twelve miles, we decided to go back to our village and see what we could do ourselves. Someone would be sure to recognize him. We were right. Several people recognized him. Old Joe Physick at the post office knew him at once for farmer Shapland's dog, up at West Hole farm. Gratefully we climbed the hill to West Hole and told the farmer that we had found his dog.

"I ain't lost no dog, Missie," he said, pointing to a black spaniel with a white chest and one white paw who stood by his side. "He looks to me mighty like farmer Challacombe's spannel."

We drove to farmer Challacombe's, the other side of the village, but his black, white-chested spaniel had three white feet and was snugly in his kennel. He thought, however, that almost certainly our dog belonged to Miss Jones who lived in the caravan over by the headland.

"Her kapes spannels, and that there be one of they or today's not Monday," he assured us.

Miss Jones's caravan was reached through a thistle field, wet from the previous night's rain. She poked her head out of her door, peered at our friend and scorned him.

"Gracious, no; that's not mine."

The whole day we motored from farm to farm, seeking the owner of our spaniel. Everyone recognized him as belonging to someone who refused to own him, but knew him for the property of somebody else. At the end of the day we returned home with Sambo, as we now called him. He climbed into the armchair and smiled at us as much as to say: "You'd better give it up."

* * *

FOR TWO WEEKS he lived with us, during which time offers came for him from various people. At length we let him go to a farmer who, we knew, would be a kind master; and we saw him trot off contentedly enough down the hill.

For a time our chair looked quite empty without its small black occupant, but we had to consider the feelings of our own dog.

A. C.

Country Post

A RURAL delivery post box stands at the end of my garden walk, like a hand outstretched. A kindly benefactor, my postman, seldom leaves it empty in the morning. Sometimes he hardly pauses at all as he tosses the daily newspaper; but, when he stays a moment, I know that he has brought me letters, too, to brighten all my day.

There was a time, it seems incredible now, when the hours of ten in the morning or of four in the afternoon meant nothing more in my crowded city life than a dressmaker's appointment or a friendly call. In those, but recently bygone days, the clock striking ten might signify the hour for any one of a number of unexciting events, according to the jottings on my engagement pad.

Not so now! Ten o'clock a. m. has only one meaning for me,—time for the postman. Without his call, the whole morning would be insignificant. But the thought of ten sings through my head like a refrain, as I hasten through the daily round of small tasks. All the morning duties must be done, the house in calm, sweet order before I can, without a pang of conscience, find leisure to enjoy the postman's offerings.

On either side of the road, far down, I see my neighbors dart out in snow, rain or sunshine, at the sound of the postman's car. We shout our comments on the weather, as we gratefully collect the treasures he has left us.

If the morning's offering is scanty, we look ahead with undiminished hope for what the four o'clock delivery may bring. Then, surely I shall hear from Paul, away at college, or from Virginia, visiting in Washington just now. For the moment, at least, I have the quiet comfort of perusing the morning paper.

Does the rural postman realize, I wonder, how great a part he plays in country life? There are so many whose days, like the white guide posts beside the road, seem precisely alike. Into such lives he brings the persistent hope of "something new" in the morning mail.

When the time comes that I shall find myself again in the whirl of city life, when the morning hours are punctuated by appointments, remembered perhaps only because they are noted on a calendar—then I shall not lightly forget the thrill of the postman's call at ten o'clock and at four. Nor shall I forget that my country neighbors still listen so expectantly for that familiar motor—stopping, starting—at those precise hours day after day. Nor shall I ever cease to reflect upon the joy or the disappointment that is contained in the rural delivery post box which stands at the road like a hand outstretched.

D. S. R.

Sky Journey

OUT of the cold extremity
Of an airport by the sea
Into the sky we slowly rose,
Flying north to the land of snows.
Rivers and streams stood white and still,
Lying opaque beside each hill;
Ridges reached up dark below,
Landmarks for flying men to know;
Towns were specks and cities sprawled.
Spiders' legs where traffic crawled.
Higher we rose, the great machine
Climbing where no bird had been,
Over peaks where no voice speaks
Through the solitude for weeks,
Over summits where plumes blow
Into spring from heights of snow.

Evening came. We throttled down
Swooping to a starlit town,
Past a bridge with loops of light
Like a pulsing thing of night.
We landed, taxied, throbbed and sighed
And suddenly the motor died.
Through the swiftly opened door,
The others stepped to earth once more.
The pilot looked at me. He knew
The spell each moment that he flew—
What reluctance kept me there—
Earth is so lovely from the air.

BEATRICE HOLMAN

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to

THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
One Norway Street
Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press
The Associated Press reserves the right to all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited.

Republication rights of special dispatches are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries

One year	$9.00	Three months	$2.25
Six months	$4.50	One month	75c

Single Copies 3 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:
United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

NEWS OFFICES
WASHINGTON: 1287-1293 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1.
PARIS: Elysée Building, 56 Faubourg St.-Honoré.
BERLIN: 3a Unter den Linden.
GENEVA: 16 rue du Mont Blanc.
ROME: Via Fontanella di Borghese 23.
VIENNA: Reisnerstrasse 31, Vienna III.
AUSTRALASIAN: Perpetual Trustees Buildings, 100-104 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES

New York	500 Fifth Avenue
Chicago	Suite 2900, 333 N. Michigan Avenue
Detroit	3-101 General Motors Building
Miami	1239 Ingraham Building
St. Louis	1975 Railway Exchange Building
Kansas City	405 National Fidelity Life Building
San Francisco	824 Market Street
Los Angeles	210 West Seventh Street
Seattle	824 Skinner Building
London	Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings
Paris	56 Faubourg St.-Honoré
Geneva	16 rue du Mont Blanc

Advertising rates given on application. While endeavoring to accept only reliable advertisements, The Christian Science Publishing Society will not be responsible to the public for advertisements, and the right to decline or discontinue any advertisement is reserved.

CIRCULATION SERVICE BUREAUS
NEW ENGLAND: One Norway Street, Boston, Mass.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
WESTERN: 822 Van Nuys Building, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings, London, S. W. 1.

Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.

By Courtesy of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE AQUARIUM: *A Painting by Mrs. Jo. Kruyder-Bouman*

Dwight Morrow's Magnanimity

ONE of the most potent of Morrow's intellectual implements was his trustfulness. He shared with Lord Grey of Fallodon the conviction that far more harm has been done to the world by lack of confidence than by excess of gullibility. He advanced towards duplicity with his little hands dancing expectantly in front of him, and deception in its turn was disarmed. He dared, with his enlightenment, to cast away the heavy shield of doubt.

His magnanimity, again, was something more than a subjectively generous attitude towards life; it was a positive and energetic tolerance. 'Remember', he would often repeat, 'that we are all inclined to judge ourselves by our ideals; others by their acts.' 'Tolerance', records George Rublee, 'had a special meaning for him'; and his intimates were familiar with that wince of physical pain, that sharp intake of the breath, with which he would recoil from any sign of intellectual cruelty or arrogance. He never criticized motives; he always tried to understand them. He never argued on assumptions; he always sought to ascertain the facts. He was never cynical; he was always, and sometimes unfortunately, optimistic. For him the most improbous goose was always a potential swan.

Amherst, or more specifically Professor Morse, provided him also with a perfect intellectual balance between determinism and free will. On the one hand, he was well aware that in the stream of human experience the individual is but a straw whirling in little circles of its own conceit. On the other hand, he was convinced that some straws conducted themselves 'better' than other straws; and he was determined to belong to the more active category. This attitude of mind explains what many of his contemporaries regarded as the enigma of Morrow's nature. They were perplexed at finding a man who (although avowedly ambitious, although not abnormally modest or unselfish) would none the less lose interest in a problem once it had been solved and leave it to others to reap the ensuing laurels and applause. They did not understand that Morrow, being a believer in the gradualness of progressive evolution, had a patient mind. He was in fact that most rare of all phenomena—the ambitious but uncompetitive man. 'The world', he once wrote to his son, 'is divided into people who do things and people who get the credit. Try, if you can, to belong to the first class. There's far less competition.' . . .

Morrow was well aware that as a managing clerk in a single firm he could not reform the whole legal system of the United States. All he could hope to accomplish was improvement within the immediate orbit of his own activity. He thus concentrated upon doing his own work ideally without seeking to impose the ideal system upon others. That, throughout his life, was the method he adopted. He always preferred tiny idealisms in practice, to vast idealisms in theory.—HAROLD NICOLSON, in "Dwight Morrow." (London: Constable. New York: Harcourt, Brace.)

Among the Stars

HE CLIMBED and it grew easier to correct the plunges, for the stars gave him his bearings. Their pale magnet drew him up; after that long and bitter quest for light, for nothing in the world would he forgo the frailest gleam. . . .

In a flash, the very instant he had risen clear, the pilot found a peace that passed his understanding. Not a ripple tilted the plane but, like a ship that has crossed the bar, it moved within a tranquil anchorage. In an unknown and secret corner of the sky it floated, as in a harbor of the Happy Isles. Below him still the storm was fashioning another world, thridded with squall and cloudbursts and lightnings, but turning to the stars a face of crystal snow.

Now all grew luminous, his hands, his clothes, the wings, and Fabien thought that he was in a limbo of strange magic; for the light did not come from the stars but welled up from below, from all that snowy whiteness.

The clouds beneath threw up the flakes the moon was pouring on them; on every hand they loomed like towers of snow. A milky stream of light flowed everywhere, laving plane and crew. When Fabien turned he saw the wireless operator smile.

"That's better!" he cried. . . .

"Too beautiful," he thought. Amid the farflung treasures of stars he roved, in a world where no life was, no faintest breath of life, save his and his companion's. Like plunderers of fabled cities they seemed, immured in treasure-vaults whence there is no escape. Amongst all these frozen jewels they were wandering, rich beyond dreams.—ANTOINE DE SAINT-EXUPÉRY, in "Vol de Nuit." Translated by STUART GILBERT. (New York: Century.)

MRS. JO. KRUYDER-BOUMAN occupies a remarkable place among present-day Dutch artists. Her preference is to depict animals, fishes, birds, flowers and especially aquarium flora, all seen through a somewhat dreamy haze and with a more or less Oriental accent. Back of this preference for exotic fishes and aquarium flora is a deep love for the sea. There is a wide gap between the dreamlike atmosphere of her expressionism and the so-called "neue Sachlichkeit" (new essentialism) of modern extremists in art.

Another characteristic of Mrs. Kruyder-Bouman is that she prefers to paint from memory. She studies animal life in the zoo, and exotic flora in the botanical gardens or in the aquarium, and makes small studies and sketches; but the composition of her works in oil, aquarelles, pastels, lithography and woodcuts is done entirely from memory.

Her early training was the classic one of four years' study at the Imperial Academy of plastic art at Amsterdam. She has exhibited in most of the prominent art galleries in the Netherlands, and recently she held an exhibition of her pastels at the well-known Buffa Art Gallery in Amsterdam. The Teyler Museum at Haarlem owns a lithograph and a wood-cut by her, as does also the State Chalcographic cabinet. Among private art collectors her pastels are popular.

Sangesfrohes Leben

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

DEN meisten Menschen fällt es, bildlich oder buchstäblich gesprochen, ziemlich leicht zu singen, solange alles gut geht; aber Lob und Gesang verwandeln sich oft in Wehklage, wenn die Umstände schwierig scheinen. Der Psalmist sagt in den Psalmen (Ps. 104, 33): „Ich will dem Herrn singen mein Leben lang und meinen Gott loben, solange ich bin".

Auf Seite 103 in „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" sagt Mary Baker Eddy: „Leben und Sein sind von Gott", und auf Seite 468: „Leben ist ohne Anfang und ohne Ende. Ewigkeit, nicht Zeit drückt den Gedanken des Lebens aus, und Zeit ist kein Teil der Ewigkeit". Aus diesen Erklärungen geht folgerichtig hervor, daß unsere Loblieder, die wir dem Herrn, unserem Gott, singen, ununterbrochen in alle Ewigkeit fortdauern werden!

Imstande sein, ein Leben zu führen, das eine Lobpreisung Gottes ist—eine solche Freude am Leben zu empfinden, daß es stets von Gesang begleitet ist—setzt das Verständnis voraus, daß Gott gut, liebend und allmächtig ist. Die Welt um uns steckt so tief in Unruhe und Verwicklung, in Unschlüssigkeit, Begrenzung und Verwirrung, daß sie unser sangesfrohes Leben verzweifelt nötig hat! Schon ein einziges unbeirrt in freudiger Lobpreisung Gottes geführtes Leben kann eine Wirkung von nicht abzuschätzender Reichweite haben.

Jeder, der viel darüber nachdenkt, findet, daß weltliche Ereignisse, Leistungen und Besitztümer nicht wertvoll oder dauernd genug sind, um ununterbrochene Freude zu gewährleisten. Von jeher haben die Menschen die Nutzlosigkeit und Unvollkommenheit des materiellen Daseins beklagt. Aber der Christliche Wissenschafter lernt verstehen, daß Gott selber das Leben ist, daß Freude eine Eigenschaft Gottes, des Gemüts, ist, und daß der wirkliche Mensch, Gottes Ebenbild oder Widerspiegelung, naturgemäß Freude hat und ausdrückt, aus dem einfachen Grunde, weil Freude als Teil des Urbildes ein Teil der Widerspiegelung sein muß. Dies wissen und trotz menschlichen Mißgeschicks daran festhalten, macht ein sangesfrohes Herz möglich. Wenn wir die Tatsache erfassen, daß Mißgeschick nur eine sterbliche Trugvorstellung, eine Lüge über die Wirklichkeit ist, können wir Gott ununterbrochen um Seiner Güte willen preisen. Wenn wir erkennen, daß Finsternis nur vorübergehende Abwesenheit des Lichts ist, können wir ruhig weiter singen, bis sie im Licht verschwindet.

Wenn wir allzu sehr auf unser eigenes Glück bedacht sind, übersehen wir es leicht; aber ein mit Liebe zu Gott und dem Menschen erfülltes Bewußtsein vergißt sich selber, drückt Gott aus, dient der Menschheit und ist sicher ein freudiges Bewußtsein. „Glück ist geistig, aus Wahrheit und Liebe geboren. Es ist selbstlos; daher kann es nicht allein bestehen, sondern verlangt, daß die ganze Menschheit es teile" (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 57).

Sieht man sich aufs Geratewohl eine Gruppe Menschen an—in einem Straßenbahnwagen z.B.—so muß man zugeben, daß nicht viele sehr freudig aussehen. Oft ist mehr Grämlichkeit und Begrenzung, Krankheit und Freudlosigkeit als Herrschaft und Freude zu sehen. Ja, ein frohes, von Zuversicht und Freundlichkeit strahlendes Gesicht fällt ausgenblicklich auf. Wie tragisch dies scheint, wo doch in der Bibel und im christlich-wissenschaftlichen Lehrbuch und in Mrs. Eddys anderen Werken sowie in der genehmigten christlich-wissenschaftlichen Literatur ein herrlicher, wahrer Begriff von Gott als der Liebe, als dem Gemüt und dem Leben und von dem zu Gottes Ebenbild geschaffenen Menschen als gut, gesund und vollkommen geoffenbart ist! In den christlich-wissenschaftlichen Lesezimmern, in den christlich-wissenschaftlichen Gottesdiensten und Vorträgen kann man die Wahrheit dieser klaren Lehre über Gott, den Menschen und das Weltall leicht erlangen. Und was für eine Umwälzung sie im menschlichen Denken bewirken kann! Wie leicht man Gott beständig Lob und Dank singen kann, wenn man Sein wahres Wesen verstehen lernt!

Viele schöne menschliche Eigenschaften wie Frohsinn, Freundlichkeit, Liebenswürdigkeit, Gutmütigkeit kommen durch dieses Lobpreisen in unserem Leben zum Vorschein. Wieviel Unruhe in jedem Menschen und in Völkern diese eine Eigenschaft Gutmütigkeit doch ausrotten würde! Sie schließt Duldsamkeit gegen andere, Freundlichkeit und Intelligenz in sich. Sie schließt Selbstbeherrschung, Würde und Herrschaft in sich. Und obgleich Liebenswürdigkeit zuweilen für eine kraftlose Eigenschaft gehalten wird, erfordert wohl kaum etwas anderes mehr Stärke, als bei Verärgerung durch Haß, Unvernunft, Selbstsucht, Eifersucht oder Hohn im Denken und Handeln liebenswürdig zu bleiben.

Herrschaft, die durch Erkenntnis der tatsächlichen Gegenwart alles Gottähnlichen und des Nichtvorhandenseins alles Gottunähnlichen im Denken und Handeln kommt, verbürgt heilsame, freundliche Liebenswürdigkeit. Nachbarlich—hilfreich—sein, ist das Verlangen des Christlichen Wissenschafters. Die Tage für jeden, dem er begegnet, lichter und freudiger zu machen, ist sein ernstes Ziel.

So wirklich Krankheit, Armut, Mißgeschick oder Enttäuschung den materiellen Sinnen auch scheinen mögen, Tatsache ist, daß sie unwirklich sind, weil sie nicht von Gott sind. Aber das wirkliche Sein ist ewig, weil Gott ewig ist. So können wir ruhig weiter singen, da wir wissen, daß alles Unwirkliche zeitlich ist. Böse Annahmen vergehen; aber der göttliche Grund zur Freude bleibt.

Der Verfasser des Briefs an die Hebräer sagt, Christus Jesus sei mehr als seine Genossen „mit dem Öl der Freuden" gesalbt gewesen. Wir können uns nicht denken, daß er je an sein gottseliges Tagewerk mit verzagter und verdrießlicher Miene heranging. Aus seinem Antlitz muß eine herrliche Freudigkeit geleuchtet haben, als er die Kranken heilte und die Leidtragenden tröstete und den Weg zu Gott als der Liebe wies. Und er ist unser großes Vorbild, das Muster, dem wir nacheifern müssen.

Freudiges Denken ist gesundes Denken; und es ist beweisbar, daß, wenn wir unser Bewußtsein beharrlich mit Licht und Gesang ausfüllen, wenn wir unser Denken mit Gottes Lob, das Dankbarkeit in sich schließt, ausfüllen, wir unser Leben zum Segen und zur Freude für unsere ganze Umgebung und zu einer beständig sich entfaltenden Erfahrung geistigen Wachstums für uns selber gestalten.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, V. S. A.).

Singing Lives

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MOST people find it fairly easy to sing, figuratively or literally speaking, while all is well; but praise and song often change to lamentation when circumstances seem difficult. The Psalmist, expressing himself in Psalms (104:33), said, "I will sing unto the Lord as long as I live: I will sing praise to my God while I have my being."

On page 103 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mary Baker Eddy says, "Life and being are of God;" and again (p. 468): "Life is without beginning and without end. Eternity, not time, expresses the thought of Life, and time is no part of eternity." The logical conclusion to be drawn from these statements is that our songs unto the Lord, our praises to God, will endure uninterruptedly throughout eternity!

To be able to live a life of praise to God, to feel such joy in living that song is a part of it, presupposes an understanding of God as good, as loving and omnipotent. The world about us is so steeped in trouble and complexity, indecision, limitation, and confusion, that it desperately needs our singing lives! One life resolutely lived in joyous praise to God can have a far-reaching effect impossible to estimate.

No one who has thought much about it finds worldly events, accomplishments, and possessions of sufficient worth or permanence to afford continuous joy. From the beginning men have lamented the futility and unsatisfactoriness of material existence. But the Christian Scientist learns that God Himself is Life, that joy is a quality of God, of Mind, and that the real man, as God's image or reflection, naturally possesses and expresses joy, simply because joy, being part of the original, is part of the reflection. To know that and hold to it in the face of human misfortune, makes a singing heart a possibility. If we grasp the fact that misfortune is but mortal illusion, a lie about reality, we can go right on praising God because of His goodness. If we realize that darkness is but a temporary absence of light, we can keep on singing till it disappears in light.

If we are looking for our own happiness too diligently, we are likely to miss it; but a consciousness filled with the love of God and of man forgets self, expresses God, serves humanity, and is sure to be a happy consciousness. "Happiness is spiritual, born of Truth and Love. It is unselfish; therefore it cannot exist alone, but requires all mankind to share it" (Science and Health, p. 57).

Observing any group of people at random—in a streetcar for instance—one is compelled to admit that not many are very joyous looking. Often, moroseness and limitation, sickness and unhappiness, are more in evidence than are dominion and gladness. In fact, a glad, bright face, full of confidence and kindness, is instantly conspicuous. How tragic that seems, when in the Bible and in the Christian Science textbook and Mrs. Eddy's other works, and in the authorized Christian Science literature, there is revealed a glorious, true concept of God as Love, as Mind and Life, and of man made in His likeness as good, well, perfect! In Christian Science Reading Rooms, at Christian Science church services and lectures, the truth of this clear teaching on the subject of God, man, and the universe is easily obtainable. And what a revolution it can work in human thinking! When one learns the true nature of God, how easy it becomes to sing unto Him a song of gratitude and praise constantly!

Many fine human qualities begin to appear in one's life with this attitude of praise, among them cheerfulness, kindness, sweetness, good nature. How much of the trouble of individuals and of nations would be eliminated by that one quality, good nature! It implies tolerance for others, kindness, and intelligence. It implies self-control, dignity, and dominion. And although sweetness sometimes is thought of as a quality lacking in strength, what requires more strength than to keep sweet one's thought and act in the face of provocation from hate, stupidity, selfishness, jealousy, or ridicule!

Dominion that comes through realizing the actual presence of all that is Godlike, and the absence, in thought and act, of all that is not, ensures wholesome, kindly sweetness. To be neighborly—helpful—is the desire of the Christian Scientist. To make days brighter and happier for everyone he meets is his earnest aim.

However real illness, poverty, misfortune, or disappointment may appear to the material senses, they are not actual because not of God. But real being is eternal, since God is eternal. So we can keep on singing, knowing that all that is unreal is temporary. Evil beliefs pass away, but the divine reason for rejoicing remains.

Referring to Christ Jesus, the writer of Hebrews says that he was anointed "with the oil of gladness" above his fellows. We cannot imagine him going about his gracious days looking despondent and melancholy. His face must have shone with a glorious happiness as he healed the sick and comforted the sorrowing and pointed the way to God as Love. And he is our great model, the pattern we must follow.

Happy thinking is healthy thinking, and it is demonstrable that as we insist on keeping light and song in our consciousness, as we keep praise of God—which includes gratitude—in our thought, we shall make our lives a blessing and a joy to all about us, and a constantly unfolding experience of spiritual growth to ourselves.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

That a Thrush May Sing

MOON behind the hill,
Light the valley now with silver
That the blue smokes fill,
As tonight you will;

Let the shadows break
Grass and brush fires by the river,
Burning slowly, make,
For a singer's sake.

Let the reeds and rushes glow
With the silver light you throw,
Let the twilight bring
For an hour the blue illusion
Of an early spring,
That a thrush may sing.

CHARLES MALAM

SCIENCE AND HEALTH
With Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

The original, standard, and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing, in one volume of 700 pages, is published in the following editions:—

Sunday School Edition, cloth	$2.00
Library Edition, cloth	3.00
Vest Pocket Edition, black, blue or brown morocco, Bible paper	3.00
Stiff Leather Edition, same paper as library edition	4.00
Students' Edition, with index to marginal headings, blue morocco, paper lined, Oxford India Bible paper	4.00
Pocket Edition, with index to marginal headings, black blue or brown, morocco, limp, Oxford India Bible paper	5.00
Edition de luxe, black or blue levant, heavy Oxford India Bible paper, wide margins	6.00
Large Type Edition, black morocco, Bible paper	11.50
Braille Edition, Grade One and a Half, for the Blind, 5 vols.	12.50
FRENCH TRANSLATION	
Library Edition, cloth	$2.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, paper lined, Oxford India Bible paper	5.50
GERMAN TRANSLATION	
Library Edition, cloth	$2.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, paper lined, Oxford India Bible paper	5.50

The book may be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world or will be sent prepaid to any address.

Other works by Mrs. Eddy may also be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms. A complete catalogue sent on request.

Address orders and make remittances payable to

HARRY I. HUNT
Publishers' Agent
One Norway St., Boston, U. S. A.

Labor Board Finds for Lynn Shoe Union; Life Insurance Investigation Is Urged

Boston Today

National Board Backs Lynn Union

A finding in favor of the United Shoe and Leather Workers Union in connection with labor troubles in the Lion Shoe factory in Lynn last January was reported to the National Labor Relations Board today by John Moore, trial examiner.

He agreed with the United Shoe and Leather Union that the firm had "dominated and interfered" with the affairs of the Lynn Shoe Workers Union. It was claimed that the firm required employees to sign membership applications for the Lynn group, and that it was in effect a company union.

Mr. Moore recommended discharge from employment of all production employees not on the pay roll on Sept. 20, 1935, and the offering of employment in order of seniority to all employees on the pay roll on that date. He also advised abrogation of contracts made with the Lynn Shoe Workers Union and the public announcement on the part of the company that membership in the organization is no longer necessary and that they have the right to unite with any group they choose.

The finding grew out of a hearing on Jan. 27. The hearing was subsequent to several outbreaks in Lynn last winter when the Lion plant was besieged by members of the United Union.

The case attracted nationwide attention because it was one of the first tests of the Wagner-Connery law. The National Labor Relations Board was established by this law and its primary function was designed to be elimination of so-called company unions.

Minimum Shoe Wage Protested

While the report of a special examiner was focusing attention on Massachusetts shoe workers in the Federal Building today, the State House was hearing dire warnings of loss of the industry. The warning was voiced by R. B. Bartels, Lynn shoe manufacturer.

He told the state minimum wage commission today that if the proposed $14.70 a 40-hour week minimum were established it would drive much of the shoe industry out of Massachusetts. In Maine and New Hampshire, he said, some factories employ women and girls for only $6 a week, and Bay State shoemakers find difficulty in competing.

The present minimum is $14.65 for a 48-hour week. This, Mr. Bartels said, is high enough, but he disclosed that the minimum is not effectively enforced.

J. S. Putnam, Chelsea shoe manufacturer, told the commission that imposition of the new scale would mean loss of jobs for many women now willing to work for less.

On piece work, it was reported, some girls make up to $20 a week, while those less proficient earn less than $10. In addition to the $14.70 minimum for experienced women and minors, the new scale would establish a $12 weekly minimum for women and minors with less than three months' experience in the industry.

Paul Salvaggio, district organizer for the United Shoe and Leather Workers Union, pointed out that employees are not paid on a 52 weeks' basis, but, in fact, only average about six months' work a year. That, he said, was why they needed a higher wage.

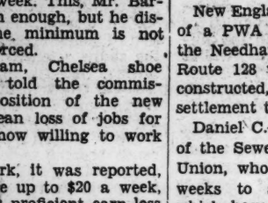
Curley to Tell Plans Over Radio

Governor Curley announced today that he will disclose his future political plans tomorrow evening over the radio. He is scheduled for an address over WAAB at 7:30.

Even the Governor's closest friends at the State House today would not hazard a guess whether the Governor would cast his lot for re-election as Governor or seek the senatorial toga of Marcus E. Coolidge.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight; Wednesday increasing cloudiness; not much change in temperature; gentle to moderate northwest and northerly winds.

Maine and New Hampshire: Fair tonight and Wednesday; not much change in temperature; probably light frost on coast and light to heavy in the interior tonight.

Vermont: Fair with light to heavy frost tonight; Wednesday fair with slowly rising temperature.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair tonight and Wednesday; not much change in temperature; probably light frost in exposed places in the interior tonight.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate to fresh north winds; fair weather tonight and Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	54	54	Minneapolis	52	74
Bermuda	72	76	New Orleans	72	80
Chicago	52	58	New York	52	62
Denver	60	86	Norfolk	56	76
Helena	46	76	Philadelphia	56	68
Jacksonville	70	88	St. Louis	62	74
Kansas City	68	88	San Francisco	56	68
Los Angeles	58	76	Washington	56	68
Miami	74	88			

A—8 a. m., D. S. T., May 5.
B—Maximum, May 4.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 11:36 p. m.; height, 9.7 feet.
Wednesday, 12:05 a. m.; height, 8.7 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:18 p. m.

By a Staff Photographer

Scenes at Newton PWA Project Strike

Upper—Strikers at Sewer Project. Lower—One of the Pickets

PWA Picketed Strike Near End

New England's first picketed strike of a PWA works relief project, at the Needham-Newton town line on Route 128 where a sewer is being constructed, was described as near settlement today.

Daniel C. Mosher, business agent of the Sewer Construction Workers Union, who has been working for weeks to smooth out difficulties which have beset the project since it started in January, said today that he expects work will be resumed within 24 hours, after a scheduled conference with V. (Vincent) Barletta, the contractor. Mr. Mosher said that union demands will be granted.

Two weeks ago Mr. Mosher called off his 40 men at work on the sewer because the contractor refused to give union unemployed job preference and install compressed air in the sewer tunnel to make working conditions safe.

Mr. Barletta, the contractor, could not be reached this afternoon for confirmation of these statements. An official of his company declared that no strike existed at the sewer project. Richard Ellis, public works commissioner of Newton, advised, however, that no agreement to use compressed air in the tunnel can be made without municipal approval, because labor costs rise automatically. He said he had not been notified as to when the strike might be settled.

Greek 'Indian' Ho-To-Pi Hops Out

When Arthur Fiedler conducts the first "Indian Night" Pops program on Friday evening for the benefit of the Massachusetts Indian Association, one Ho-To-Pi, erstwhile Indian chieftain, will not be on hand to sing a native song. This is because shortly before the "Chief" boarded a fast train for New York this afternoon it was discovered that he was just plain George Croutulus, whose birthplace happened to be Corfu, Greece.

Mr. Croutulus has a fine tenor voice and has built up some reputation for his interpretation of Indian songs. But his only connection with Indians has come through visits to their reservations. On one such visit, he was given the name Ho-To-Pi by a Cheyenne chief for a play in which he was to appear. After this event, Mr. Croutulus added the "Chief" on his own hook—which was all very well until he was found out by the Massachusetts Indian Association.

Feeling that it might be somewhat out of the way for an Indian association to sponsor a Greek "Indian," the society offered to allow Mr. Croutulus to go under his own name as an interpreter of Indian songs. Instead, he went, under the title of "Chief Ho-To-Pi," right back to New York.

As it is, feathers and buckskin will add color to the conventionally garbed audience on Friday evening, due to the presence of several Sioux Indians.

Indian Chiefs Visit U. S. Marshal

High adventure stopped within the mundane limits of the United States marshal's office up on the fifteenth floor of the Federal Building today, as six dignified Indian chieftains from Pine Ridge, S. D., trooped in to pay a visit to Chief Marshal John J. Murphy, self-styled "friend of the Red Man."

Through an interpreter, Chief Tom Yellow Boy, the chiefs conveyed their respects to the Marshal, extending to him their outstretched palm—sign of peace. The Marshal, beaming broadly, returned the compliment, announcing that he would personally induct them in as special deputy United States marshals.

Whereupon there was much finger wagging and sign talk between the chiefs. Chief John Sitting Bull, who claims to be a son of Chief Sitting Bull, who took part in the massacre of General Custer and his men at the Battle of Little Big Horn many years ago, talked it over with the others—Chief Big Elk, Chief Joe High Hawk, Chief Howard Elk Boy and Chief Howard Gray Bear. All evidently agreed on some point, and turned back to Marshal Murphy.

In full sight of the crowd of government workers who thronged the Marshal's office, the chiefs, arrayed in traditional war paint and feathers, repeated after Mr. Murphy the grave ritual prescribed for the office and received from the Marshal an engraved copy of the appointment, and a bright shiny badge.

Welfare Board Re-elects Dowling

John C. L. Dowling, executive director of the Boston Welfare Department and secretary of the Board of Overseers, whose dismissal was demanded of the Mayor by the Finance Commission following public hearings which revealed the delivery of "fireproof coal" to persons on relief, was re-elected by the board at its annual meeting today.

While re-election was taken as equivalent to a vote of confidence in Mr. Dowling, City Hall observers of the trend in the coal investigation interpreted the board's act as compliance with the Mayor's announcement several days ago that Mr. Dowling "would not be asked to resign or be dismissed now." The Mayor said on another occasion that he was "not in favor of throwing Mr. Dowling to the wolves." In the meantime Mayor Mansfield is arriving at his own conclusion on whether the Fin Com in its coal findings is pinning responsibility where it belongs.

The Finance Commission charged Mr. Dowling with "lack of knowledge and unscrupulous disregard for the rights of others" and said this constituted grounds for his dismissal.

Mr. Dowling was elected to the board in May, 1934, and was given a vote of confidence at the annual meeting last year.

Insurance Inquiry Urged

Investigation of all life insurance companies doing business in Massachusetts was advised today in a resolution reported by the Legislative Committee on Insurance. Appointment by the Governor of a special commission was urged.

The proposal was sponsored by Senator P. Eugene Casey of Milford.

Senate Democrats Win Minor Battle

Senate Democrats today won their first victory in five days' debate on Governor Curley's budget when Senator William S. Conroy of Fall River, moved to add $1800 to the item for maintenance of the Bradford Durfee Textile School.

The roll-call vote was 18 to 17 in favor of raising the item from $61,310 to $63,110. Senator William H. McSweeney, famed Republican, voted with the Democrats to give them victory.

The budget stood at nearly $66,000,000 when it came from the House of Representatives. The original Curley recommendation was $69,000,000.

$20,940 Added

During yesterday's Senate session on the budget a total of $20,940 was added to the appropriation bill, but the additions were only those allowed by the Republicans. The $20,940 boost cut to $22,542.25 the economies made in the budget since it arrived in the Senate.

Several economies were made yesterday but they were overbalanced by two large increases voted. The largest increase was that allowed in the appropriation to cover the administrative expenses of the State Milk Control Board. Senator Thomas H. Johnston, Clinton Republican, moved to increase the item from $136,140, as voter by the House, to $164,000. He won by a 20 to 5 vote.

Travel Expenses

Senator John S. Sullivan, Democrat, of Worcester succeeded, with the help of Republicans, in forcing an increase in the item for travel expenses of fish and game wardens. The item, by a vote of 16 to 10, was boosted from $23,310 to $31,660.

The economies voted yesterday included a reduction of the appropriation for personal services in the insurance division from $227,190 to $218,920. Senator William A. Davenport, Greenfield Republican, moved for the reduction and won 20 to 17, on straight party lines. The other successful economy move came when Senator Charles G. Miles, Brockton Republican, requested that the item for printing the annual report of the insurance division and other services be cut from $54,000 to $50,000. He was supported by a 20 to 18 vote.

Other attempts were made at economies and increases but the Senate blocked them.

Sea Traders Appoint Week To Celebrate

New England Asserts Its Maritime Position and Shipping Zeal

Water Traffic Grows

Manufactures Exchanged for Raw Materials With Ends of Earth

New England and all seaports of the United States are today mobilizing their forces to bring vigorous answer to Goevrnor Curley's recent radio debate belittling foreign trade.

"Several weeks ago the shipping world was startled when one of their supposed "champions" deserted the cause, Governor Curley taking the negative side of a radio debate on the value of foreign trade. With bursts of eloquence, the Governor in rapid-fire charges argued that American prosperity was independent of world trade.

Port Authority Ruffled

From that time on, the maritime interests of New England have repeatedly expressed the thought that an answer would be forthcoming from some quarter. Rumblings along that line developed, when John F. Fitzgerald, former Mayor and a member of the Boston Port Authority (the Port Authority is supported jointly by state and city), challenged the Governor to a public debate with him on the topic. The challenge was not accepted.

Expressed by Gala Days

Today, waterfront experts interpret the plans for National Foreign Trade Week, as far as Boston is concerned, as the long awaited answer to the Governor's attitude.

Under the nonbelligerent banner of "stimulating a more general understanding of the part which American import and export trade plays in the normal activities of the nation and the everyday life of all Americans," Boston is preparing for the week May 17 to 23 as the golden opportunity to show conclusively that "Curley is wrong."

Government Assists

New England's tribute to foreign trade will be part of a program to be carried on in major industrial areas and the larger cities of the country under sponsorship of the United States Department of Commerce and the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. Schools, colleges, libraries and other institutions throughout metropolitan Boston will hold exercises or give other special recognition to the importance of the exchange of merchandise between the United States and other countries.

National Maritime Day, May 22, will be the climax of the observance in Boston, with a meeting under the auspices of the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. The chamber's committee on foreign trade is co-operating with other port units in calling attention to the development of an American merchant marine and to the building up of water transportation by the United States.

How It All Began

Boston's interest in shipping and foreign commerce dates back to the founding of the American colonies. The first ship to be built in this vicinity was the Blessing of the Bay, a craft of 30 tons ordered by Governor Winthrop and launched in 1631 at Medford on the Mystic River. This marked the beginning of a Boston industry famous the world over. Boston and New England enjoyed a virtual monopoly of American ocean shipping prior to the era of steam and steel vessels, the Chamber's committee points out.

One of the chief beneficiaries of the upward trend in the foreign commerce of the United States the past year was the port of Boston, to-

(Continued on Page 10, Column 6)

Labor Unions in Rhode Island At Odds Over Third Party Plans; A. F. of L. Leaders in Opposition

Meeting Called at Which Efforts Will Be Made to Draw Together Various Elements in and Out of Organized Labor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 5—Rhode Island unions of the American Federation of Labor today seemed farther apart than ever on the Labor Party question as the so-called "progressives," allegedly directed by Communist and Socialist sympathizers, attempted to force immediate action for the formation of a third party despite the opposition of the executive board of the state branch.

Coining that title, "The Rhode Island Movement for the Formation of a Labor Party," the sponsors of the new political setup have called a meeting for May 14 at which time they hope to band together all groups, within and without the labor movement, who are in sympathy with their cause.

Gorman to Speak

Vice-President Francis J. Gorman of the United Textile Workers of America, who three times has failed to obtain unanimous support from the A. F. of L. delegates here, will come to Providence from New York to address the gathering. At this meeting it will be decided if any of the supporters of the movement are in a position to seek public office.

The recent convention of the state branch of the American Federation of Labor here gave William L. Connolly, its president the power to call together interested groups and further consider the political question with a view of making recommendations for the October convention.

Progressive Group

However, attending the first meeting of the executive board Saturday, without any invitation from the vice-president, was a delegation from the so-called "progressives" with a communication asking the American Federation of Labor to sponsor the meeting they had planned for May 14 and to be a part of the new movement.

The delegation was led by Joseph Sylvia, who was recently dismissed by the United Textile Workers of America as a general organizer and who is now business agent for a small group of Olneyville textile unions.

Although none of the officers of

(Continued on Page 10, Column 3)

Maine to Provide Old-Age Pensions On Sliding Scale

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, May 5—No uniform old age pension will be paid in Maine, State Controller William A. Runnells says. The amounts of individual payments will be determined by the State Social Security Department from reports of investigators.

He said $5 a month has been allowed as a pension in one case, already investigated. "I think it well that people understand that," he continues, "lest there be real disappointment later on."

The next Legislature will face the problem of having to raise approximately $3,000,000 above present State income. He estimated that at least $1,500,000 would be required for social security payments and that the public schools program would require $1,517,000. Last year's State expenditure of $24,742,000 could be better visualized, he said, "if we consider that for every man, woman and child in the State, this was an expenditure of $31.31."

"The next Legislature will be faced with all the needs which the last Legislature had before it, with the school situation again coming forward, coupled with social security costs."

Connecticut G. O. P. Gathers at Hartford To Elect Delegates

HARTFORD, Conn., May 5 (AP)—Republicans from all over Connecticut gathered here today for the opening session of the quadrennial spring convention to elect delegates to the national conclave of the party.

Hiram Bingham, former U. S. Senator, will sound the "keynote" in an address which will be a feature of tonight's session.

Election of 19 delegates to the national convention in Cleveland and alternates—nine from the State at large and two from each of the five congressional districts—will take place tomorrow morning.

No contests are anticipated. It was expected the delegation will go to the national conclave uninstructed.

J. Henry Roraback, state chairman and national committeeman, will head the nine delegates at large.

Eight Arraigned In Lottery Case; 17 Others Indicted

First step in the Federal Government's fight to stamp out illegal lotteries was taken yesterday when eight men were arraigned before Judge Hugh D. McLellan in Federal District Court. Indicted by the grand jury last Friday on charges of using the United States mails in a scheme to defraud, they were the first to face court charges of 25 men whose names were included on the secret bill. The other 17 are being sought by federal agents.

Harry Sherman of Mattapan, who, the Government alleges, was one of the principals in the operation of a so-called treasury pool, was held in $10,000 bail. Others held included Emery Lathrop of Holyoke, brother of an alleged principal in the case; Frank Powers of Holyoke, who, according to the Government's harges, was a runner in the outfit, depositing thousands of tickets in mail boxes between here and New York City; Fred Lenk of Worcester, Joseph DeGrenier of East Boston, and Rosario Bellefeuille of Montreal, all held in $4000 bail each; Joseph Cohen of East Boston, who runs a paper-box company, where government agents claim to have found more than 50,000 fake lottery books, held in $2000, and George E. Flynn of Chicopee, held in $1000.

Fake Lottery Charged

In suggesting bail for each defendant, Henry M. Leen, Assistant United States Attorney, told the court that each of these men was connected with a scheme which utilized the mails to promote a fake lottery. He said that the Government would charge that tickets in this scheme were sold throughout the country, that they did not represent a lottery, that no prizes ever were given and that no drawing was ever held.

The secret indictment returned against these eight defendants and the 17 others who are expected to be arrested shortly, followed a three-day investigation by the grand jury into fake sweepstake, beano and lottery games.

3000 Pages of Data

Evidence presented at the hearing, including some 3000 pages of data, had been in process of preparation since last summer by the United States attorney's office and post office inspectors. Testimony was offered by Francis J. W. Ford, chief federal prosecutor and his assistant, Mr. Leen, as well as by John J Breslin, chief postal inspector and two of his assistants.

Both Mr. Ford and Mr. Leen stated that the grand jury had not finished its inquest into the various rackets which have been garnering millions of dollars for their operators. During the next three weeks, they said, further evidence will be offered, including that on the so-called $50,000 Worcester Beano case. More indictments will result, they said.

It Is Easy Going To an Easy Life On Easy Street

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSFIELD, Maine, May 5—There is a real Easy Street. While it is the shortest thoroughfare in town, it is chuck full of romance and tradition. It was back in the 90's that the late T. G. Lancey conceived the idea through the popular saying about one "living on Easy Street."

He decided he would have a street in his home town by that name. There was a strip of land that appealed to him as desirable, leading about 50 rods from his home to the bank of the Sebsticook River, and, in due time, it became Easy Street. His idea was to have a few residences, with the hope of making the street one that would carry out the name in full by having the type of people there who could truly live to the name.

All the residents of the street, consisting of only five families, have always, from the older generation to date, been ambitious, successful business people and, through their efforts, have been able to live on Easy Street in every sense of the word.

New Cape Cod Scenic Road Plan Is Urged

Highways Group Director Says It Will Increase Tax Revenue

State Action Sought

Thoroughfare Would Run Between Towns of Orleans and Provincetown

A dual-design, landscaped highway between Orleans and Provincetown, on Cape Cod, was proposed today by Dr. Samuel M. Johnson, general director of the National Highways Association, as a means to increase the tax revenue of Massachusetts.

The proposal was contained in a public appeal to the Massachusetts Legislature to avoid reducing appropriations for state highway improvements. The appeal was made as the result of the recent action of the House of Representatives in slashing $400,000 from the Governor's recommendation for Massachusetts' participation in the Hayden-Cartwright road construction program, and in cutting $1,600,000 from the $4,600,000 requested for highway maintenance.

Proposal Praised

William F. Callahan, State Commissioner of Public Works, immediately praised the Cape Cod proposal as worthy, revealing that the department has been considering such a project for some time. The commissioner, however, said lack of money would prevent construction of the proposed dual highway for several years.

Dr. Johnson's argument for the Cape Cod highway was that the "King's Highway is congested, vexatious, and dangerous in the vacation season, and from Orleans to Provincetown is so far behind the times that not half as many visitors will use it as would use it if it were a dual-design, landscaped road such as New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, and many other states are building in order to capitalize their recreational assets."

He argued that Barnstable County's taxable income would be doubled if visiting motorists "were to be assured that they could enjoy all the Cape has to offer in the free, safe use of their cars."

Dr. Johnson's Appeal

In his appeal against reduction of appropriations for the highway improvement in Massachusetts, Dr. Johnson said:

"As chairman of a coalition of national organizations whose united efforts resulted in the federal highway aid legislation providing $800,000,000 for roads in the public works program, and which has backed the pending Hayden-Cartwright bill . . . I am confident that, on second thought, Massachusetts will base its action on the high plane of what will do the most to restore prosperity and not upon the plane of political advantage."

Representative Christian A. Herter, member of the House Ways and Means Committee which recommended the cuts in the highway maintenance item and in the Hayden Cartwright program, immediately took issue with Dr. Johnson, claiming that the public works department is receiving all that it asked for in regard to money for new road construction.

Land Damage Costs

As for the $400,000 cut in the Hayden-Cartwright program Representative Herter said the reduction comes in the engineering and land damage costs, not in the road building item. He favors waiting until the amount of land damage is known before an appropriation covering it is passed. And, he believed, the amount set for engineering costs was too high. However, he added, nothing has been taken away from the amount requested for new construction.

The same Republican representative indicated his resentment of the implication in Dr. Johnson's statement that the Legislature's action on the highways appropriations was merely for political advantage.

Returning to the discussion of Dr. Johnson's proposed Cape Cod dual highway, Mr. Callahan said every section of the State is pleading for new highways and no money is available to satisfy their demands. At present, he stated, the public works department is attempting to improve the Newburyport Turnpike, one of the most accident-ridden roads in Massachusetts. Work on an eight-lane dual highway between Saugus and Lynnfield will soon be started, he said. Later this broad highway will be extended over other portions of the Newburyport Turnpike.

Couple Building Their Own Home

WEBSTER, Mass., May 5 (AP)—Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Olszewski, who have accepted as their motto, "never let somebody else do what you can do yourself," have undertaken an ambitious program.

They are building a house for themselves without the aid of masons, carpenters or bricklayers. And the house won't be any mere cottage; it will be a three-decker.

While Mr. Olszewski works on his Works Progress Administration job nearly every day, his wife works on the cellar construction.

In explanation of the project, Mr. Olszewski said: "Nearly everybody works for the WPA nowadays, and that's one reason we are doing the work. The carpenters and masons get more money from the WPA than I can pay."

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

"STORM CHILD" (Copley)—Horror play directed by William Parke, starring Mary Young, assisted by Eric Kalkhurst, Murial Williams and Philip Huston. 8:30. Tomorrow: 2:30.

"TOBACCO ROAD" (Plymouth) — Henry Hull in the play adapted by Jack Kirkland from Erskine Caldwell's novel of brutish Georgia Crackers. 8:30.

Movies

MEMORIAL — "The Ex-Mrs. Bradford." featuring William Powell. 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

STATE AND ORPHEUM—Ronald Colman, Claudette Colbert, Victor McLaglen and Rosalind Russell in "Under Two Flags." Orpheum: 9:15 a. m. Both theaters: 11:50 a. m., 2:20, 4:50, 7:25, 9:45.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT — Irvin S. Cobb in "Everybody's Old Man." Fenway: 1:15, 4:10, 7:05, 10. Paramount: 9:18 a. m., 12, 2:56, 5:40, 8:24. Also "The Walking Dead." featuring Boris Karloff, Ricardo Cortez and Margaret Churchill. Fenway: 2:50, 5:45, 8:40. Paramount: 10:48 a. m., 1:32, 4:26, 7:10, 9:54.

TREMONT—Bette Davis and Leslie Howard in "Of Human Bondage." 9, 11:25 a. m., 1:55, 4:35, 7:25, 10:15. Also "Bonnie Scotland," with Laurel and Hardy. 10:16 a. m., 12:40, 3:10, 6, 8:50. Tomorrow: Warner Baxter in "King of Burlesque." Also "Crime and Punishment," with Peter Lorre.

UPTOWN—"These Three," with Miriam Hopkins, Merle Oberon and Joel McCrea. Scotland," with Laurel and Hardy. 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:10. Also Edward Arnold, Lee Tracy, Binnie Barnes and Katherine Alexander in "Sutter's Gold." 2:15, 5:25, 8:35.

EXETER—"Love Before Breakfast," with Carole Lombard and Preston Foster. 1:50, 4:40, 7:50. Also "Little Lord Fauntleroy," featuring Freddie Bartholomew and Dolores Costello Barrymore. 3, 6, 9.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—Travel picture, "Havana." Jack Denny and his orchestra, "Steel and Stone." Felix the Cat and the Goose That Laid the Golden Egg." "Underground Farmer." "Rhythm of Paree," latest newsreels and other shorts.

METROPOLITAN — Herbert Marshall and Gertrude Michael in "Till We Meet Again." 11:18 a. m., 2:03, 4:58, 7:53, 10:38. Stage: Ina Ray Hutton and her Melodears.

MODERN—"The Singing Kid," featuring Al Jolson. 10:59 a. m., 2:08, 5:17, 8:26. Also "These Three." 9:20 a. m., 12:29, 3:38, 6:47, 9:56.

BOSTON—Richard Dix in "Special Investigator." 11:02 a. m., 1:52, 5:02, 7:52, 10:25. Stage: "Hollywood Holiday," revue topped by Irene Bordoni, Hal Le Roy, dancing genius, Joe Morrison and others.

COLONIAL THEATER—"The Great Ziegfeld," featuring William Powell, Myrna Loy, Luise Rainer and many other stars. Directed by Robert Z. Leonard, produced by Hunt Stromberg. 2:15, 8:15.

COOLIDGE CORNER — "Your Uncle Dudley." 2:05, 5, 8. Also "The Prisoner of Shark Island," with Warner Baxter. 3:25, 6:25, 9:25.

FINE ARTS — "Ecstasy," Czechoslovakian prize film (in English). 1:10, 3, 4:40, 6:30, 8:20, 10. Also Mickey Mouse cartoon, "Orphans' Benefit. Picnic." Tomorrow: "Pêcheur d'Islande" (Iceland Fisherman) in French with English subtitles. Daily at 12:45, recorded symphonic program; Serge Rachmaninoff and Fritz Kreisler, in the Grieg Violin Sonata in C Minor. Newsreel and other shorts.

UNIVERSITY — Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers in "Follow the Fleet." 2:45, 6, 9:15. Also "Widow From Monte Carlo," with Warren William and Dolores Del Rio. 1:35, 4:50, 8:05.

Music

LONGY SCHOOL OF MUSIC (Cambridge) —Concert by the Very Trio: Edward Goldman, pianist. 8:15. Open to the public without charge.

GEORGE W. BROWN HALL (N. E. Conservatory of Music)—Sonata recital by the students of the woodwind class of the N. E Conservatory. 8:15.

JORDAN HALL—Concert by the Apollo Club. Thompson Stone, conductor. 8:15.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—Organ recital by Dr. Archibald T. Davison, assisted by Malcolm Holmes, violinist, and the Radcliffe Choral Society, conducted by Miss Gail Behre. 8:15.

ROXBURY WPA CONCERT—Boston Civic Orchestra, Leon J. Goldman, conductor. Memorial High School, Townsend and Deckard Streets. 8:15.

Other Events

THE STUART CLUB (102 Fenway)—Historical Motion Pictures collected by The Museum of Modern Art of New York, presented under the auspices of the Child-Walker School of Fine Arts. 8:30.

BOSTON GARDEN—Ringling Bros. and Barnum and Bailey circus. Twice daily. 2 and 8.

HOTEL VENDOME—Illustrated lecture on English and European gardens by Mrs. John Carroll Perkins. 8:15.

WEST END WPA DRAMATICS — "The Patsy," presented by the Federal Theater of Massachusetts, with music by the City Concert Orchestra, Alfred Moore, conductor. William Blackstone School. 39 Blossom Street. 8

EDISON ILLUMINATING CLUB — "The Late Christopher Bean," presented by the Federal Theater of Massachusetts, with orchestral concert, Robert Kelley, conductor. 39 Boylston Street. 8.

SOUTH END WPA LECTURE—"Ships and Civilization," by Prof. George Owen, with music by the Metropolitan Concert Orchestra, Albert Holmes, conductor. Williams Municipal Building, 400 Shawmut Avenue. 7:45.

ROXBURY WPA LECTURE—"Who Makes the News?" by Harry Cushing, with instrumental trio. Brunswick Civic Club, 615 Warren Street. 8

Radio Programs
On Page 10

Tomorrow

Music

ROXBURY WPA CONCERT — Orchestra, Leon J. Goldman, conductor. Memorial High School, Townsend and Deckard Streets. 9:05 a. m.

BACK BAY WPA CONCERT—Choral group, G. Roberts Lunger, conductor. High School of Commerce, Avenue Louis Pasteur. 9:50 a. m.

Other Events

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—"Saints' and Symbols" guidance tour by Mrs. Sayward. 11 a. m

ROTARY CLUB—Luncheon meeting. Address on "The Hazard of Unrestricted Taxation," by Reginald W. Bird, president of the Mass. Federation of Taxpayers. Hotel Statler. 12:15.

FENWAY PARK — Baseball game, Red Sox vs. St. Louis Browns. 3.

WOMEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB—Luncheon meeting. Address on "Trade Recovery—Political and Business Obstacles," by Prof. O. M. W. Sprague of Harvard University. 46 Beacon Street. 12:30.

QUINCY WPA DRAMATICS—Boston Civic Marionettes in "The Gingerbread Man," "Snow Drop and the Seven Dwarfs," and "Jack and the Beanstalk." Quincy Junior High School, Newbury Avenue and St. Botolph Street. 9:45, 11 a. m. and 1:30.

Maine Prohibitionists Center Campaign on Local Option

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, May 5—Already launched on a drive urging towns to make use of their local option privileges to vote down sale of liquor within their respective jurisdictions, Maine Prohibitionists, convening last week at Bangor, sought the support of "all friends of good government and enemies of the liquor traffic" and warned them to "quit voting for forces of greed and misgovernment."

The newly formed Prohibition Party of Maine adopted an eight-point platform which, besides demanding the above, set forth its demands and beliefs as follows:

1. Return of national and state prohibition of intoxicating liquor for beverage purposes and condemnation of Republican and Democratic parties for their "betrayal" of the prohibitory law.

2. That no government should attempt to get support by money derived from the vices of its citizens and a condemnation of the National Administration's policy of license and taxation of the liquor traffic on the ground that it makes the Government a partner in the crime as well as each of its citizens.

World Peace

3. A desire for world peace and a pledge to work for that goal of international friendship. Removal of the profit motive in war munitions and the universal conscription of wealth and men in the event of war as ways towards universal peace.

4. Revision of the state tax system that the burden may be more equitably distributed and a belief that more revenue is possible if certain privileged classes were not permitted to evade their share of taxation.

5. Adequate support of education, hospitals, road and relief programs, elimination of "graft" and "extravagance" and living within our resources.

6. Enactment of laws prohibiting all lotteries and other forms of gambling.

7. Enactment of such laws as will provide an adequate program of social security to safeguard health, properly care for the aged and provide unemployment insurance.

About 50 attended the convention and plans for waging an active campaign were discussed. A state committee was named to work toward that end.

★ ★ ★

Safety 'Talkie' Car

A "talkie car" to tour Maine highways and from which officers may broadcast warnings to the road hog or the speeder is the latest contemplated scheme in Maine's highway safety campaign. Walter J. Brennan, safety engineer of the State Department of Labor, plans to put such a car, equipped with a loudspeaker, on the highways this summer.

It may also be used occasionally on busy street corners to broadcast warning to heedless pedestrians.

Maine, since the start of her safety campaign this year has done much, particularly in the way of publicity and lectures in schools and civic organizations, to decrease the number of accidents. Assuring more adequate patrolling of the state highways in the near future, 35 new state police officers began a rigorous three weeks' training school under Maine's new highway police chief, Wilbur H. Towle. All will become permanent state troopers provided they pass a six months' probation period successfully.

The safety campaign apparently is obtaining some results, for, according to statistics released by officials of the campaign, fatalities to May 1 this year on Maine streets and highways totaled 42, against 54 last year. "Pedestrians must realize the horse and buggy days are over and must subscribe to safe walking practices. The highway problem from a fatality point of view is more a matter of the pedestrian safety than unsafe operation of motor vehicles," the report declared.

Real Estate Drive

At a meeting to be called this week by the Maine Development Commission an attempt will be made to organize a Maine Real Estate Association, the purpose being to furnish information to prospective local and out-of-state purchasers of summer homes, lake and seashore property. Lack of such an organization in the past has resulted in loss of business to real estate dealers and consequent loss of revenue to the state, the commission believes.

Maine real estate men will hear the New Hampshire Real Estate Association discussed as a model by William J. Davis, its president.

★ ★ ★

Government Costs Rise

It is going to take at least $3,000,000 more than in 1935 for Maine's expenses and the problem is where and how to raise it. The State Legislature next January will have to solve it but until it does the situation is creating a discussion among fiscally minded persons with an eye on taxes.

Of the estimated $3,000,000 additional, half, or $1,500,000, is going to be necessary to finance Maine's share of the Social Security Act, according to William A. Runnells, state controller. He estimated that of 69,000 persons over 65 years of age in Maine about 10,000 are eligible for pensions under the system. Maine has agreed to pay them up to $15 a month with the Federal Government contributing the remainder. It will be for the State Social Security department to say how much the individual pension will be, $15 or less, depending upon the results of investigations.

Proposed improvements in the school system, much needed according to the department of education, are responsible for the other $1,500,000.

★ ★ ★

Political Situation

Despite the problems of the day, 527 Republican candidates and 308 Democrats have filed nomination papers and will have their names on ballots for the June primaries. Democrats passed up 18 state Representatives, one state Senator and 11 county office nominations.

Outstanding in the Maine political week was the withdrawal in the Second District of Robert J. Wiseman, nine times Mayor of Lewiston, from the Congressional fight. He leaves the nomination uncontested for Ernest McLean of Augusta. While Republicans scrap it out in the primaries with contests for every major office, Democrats have no contests for Governor, United States Senator and Congressman from the Second District.

Unions at Odds Over R. I. Labor Party Project

(Continued from Page 9)

the executive board would make any statement regarding the visit of the group, which included Mary Taccone, president of the Wanskuck local of the United Textile Workers of America, Robert Hill of the Carpenters' Union and several others identified with the state's various liberal movement, it was reliably learned that the state branch officers resented their visit and as a result tabled the communication which they presented.

As a result of the activities of the so-called "progressives," it is known that influential leaders of the A. F. of L. who have been silent on the political matter in order to prevent a break in the ranks of labor which might be detrimental to the movement, plan to form an anti-Labor Party movement. These officials have served notice on the "progressives" that unless the instructions of the delegates are followed they will openly take the stump for the Democratic Party and "expose those who are shouting for a Labor Party."

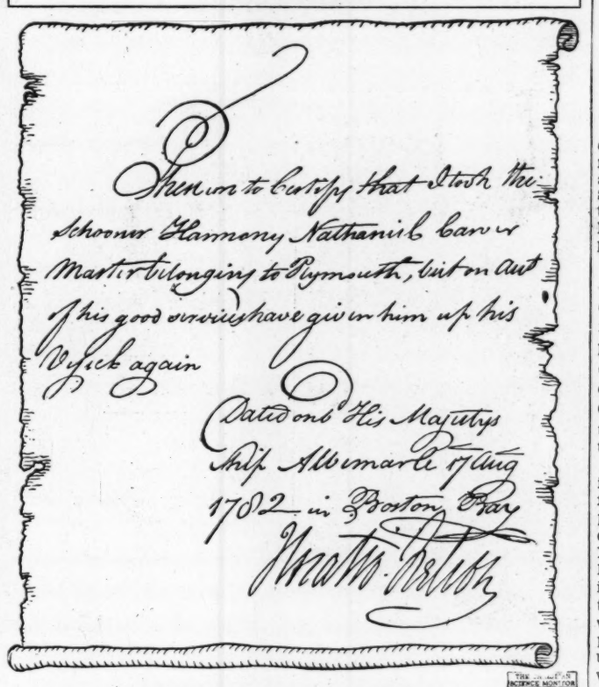
Favor Movement

Members of the executive board of the A. F. of L., including Mr. Connolly, have openly declared themselves as favoring the labor party movement and claim their opposition to the present movement is primarily caused by the leadership. Some members have charged that behind the movement are heads of the Republican Party who are using the new political movement party to split labor's vote which for years has been recorded in the Democratic column.

Among those known to be active in the Labor Party movement is a former Communist candidate for Mayor of Providence, two organizers recently dropped by the Socialist Party and others who have no connection with the labor movement but who have packed all recent meetings and attempted to force support for the new party by stampeding the galleries.

Officials of the major A. F. of L. unions who have kept out of the movement and made known that they intended to follow out the established political policy of the national American Federation of Labor say that the present Labor Party movement is but an organized plan to obtain greater support for Communist and other radical principles which could not be encouraged under their own banners. They say that they base this belief on the fact that every time a Labor Party meeting is held that the "visitors" are mostly Communist organizers, writers and district leaders.

In the Record


Memorandum to certify that I took the
Schooner Harmony Nathaniel Carver
Master belonging to Plymouth, but on account
of his good services have given him up his
Vessel again
Dated on His Majestys
Ship Albemarle 17th Aug
1782 in Boston Bay
Horatio Nelson

The Hero of Trafalgar Wrote This

In It He Gave an American Skipper Back the Ship the British Had Taken Near Boston

Note Proves Nelson Helped Fight American Revolution

Last week a letter written by Wellington at Waterloo was sold in England for $1150. To a few in America the sale recalled another letter—one which placed Lord Nelson, hero of Trafalgar, on the Massachusetts coast during the Revolution. By that letter a hidden fact of history, omitted from all accounts of Nelson's life, was established.

How this fact was proved to those in England, as well as to those in America, who had no knowledge of the event, was first made public either in 1850 or 1851. One evening, some time in that period, Abbott Lawrence, United States Minister to England, was dining with the professor of history of the College of Edinburgh when he told the following story of Lord Nelson.

In Plymouth Bay, Lieut. Horatio Nelson captured a schooner owned by Thomas Davis and commanded by Nathaniel Carver. The Admiral of the French fleet, lying in Boston, gave chase to Nelson. Captain Carver, a native of the coast, piloted Nelson's ships through Vineyard Sound, eluding the French.

"Later Lieutenant Nelson returned to Massachusetts Bay and sent Captain Carver ashore. At once the loyal captain reported to his superior, Mr. Davis, owner of the ship so long held by Nelson. Loading a boat with presents, the two sought Lieutenant Nelson, who invited them on board his ship for dinner.

"Overtures were made and at the close of the dinner Nelson ordered his writing desk and penned a certificate.

"'These are to certify that I took the schooner Harmony, Nathaniel Carver Master belonging to Plymouth, but on account of his good services, gave him up his vessel again.

"'Dated on board His Majestys Ship, Albermarle 17th August 1782 in Boston Bay. Horatio Nelson'"

Doubt was expressed as to the accuracy of Mr. Lawrence's story but facsimiles were sent to London to remove the doubts. At the time it was said:

"Thus a small scrap of paper has been the means of rescuing from oblivion one of the events in the life of a man whose every act has now an importance in the eyes of the world."

The original of Lord Nelson's letter is now owned by Howland S. Davis, of New York City.

Electric Service Is Urged in Eight Vermont Counties

BURLINGTON, Vt., May 5 (AP)—H. N. Stapleton, agricultural engineer for the extension service of the University of Vermont and State Agricultural College, urged today construction of about 310 miles of rural electric line in eight Vermont counties.

Mr. Stapleton said the location of the line had been selected by the county farm bureau rural eletrification committees. He estimated the lines would serve 1143 customers in Addison, Bennington, Caledonia, Essex, Orange, Rutland, Windham and Windsor Counties. He said 737 farm families and 411 nonfarm families would benefit, and listed the mileages of the recommended lines and the number of customers who would be served in the eight counties as follows:

Addison, 28.25 miles, 111 customers; Bennington, 27.95 miles, 134 customers; Caledonia and Essex Counties, 50 miles and 276 customers; Orange, 81.6 miles, 230 customers; Rutland, 97.75 miles, 264 customers; Windham, 61.10 miles, 245 customers; Windsor, 42.75 miles, 207 customers.

City Council Balks 'Bossy' Gillis Again, In School Dispute

NEWBURYPORT, Mass., May 5 (AP)—Mayor Andrew J. "Bossy" Gillis and the City Council remained at odds today.

The council for the third time last night refused to appropriate $1500 for Calvin M. Wiley of Hartford, Conn., Mayor Gillis's choice for inspector of a high school construction project here.

Mayor Gillis immediately asserted—as he did at a previous meeting—that he would rather go to jail than to approve payment of money due on the construction. Once before Newburyport's mayor said he would not pay but a supreme court writ of mandamus forced Gillis to sanction payments.

Meanwhile, Mr. Wiley has worked eight weeks without pay.

Forest Fire Wardens Find Match-Thrower Chief Foe

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BANGOR, Me., May 5—The fact that of the 220 forest fires in the State of Maine in 1935, 136 of them were attributed to smokers should be driven home to every person who goes fishing. With so many new devotees of the rod and reel, serious danger looms as the waters of Maine are opening to fishing.

The Maine Forestry District already has sent out 75 of its watchmen and fire wardens and, within two weeks, the entire regular force of 150 will be on the job, protecting the 10,000,000 acres of timberland entrusted in its care.

Districts and Lookouts

Maine protects 373 unorganized towns, 46 plantations, 12 towns and 25 islands. The district is divided into 30 subdistricts, each of which is in charge of a chief warden. There are 75 watchmen and 65 patrolmen on regular duty during May, June, July, August and September and 500 deputies commissioned each season to serve only when called upon by the chief wardens.

There are about 75 lookouts, all on vantage points which afford views unlimited in clear weather, 107 camps, 1998 miles of telephone lines, 10,000 pieces of fire-fighting apparatus, 14 motorboats, 65 canoes, 41 automobiles and trucks and 50 pumps equipped with from 1000 to 1500 feet of hose each.

Prevent Forest Fires!

In 1935, 14,573 acres of timberland were destroyed by fire. The leading cause was attributed to smokers.

The forestry service has been conducting a strenuous campaign to educate Maine people, as well as visitors, in fire protection. To lovers of nature, the fisherman and the hunter, fire prevention should become a creed. Destruction of timberland means loss of thousands of acres of standing money and spells the end of fishing and hunting in the burnt-over areas.

Sending the Plane

Today, the State is able to patrol most of its forests with trucks.

There is one district, however, where canoes and trails afford only foot and water travel, and this is the Chamberlain Lake area.

Here Albert E. Thibodeau, a Kennebec Valley man, is chief warden. His vigilants, the towermen, are on duty every day of the week and can distinguish smoke from rising fog. When they detect a smudge, they immediately report; whereupon the state plane, manned by Earl Crabbe, is sent into action.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	'The Monitor Views the News'	Special program; sketches,	Red Sox-Detroit game.....	Recordings and reports.....
5:15	Maria Forbes, songs.....	speakers	Pulitzer prize winners.....	Recordings and reports.....
5:30	"The Singing Lady": sketch	Manhattan Guardsman	Billy Mill's Orchestra.....	Recordings and reports.....
5:45	Little Orphan Annie: sketch.	"Checker Board": variety....	'Dick Tracy": sketch.....	Recordings and reports.....
6:00	News; Journal; speaker.....	News; Jack Ingersoll.....	Yankee News Service.....	School Committee talk.....
6:15	Captain Tim's Story.....	Terry and Ted: sketch.....	"News of Youth".....	Male quartet: pianists.....
6:30	News; political talk; sports.	Bright Spot: recordings.....	Sport reports	"Secret Agent X-9": sketch..
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.....	Jay Wesley's Sport Review...	"Renfrew of the Mounted"...	Sports reports; soloist.....
7:00	"Easy Aces": comedy sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy": sketch....	Musical Moments	Yankee News Service.....
7:15	Political speaker	"Human Side of the News"...	Soloists; popular orchestra...	Jack Fisher's Orchestra.....
7:30	Lum and Abner: songs.....	"Parade": popular variety....	Kate Smith; Miller's Orchestra	Saving Golf Strokes.....
7:45	Nature League sketch.....	"Strange As It Seems".....	Boake Carter, news comment.	Dick Stabili's Orchestra.....
8:00	Crime Clues: Spencer Dean	Leo Reisman and orchestra;	"Lazy Dan, the Minstrel	"Carnival": recording .....
8:15	serial dramatic sketch.....	soloists; Phillips Lord.....	Man": comedy: orchestra...	Harry Rodgers, organist.....
8:30	Edgar Guest in Welcome	Wayne King and his dance	Ken Murray; Phil Regan,	"Jazz Nocturne"; soloists;
8:45	Valley; soloists; sketch; or,	orchestra; vocalist	tenor; Morgan's Orchestra.	popular orchestra .....
9:00	Ben Bernie and Al Ithe Lads;	"Vox Pop—The Voice of the	Caravan: Walter O'Keefe;	"Symphonic Strings"; Alfred
9:15	Morton Downey, tenor.....	People"; sidewalk interviews	Casa Loma Orch.; soloists.	Wallenstein, conductor ....
9:30	NBC String Symphony Orch.,	Nickelbdeon: comedy; songs	Fred Waring and His Penn-	World Parade: Upton Close....
9:45	Frank Black, conductor...	with Sylvia Clark.....	sylvanians; soloists	News Service .....
10:00	NBC String Symphony Orch.,	Eddie Dowling; Ray Dooley;	"Radio Parties at Pickfair";	Mario Braggiotti Orchestra...
10:15	Frank Black, conductor...	Benny Goodman's Orchestra	guest soloists; orchestra...	Mario Braggiotti Orchestra...
10:30	WBZ, Players group, from	Roy Campbell's Royalists....	Dramatizations of the News..	Louis Guenette's Orchestra....
10:45	Springfield studio	"Salute" program	Sport commentator	Dick Messner's Orchestra....
11:00	Reports; news; Joe Rines	Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news	Yankee News Service.....	Deep River Orchestra.....
11:15	and his dance orchestra...	Sport review; recordings.....	Meyer Davis's Orchestra.....	Gay Kyser's Orchestra.....
11:30	Ruby Newman's Orchestra..	Earl Hines's Orchestra	Carl Moore's Orchestra.....	Freddy Martin's Orchestra....
11:45	Ruby Newman's Orchestra..	Jesse Crawford, organist.....	Carl Moore's Orchestra.....	Freddy Martins' Orchestra....

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

9:00 WAAB (WABC — Columbia), "Dear Columbia": fan mail program.

9:30 WORL (920kc), Good Cheer Service, conducted by The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts; hymns; readings from the Bible and the writings of Mary Baker Eddy and other authorized literature.

11:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), United States Army Band concert.

12:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

12:30 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

After Luncheon

1:30 WBZ National Farm and Home Hour: orchestra and singer.

2:00 WEEI, NBC Music Guild.

2:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), American School of the Air: "The Much-Fought-For Gran Chaco."

3:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), Rochester Civic Orchestra concert.

3:00 WNAC, Red Sox-St. Louis baseball game, Fred Hoey, reporter.

5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

6:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

Dinner and After

8:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Cavalcade of America: sketch; soloists; orch.

8:00 WEEI (WEAF — National), "One Man's Family": dramatic sketch from San Francisco.

8:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), Willie and Eugene Howard; Fifi D'Orsay; orch.

8:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), George Burns and Gracie Allen, comedians; Milton Watson, tenor; Jacques Renard and his orchestra.

8:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Lavender and Old Lace"; soloists; orchestra.

9:00 WNAC (WABC — Columbia), Lily Pons, soprano; Andre Kostelanetz's Orchestra.

9:00 WEEI (WEAF — National), "Town Hall Tonight": Fred Allen and company; orchestra.

9:00 WBZ, Concert Hour, NBC Orchestra directed by Cesare Sodero.

9:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Talk, "Progress Under Roosevelt," James A. Farley.

Late Evening

10:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), "Gang Busters": G-Men sketch.

10:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Talk, "Making Our Highways Safe," Paul Hoffman, automobile official.

10:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), "Your Hit Parade": soloists; orchestra.

10:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Dramatizations of the news.

10:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), Whirligig: variety program with Lester Vail, Showmen Quartet and Harold Anderson's Orchestra.

'The Monitor Views the News'

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:30	WBZ	990kc
5:00	WBZ	990kc
6:00	WORL	920kc

Shortwave

12:30	W1XK	9.57mc
5:00	W1XK	9.57mc
5:30	W1XAL	11.79mc

Sea Traders Appoint Week To Celebrate

(Continued from Page 9)

day declared Irving T. Sorge, chairman of the Chamber's committee and general agent of the Dollar Steamship Lines. "Of all ports in the country, Boston showed the largest percentage gain in the export of merchandise," he said.

Things to Eat

"Importation of food products comprises an important portion of foreign merchandise entering the port of Boston—significant of the dependence of New England upon outside sources for its well-being. Of a total importation of 1,467,943 tons of merchandise through Boston, 558,484 tons were food products.

"But New England reaches out into the far places of the world for raw materials for its industry, providing a livelihood for wage earners and all the inhabitants. Hides and skins for shoes and leather; raw cotton for our textile industry; crude rubber for fabrication into a variety of products; wood pulp and paper stock for the paper industry; coal, coke, briquettes and fuel oil for keeping the wheels of industry in motion and for heating our homes and business places—these and other basic materials are entering New England from abroad in undiminished volume.

Running the Business

"More than 7500 persons are employed on work directly connected with activities of the port of Boston, it is estimated. This includes upwards of 3000 stevedores, 1000 checkers and freight handlers, 1000 office employees, 500 truckmen and 500 government workers.

"Hundreds of wholesale and retail establishments, import agencies, and foreign departments of manufacturing establishments—a veritable army of employees—find a livelihood attributal to the buying of foreign merchandise and the selling of American products abroad.

The Number of Jobs

"Value of real estate devoted to many sorts of enterprises and activities centering about the port is understood to reach an enormous figure. Services devoted to overseas shipping, including banking, insurance, communication, transportation and other lines, represent an impressive total in investment and in earning opportunities.

"Services of these types, as well as wholesale and retail distribution, manufacturing activities and transportation facilities are in many cases duplicated in other areas of New England, and represent, taken together, thousands of jobs and millions in invested capital.

Stuff to Work With

"Industries of Massachusetts and other New England states which are based on the manufacture of imported raw material are in the aggregate a surprising portion of our total industrial organization. It is doubtful whether any other comparable industrial area of the country has its welfare so largely affected by the flow of overseas commerce.

"A glance at industries dependent wholly or in part upon raw materials brought from abroad brings into view a broad aspect of New England's industrial makeup. Five factories manufacturing rubber boots and shoes in Massachusetts employ about 7000 persons and produce products valued at more than $10,000,000 a year. Twelve chemical plants, employing more than 2000, manufacture nearly $15,000,000 worth annually. Ten manufacturers of chocolate and cocoa products turn out more than $10,000,000 worth of goods and employ about 1000 persons.

Tools, Shoes, Jewelry

"There are 99 manufacturers of leather whose annual output is valued at more than $50,000,000 and who employ more than 10,000 wage earners. Practically 7000 are employed in 52 factories, making a variety of rubber products to the value of $36,000,000 a year; and in 42 factories producing silk and rayon goods, nearly 10,000 wage earners are employed in turning out about $24,000,000 worth of goods.

"On the other hand, the products of hundreds of New England factories find their way to foreign markets. In a survey made by the Department of Commerce of New England's foreign trade, it is shown that under normal conditions more than 2000 firms are active in exporting merchandise. It is found that New England exports 50 per cent of the hardware, cutlery and mechanics' tools which the United States sends abroad; 66 per cent of the leather footwear; 66 per cent of the jewelry; 68 per cent of shoe findings; 43 per cent of textile machinery and 36 per cent of the leather. This means that a large portion of the skill and manpower of New England's wage earners are turned into wages through the medium of our sales of their handicrafts to other countries."

Winner of Poetry Prize Is Professor of English

BRUNSWICK, Me., May 5 (AP)—Robert P. Tristram Coffin, whose poem "Strange Holiness" won the 1936 Pulitzer prize for verse, has been Pierce Professor of English at Bowdoin College here since 1924.

Professor Coffin formerly had taught English at Wells College, Aurora, N. Y., eight years.

He was born in this town, and was graduated from Bowdoin College in 1915. He was sent to Oxford as a Rhodes scholar, interrupting his studies there to serve in the American army during the World War.

Parents Go to School

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILBRAHAM, Mass., May 5—Nearly 100 parents went to school again at Wilbraham Academy over the week end when the Dad's Club an unusual school organization, was host to the fathers of 92 students. Jerome H. Young of Springfield was re-elected president of the club. The program included sports, a dinner and a night in the dormitories.

In and About Boston Stores

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The vogue for bicycling is fast settling down to a serious business, and what with the Boston & Maine bicycle train all scheduled to pull out of the North Station next Sunday morning, there's many a cycling outfit tucked away in the dresser drawer right now, just waiting to make its appearance.

Those Culottes

And it's going to be interesting . . . seeing the various types of get-togethers that will be worn. But it's pretty certain that culottes will be given the biggest play, because they're an important sports fashion just now, and a fashion that's essentially feminine, yet decidedly practical. As far as we can make out, you wear them at almost any length . . . just as you do a skirt . . . and they possess all the fitted flowing grace of a skirt, combined with the freedom and comfort of trousers. In other words, It's just a new way of saying "divided skirt." But you don't necessarily have to be an ardent bicyclist in order to wear culottes, for they blend in with almost every outdoor sport. And, depending on the material . . . they also blend in with every clothes budget, and some of the less expensive outfits are really the cutest. For example we've seen a percale culotte dress for as little as $3.95 . . . linen culottes with matching shirts in lush summer shades for something like $6.75 . . . jersey for $10.50, and sharkskin culottes, with which a gay blouse should be worn, for $8.95. Incidentally sharkskin is a mighty sturdy fabric . . . and one that has an almost exclusive way of resisting wrinkles.

★ ★ ★

And Accessories

Bicycling accessories are quite as exciting as the main features, and because of the fact that they're inexpensive, one plain costume can double or triple up, as far as appearance goes . . . with the aid of a few accessories. Kerchiefs may be bound around the hair and tied under the chin . . . peasant fashion, just as you wore them while skiing last winter . . . in lieu of a hat, or a hair ribbon will hold that blop of hair that insists on falling right in your eye, right in place. Of course your man-of-the-occasion may suggest that you aren't the Alice in Wonderland type . . . that needn't stop you. Then of course a chiffon scarf, arranged in Ascot fashion will perk up a plain outfit, as well as colored short socks, and colored cotton gloves that are so short they're downright abrupt! And they're only a dollar at most stores. And most of the shops—and they're all going in for this equipment—are showing bicycle bags, which are pouch-like affairs that draw together and have handle-bar straps! So you see as far as the designers and manufacturers who make this job of being a woman such fun are concerned . . . your entire day will be complete.

★ ★ ★

Suspenders

Don't be surprised if your husband suddenly asks you to buy him some Polar Bear suspenders . . . because he'll really mean it. And you won't have any difficulty in finding them in every Men's Store where Paris (not Paris, France . . . but the Paris of "No Metal Can Touch You" fame!) garters, belts and so on are sold. You see Polar Bear is really just a new cool color for spring and summer men's wear (and though it has nothing to do with the case, you may be interested to know that we women have been taken care of, too . . . with a new shade called Frozen Custard!), which certainly suggests summer comfort. And by way of description, if you blended ivory and buff, then you'd have Polar Bear. Combined with complementary colors it gives Paris merchandise a "feel as cool as they look" appearance. Incidentally there's a new Paris sport belt for men that looks as if it were woven. It is made of Lasticord, a new resilient elastic fabric with an automatic stretch . . . and which we wouldn't object to wearing with our own summer clothes.

★ ★ ★

Garden Gems

We saw boxes of Washburne's Garden Gems in Jordan's candy shop recently. They are unique chocolate candies, inasmuch as they are made of choice vegetables and California honey (no sugar), and by bringing the confectioners' art into full play, they've been made as wholesome and tasty as they can be. Imagine eating carrots, peas, tomatoes, beets, and yes, even spinach . . . and not knowing it! The candies are made in Long Island, and we understand that there are also Vegepops (suckers) . . . made of carrots, spinach and honey . . . with an unwritten guarantee of a good hour's "sucking"!

★ ★ ★

Beauty Salon

Chandler & Co. opened up a truly modern Beauty Salon yesterday . . . exquisitely decorated in rose and mauve . . . under the personal supervision of M. Constantine. The individual booths are sound proof, so you won't have to listen to the chit-chat from the next booth. And your hair is dried under a new apparatus that goes right at the business of getting you dry and out on your way, with no unnecessary dilly-dallying. But best of all, you won't have to read your not-so-favorite magazine for the fifth time, because you look right out at Boston's Common, and that ought to afford amusement. And each booth has a phone, so you can telephone home at any time and get a report of the doings of little Ella. Which is, after all, really a grand convenience, for we never feel farther away from home than when we're at the hairdresser's, secluded in a private booth, with absolutely no way of contacting the outside world. . . . That is, without stepping outside and letting the public know that we don't exactly present a "too-too perfect" appearance when we're being shampoo-ed and waved! . . . Way up on the ninth floor. J. T.

What's Going On In the Arts

Grace Horne Galleries

A LARGE exhibition of oils and water colors occupies the space of two exhibiting rooms at the Grace Horne Galleries. Karl Zerbe, formerly of Germany, now dweller in this vicinity, is the author. It is obvious to the visitors at once that Mr. Zerbe is a painter of independence, resource and gusto. Longer study will disclose two tendencies, one in the direction of solid, geometrical forms, the other towards a veiled, illusory imagery in which all substances dissolve in a thready vapor of lights and colors. One trend traces back to Cézanne, the other to the Monet-Pissarro School.

Mr. Zerbe's pictorial ideas are addressed to the emotions. They evince moods. They disclose the reaction of a poetic artist to a scene. "Notre Dame" is deprived of its traceries, for he paints the façade at a moment when a sweep of shadow, a spread of color obscures all the Gothic niceties, but he does communicate an unmistakable feeling about the view at that moment. Mr. Zerbe will exaggerate as much as he wishes, suppress all sorts of detail, reduce forms to a sort of scrawl. Often he paints neither in flat nor in round, colors evade their boundaries; but from the confusion he generally transmits an idea, and to those who will receive it, a finely qualified emotion.

What Mr. Zerbe accomplishes with color, with distintegrated forms, with bold simplification is something which cannot be done systematically. Such a manner in painting is personal, inspired, conditioned by the demands of the moment. Take the depiction of flowers, for example. No two are visualized in the same way; each contains something of the quality of the spontaneous response of the artist, he conveys the sense of growth, the fragility, grace, heaviness.

Mr. Zerbe may be compared more or less with a number of painters, German and French, who have gone ahead fearlessly and spiritedly as enterprising moderns, dragging the art of picture making out of the hardening mold of realism, restoring it to its rightful, exalted level.

Gertrude Martin Tonsberg is co-exhibitor, showing several oils. Mrs. Tonsberg has worked painstakingly, depicting subjects from nature so that the design is signalized. Her workmanship is orderly, her textures true and well co-ordinated. She manages to gain a total visual effect with considerable simplification. Her subjects include a number of botanical items, some still-life and portraits. Most interesting are the pictures, such as "Skunk Cabbage" and "Jack in the Pulpit," in which the separate details contribute to a large, inclusive design.

Boston Dance Notes

SOMETHING paintable, something sculpturable, in Edouard du Buron, attracts the attention of young artists. In addition to the study, "Genesis," by Erica Karawina, recently bought by the Russian Government, a bust of du Buron made from his "Chopin Prelude" by the former Boston sculptor, Joseph Portanova, has recently been on view in the Biltmore Gallery, Los Angeles. Mr. du Buron will open his recital at the Repertory Theater on Wednesday evening, May 6, with the "Chopin Prelude." There will be many new dances on the program.

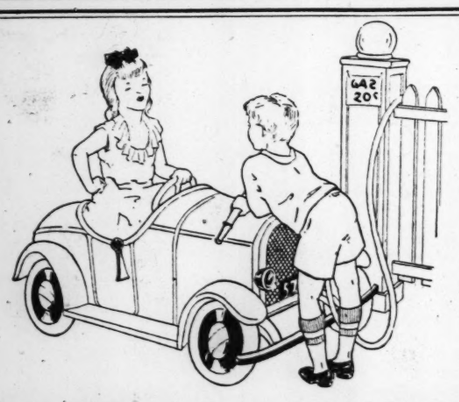
Pauline Chellis will repeat her successful student recital of Saturday afternoon, May 2, on Saturday afternoon, May 9, at the studio, 88 Exeter Street, where cards of admission may be obtained on request. The program, showing rhythm and mood studies for children; dances for beginners including sequential forms, the round and the canon; dance forms of the classic period, and ending with an American theme, the dance "Combat" from the new "Cauldron" suite, illustrate the range of Miss Chellis's technique in teaching. As seen Saturday, it seemed the ideal way to present young pupils—a technique-demonstration compact with quality.

Plans for the Pops include a new ballet production by Hans Wiener and his groups of professional and student dancers. Enesco's "Roumanian Rhapsody" is the springboard. It calls for the stylized national dances so popular with Pops audiences. Mr. Wiener has proved an excellent dance showman for these occasions. But there are other Boston dancers of professional status. Pauline Chellis's "New England Suite" would also provide pleasurable entertainment. It is gay, humorous and colorful. Miriam Winslow has danced effectively in solo at the Pops, and assisted by her ensemble and the National Symphony Orchestra of Washington, D. C., on the stage of Symphony Hall.

It is to be hoped that as many Boston dancers as can possibly do so will attend the National Dance Congress, to be held in New York the week of May 18. Headquarters will be at the Young Men's Hebrew Association, Ninety-second Street and Lexington Avenue. Committee headquarters are at 66 Fifth Avenue. If the congress does no more than bring out a higher sense of cooperation among dancers, a mutual regard for the dance as one instead of a compote of personal egos and warring factions, its influence will be of immeasurable value. M. L.

COLD STORAGE
For Your Furs
Only Trust Your Furs to Experts
Call Kenmore 3870
and our motor will call for your furs
Complete assortment of capes and scarfs
Spaulding-Riedel
FURRIERS
376 Boylston Street, Boston
Room 210

SHE DESERVES THE BEST
Mother's Day
May 10th
Colecrest Chocolates
America's Finest Candy
$1.00 the lb.
Also at Better Drug Stores
COLE'S Chocolates
60c lb., 2 lbs. $1.20
If your dealer does not carry, order direct from factory, prepaid.
Cole Chocolate Co.
240 Commercial Street, Boston


"I drove a block out of my way to come here for your gasoline—because it's advertised in the Monitor."
"We're glad to have customers like you, madam."

PROTECT
Your
FUR COATS and WRAPS
By placing them in cold storage for the summer months. Costs only 3% of your valuation.
Also repairing and remodeling.
Pick up and delivery service.
Noobar Bashian
12 West Street, Boston Han. 5971

Aerial Acts Again Headline 'Greatest Show on Earth'

The combined circuses of Ringling Brothers and Barnum and Bailey opened a scheduled six-day engagement at Boston Garden last night. The show comprises the usual 24 displays and except for more speed and precision in presentation is essentially the same as in previous years, boasting only two or three new features.

This acceleration is welcome, for if the circus is, as advertised, "The Greatest Show on Earth," it also leaves many patrons giving it unchallenged title to being the world's longest show. By virtue of manful efforts on the part of hordes of ring men, some 30 minutes has been clipped from the show's running time, pulling it down to an even three hours. The displays in the three rings and two stages follow each other more rapidly than in previous years, so that probably less than 10 minutes passes during the evening without some major activity in progress. Such interims are pounced upon by the clowns.

Although Boston is the second city in the United States to see the Ringling Brothers Circus, the response was not equal to that of past years. The Garden was scarcely two-thirds full.

In New York, Samuel Gumpertz, present-day successor to the Ringlings and Barnum and Bailey and now general manager of the circus, reports an 8 per cent better business than a year ago. Trade publications estimated a $750,000 gross for the 50 New York performances. If last night is to be a criterion in Boston, the circus will fall short of its $180,000 goal.

Two New Acts

For ballyhoo purposes the circus offers this year two new acts. Number one is Col. Tim McCoy with a congress of rough riders and a council of Plains Indians. This resembles, except in size and pretentiousness, the outline for such acts formulated by the late William F. Cody (Buffalo Bill).

Principal feature of Colonel McCoy's act is the presentation of John Sitting Bull, introduced as the son of the Sioux medicine man who led the Custer Massacre, June 20, 1876. His contribution is confined to a hand wave and bow to the audience. Colonel McCoy himself is attired in the colorful manner affected by Buffalo Bill, with buckskin jacket, boots above the knees, broad-brimmed Stetson, and shirt enhanced with bright embroidery work. He is mounted on a superb chestnut gelding, and his silver-encrusted saddle even outrivals the elaborate affair used by Buffalo Bill.

Coloney McCoy is not the commanding and handsome figure that was Colonel Cody, but he does have a pleasant microphone voice and makes a brief explanatory speech about his act. His own activity is confined to roping a half dozen riders with a single loop. Quite a feat, it nevertheless failed to impress the audience.

New Elephant Act

The other new ballyhoo attraction is the pygmy elephant parade. There are four of these animals, imported from Africa at, says the circus, "cost of innumerable discomforts, difficulties, hardships and staggering financial outlay." After viewing them, one wonders if it was worth it. Leader of the elephant herd is said to be 31 years of age. He stands about as high as a man, and except for ears that flare out is much like any other elephant only smaller. This attraction likewise failed to impress.

For those who go to the circus so they may view the aerialists with bated breath, the circus this year offers a really breath-taking feature, designed with display of showmanship sadly lacking in the circus for some years.

Aerial Thrills

The stunt is performed by a young lady billed with circus restraint simply as Mlle. Gillette, "Europe's sensation of the air." To accompaniment of rolling drums she leaps from a near ceiling platform to a swinging trapeze. Just as her fingers clutch the trapeze bar one of the ropes breaks and la mademoiselle hurtles towards the floor while spectators drop their peanuts, spill their pop. Just before the crash, an unseen rope tightens around her ankle and she is swung wide and free of danger as the crowds gasp in relief.

Going through their routine as smoothly as ever, the Flying Concellos, successors to the center nets of the Codonas, thrill the crowds.

Tight-Wire Performers

Succeeding the Great Con Colleano, who was featured on the tight wire for so long, is the Naitto troupe from the Orient, starring Miss Nio Natti. She accomplishes a backward somersault.

Missing last night was the Grotofent troupe, which usually twins with the Wallenda family in high-wire balancing. The Wallendas put on their regular act, climaxing in the double bicycle, center-chair-balancing spectacle. This never fails to win applause.

The show opens with the traditional Durbar of Delhi pageant in which the various animals, gayly caparisoned, march with brilliantly attired attendants in a parade of Oriental splendor. The show closes with the double-cannon firing of Hugo and Mario Zacchini. This also is becoming almost traditional as a finale, but like so many acts of the circus has lost much of its appeal through years of repetition.

Brooklyn Next Stop

Next week the circus opens under canvas in Brooklyn. On May 20 it opens in Washington and from thence goes to Baltimore, Wilmington, York and on May 27, Philadelphia. The circus then swings North again, arriving in Providence on June 24. It does not go West until late in July.

Checking on possible cruelty to animals, Dr. Francis H. Rowley, president of the American Humane Education Society and the Massachusetts Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, sent two men to the circus. They reported finding no specific conditions calling for action. Dr. Rowley pointed out that if cruelty is practiced in training animals for any purpose it is done secretly and is not publicly in evidence.

Cut in WPA Workers to Go On

Despite gubernatorial trips to Washington the reduction in the ranks of the Commonwealth's army of WPA workers will proceed apace, according to the latest word received from Paul Edwards, director of WPA activities in this state. Mr. Edwards had previously announced that by the last of June federal rolls within the Commonwealth will be reduced by 20,000.

Governor Curley journeyed to Washington last week in the hope of obtaining a reduction in the number of men to be laid off, but was unable to see either President Roosevelt or WPA Administrator Harry L. Hopkins to affect the desired stay. By the middle of this month 8386 men are to be dropped.

Reductions are not to be made in the flood-affected areas, announced Mr. Edwards, stating that he had received from the State Department of Public Works applications for projects totaling $603,459. The projects deal with repairs on state highways damaged by the floods. It is the avowed purpose of Mr. Edwards to transfer as many as possible of the men to be laid off, onto this road repair program. He will confer with Governor Curley today on employment measures.

Ship Collision Hearing Closes

The steamships Canadian Planter and City of Auckland were almost meeting head-on when they heard each other's signals through the fog early Sunday morning, just before the City of Auckland rammed the other vessel. This was disclosed at the final hearing on the collision being conducted by the Steamboat Inspectors at the Appraisers Stores Building, this morning.

All testimony will now be sent to Washington.

It was brought out this morning that both vessels fly under the British flag but because they were both being piloted by Americans at the time of the collision, the investigation is conducted by the American steamboat inspection service. Formerly, in cases of this kind, foreign vessels were under the jurisdiction of the countries whose flag they flew. The Canadian Planter belongs to the Canadian National Steamships freight line, and the City of Auckland is a Hall Line vessel.

Cecil Hebley of Nova Scotia, lookout man on the Canadian Planter at the time of the collision, said that he heard the first whistle of the City of Aukland "from about direct ahead, a little bit on the port bow (of the Canadian Planter)."

James Mahew, chief engineer of the Canadian Planter, testified that the signal to stop engines came at 12:59 p. m. and that the collision occurred at 1:04 a. m., thus corroborating earlier testimony.

A lighted bellboy has been anchored near the Canadian Planter, which is partially submerged on a sandbar and, because the vessel contains dutiable cargo, she is being guarded by two of the crew and by a coast guard vessel. Engineers are meanwhile studying a means of salvaging her.

During the course of yesterday's hearing, it was brought out that although a misunderstanding in whistle signals might have added to the confusion, the officers of the Canadian Planter did everything in their power to avert a collision.

Just before the City of Auckland rammed the Canadian Planter, the former vessel gave a series of two-blast whistles. According to International Navigation Rules, this would mean that the City of Auckland was "under way but had stopped and had no way on her." This was the interpretation given by Capt. Alexander C. Reissar, who was piloting the Canadian Planter.

Nantucket Sound, however, being an inland waterway, is subject to the Inland Waterways rules of the United States. Under this code, two short blasts means "I'm directing my course to port."

At 1:04 a. m., shortly after the Canadian Planter engines had been ordered halted, the City of Auckland suddenly appeared through the fog. The pilot described the actual collision as follows:

"We were going ahead at a very, very slow speed. I heard the two-blast signal three or four times. At the first one, I ordered the wheel put hard over to starboard (right, which would have steered the Canadian Planter away from the City of Auckland). Then all of a sudden, I saw the red and green running lights of the other ship coming out of the fog. At the same time, he must have seen us. I ordered the wheel put hard to the left again, in order to avoid as much as possible a right angle collision.

"The ship struck us about midships," Captain Reissar continued. "Our lights went out, and the ship began to list badly to port. The captain asked the other ship to keep her bow in us, and ordered his starboard lifeboat over. The port one was disabled by the collision. We couldn't get the starboard one into the water on account of the big list. The captain ordered the crews to leave the ship. The captain and I were the last to leave."

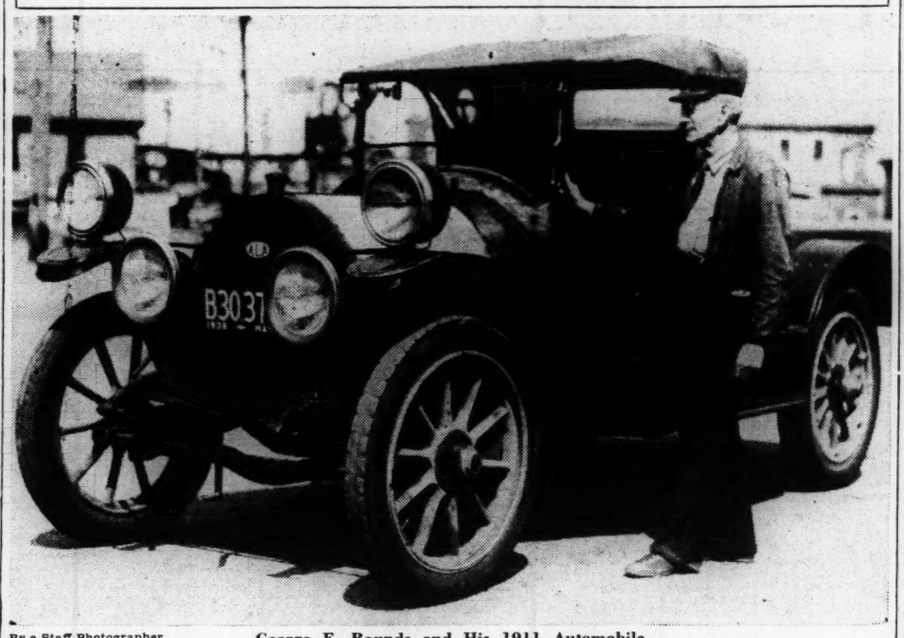
All witnesses testified yesterday that there had not been sufficient time to make other maneuvers such as reversing the Canadian Planter's engines or progressing full speed ahead in order to avoid the collision. The City of Auckland, they declared, was less than 300 feet away when first sighted by the Canadian Planter. Second Mate Ronald Meldrum of Montreal denied that the maneuvering of the vessel by Pilot Reissar and Capt. B. W. C. Manning of Liverpool, Nova Scotia, was the cause of the Canadian Planter's sinking.

Bike-and-Hike Train Announced

The first "bike-and-hike" train of the season will depart from the North Station Sunday morning, May 10, at 9:15 a. m., daylight time, the Boston & Maine Railroad announced today. Its destination will be Troy and Keene, N. H., in the Monadnock region. The train will stop at Cambridge, Waltham and Fitchburg on both the going and return trips. The departure from Keene will be at 5 p. m., daylight time, and from Troy an hour later.

As on the first "bike" trains, originated by the Boston & Maine Railroad and since adopted by other roads, the train will carry bicycles for rent and also allot space for those who bring their own wheels where they will be carried without charge.

400,000 Miles and It Still Runs



By a Staff Photographer — George E. Rounds and His 1911 Automobile

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PLYMOUTH, Mass., May 5—Although George E. Rounds has four other newer cars, he prefers this 25-year-old sport model for both work and play.

Nineteen years ago, Mr. Rounds bought this Cadillac for $75 and it was an "old-timer" then. Since that time he has spent only $175 for repairs and has driven the auto over 200,000 miles.

The car has been licensed every year since 1911 and is the only car in the State, and one of the very few in the nation, with this distinction, Mr. Rounds says.

In all, the car has been driven about 400,000 miles. Mr. Rounds, a garageman, uses it to tow wrecks, keeps it outdoors winter and summer, drives it every day. He starts it by merely flipping the old-fashioned crank with a professional kick of his foot.

As in other years, Mr. Rounds intends to take his vacation in northern New Hampshire and he plans to drive the old car once again over the White Mountains and in the deep woods near the Connecticut Lakes. "I'm safe in that country," he says, "for this car never fails me."

Old U. S. Radio Station in Maine Razed for New Acadia Park Road

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BAR HARBOR, Maine, May 5—The government radio station at Otter Cliffs, Mount Desert Island, which did such excellent service during the World War, is now being razed, to make way for the new road which is to be built this summer in Acadia National Park. A new station to take its place has been erected by the Government on Schoodic peninsula.

Otter Cliffs Station was established in 1917, through the patriotism of the late Lieut. Alessandro Fabbri. While living with his brother, Ernesto G. Fabbri on the shore of Frenchman's Bay at Bar Harbor, Mr. Fabbri had become interested in radio and learning that the Government would like to establish a radio station on the eastern coast of Maine, he took steps to assist in bringing it to a reality.

The country had just entered the war and in May of 1917 Alessandro Fabbri hired a summer home at Otter Cliffs, near the site where the station later did service, and equipped it with radio apparatus, at his own expense. Towers and other buildings were erected by the Government and the whole enclosed in a high, barbed-wire fence to keep out intruders.

For 15 years this station did a unique work. It was the farthest north of any of Uncle Sam's communication centers. Some of the most important wartime messages were sent to Europe from here. It was used to keep in touch with President Wilson, while abroad and at sea, following the war, on the occasion to his visits to the Peace Conference. Two French natural scientists have carried on experiments in radio photography, at this station.

It is thought that the new radio station at Schoodic, costing thousands of dollars, will fill all the requirements of the old one, either in time of peace or war, and the new motor road, a continuation of the Ocean Drive, will make easily accessible, another scenic spot in Acadia.

Committee Scans Grant's Expenses

Further disclosures of expenditures by members of Governor Curley's executive family have been promised by the Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee. These will be added to the taxi fares, yesterday's publication of which produced a "succès de scandale," which surprised even those accustomed to the strange disclosures emanating from Beacon Hill.

It has been revealed that the Committee is now engaged in probing the full expenditures of Richard Grant, when he was secretary to Governor Curley. It was Mr. Grant's now famous taxi-ride of 300 yards for $1 that furnished much of the material for State House jokesters yesterday, wherever the taxi fare disclosures were under riscussion.

The detailed information sought by the Committee on the money spent by the former secretary has not been obtained as yet, since it depends on a study of the many vouchers in the office of State-Comptroller George E. Murphy. When these have been checked the committeemen will issue a full statement.

Lieut. Gov. Joseph L. Hurley was yesterday a center of storm controversy with the revelation that he was in effect drawing three salaries —his personal salary, his expenses to and from his home to attend the meetings of the executive council, practically the only occupation of the Lieutenant Governor, and lastly his special $300 a month for use of his own car. State officials are allowed six cents a mile when using their own cars. According to the vouchers signed by Mr. Hurley he traveled, in addition to his trips to and from the executive council meetings, more than 60,000 miles a year.

Governor Curley, when apprised of the allegations of extravagance directed against him by the Republicans in extending the taxi hospitality of the Commonwealth to persons even unremotely connected with the executive department, revealed that it was but another instance of a Republican plot to discredit him. He regretted that members of the majority party would stoop to "play politics" when it was a question of the public weal.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailings	Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Washington	May 6 noon	Plymouth	May 12	May 5, 8:00 pm	May 6, 7:30 am
Bremen	May 9 mid.	Cherbourg	May 15	May 9, 1:00 pm	May 9, 7:00 pm

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailings		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
*Manulani	San Francisco	May 20	May 15, 4:00 pm	May 15, 7:30 pm
Mariposa	San Francisco	May 26	May 21, 4:00 pm	May 21, 7:30 pm
Mariposa	San Pedro	May 28	May 23, 4:00 pm	May 23, 7:30 pm

To China and Japan

Steamship	Sailings		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Pres. Hoover	San Francisco	May 16	May 11, 4:00 pm	May 11, 7:30 pm

*Australia must be specially addressed.

Bacon Expected to Abandon Plan to Seek Political Post

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Gaspar G. Bacon, former Lieutenant Governor, appears to have given up any plans he may have had to return to one of the major state elective offices.

Despite all reports that the former sub chief executive might seek the Republican nomination for United States Senator, his friends say he is perfectly content to remain out of the state election fight as a candidate. However, he may have considerable to say in connection with various candidates when the campaign actually waxes hot.

Defeat Is Recalled

Mr. Bacon probably will not easily forget the 106,000 majority licking he received at the hands of Governor Curley during the 1934 gubernatorial contest. Nor is he likely to forget that organized labor still swings the same campaign club it wielded so effectively in 1934. One of the greatest obstacles in Mr. Bacon's path to elective office is this same organized opposition to his labor record.

Should Mr. Bacon enter the senatorial list, this opposition would immediately start swinging in their 1934 manner and the result might not be to Mr. Bacon's liking.

Right now a drive is being made to establish Mr. Bacon as chairman of the Massachusetts delegation to the Republican National Convention. As such he would be prominent during the voting at the convention.

To Stump Country

After the convention, it is understood, Mr. Bacon will tour the country for the Republican National Committee to boom the cause of the Republican Party and its national condidates. As a delegate to the convention, Mr. Bacon is leaning toward Gov. Alf M. Landon of Kansas.

Such a tour would remove him from the punishing hands of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor and might very well result in a boost for the Republican cause.

Still More Candidates

Candidates for Attorney General are blooming profusely. Representative James J. Kiley of Charlestown has just announced his candidacy for the Democratic nomination for Attorney General. His announcement followed closely that of Robert Gardiner Wilson, Republican, Boston City Councilor, for the Republican Attorney General nomination.

Representative Kiley was prominent during the legislative battle for removal of the elevated structure and its replacement by a subway. Despite the movement's ultimate defeat, Representative Kiley received considerable favorable publicity.

He represents the younger element of the Democratic Party, as does the present Attorney General, Paul A. Dever. What would happen should Mr. Dever be convinced by Governor Curley that it would be better that the Attorney General run for re-election instead of seeking to don the gubernatorial toga is entirely problematical. Representative Kiley might withdraw from the contest to clear the field for Mr. Dever, but that remains to be seen.

Meanwhile, some observers believed Governor Curley will make known his decision this week regarding whether he shall stay in the race for United States Senator or abandon it in favor of an attempt at re-election. There is some talk that the announcement will be made before today is past.

EDGAR M. MILLS

Amherst to Rebuild Fire-Swept School

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMHERST, Mass., May 5—Reconstruction of the East Street School, recently damaged by fire, was voted unanimously at a special town meeting. The plans, drawn by Louis W. Ross, Boston architect, call for a building within the old walls, which withstood the fire.

Insurance money of $17,675 will be used with an additional $12,000 which will be borrowed and repaid at the rate of $4000 yearly.

One-Cent Gas Tax Boost Asked to Pay N. H. Flood Repairs

CONCORD, N. H., May 5 (AP)—Gov. H. Styles Bridges had a recommendation before him today that the state gasoline tax of four cents a gallon be increased to five cents to pay off a proposed $2,000,000 bond issue for reconstruction of flood-ruined highways.

The executive committee of the flood reconstruction council made the suggestion yesterday shortly before the Governor and the executive council called a special session of the legislature for May 12 to consider flood reconstruction problems.

The Governor said he expected the session would last one day.

British Philatelists Arrive in Boston

Stamp collecting has brought two prominent Englishmen across the ocean. Sir John Wilson, London barrister, and Dr. Edward Mosely, a fellow of the Royal Philatelist Society, arrived here yesterday in the Cunard-White Star liner Laconia, which arrived from Liverpool, Cobh and Galway.

Both men came here to act as judges at the International Philatelic Exhibition in New York next week. The Laconia brought 76 passengers for Boston and 162 for New York who were marooned by fog outside the harbor for two hours.

Worcester Salt

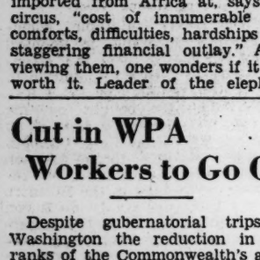
Chef MAXIM'S Paris, France

Louis Barthe

gives you all the flavor

How would you like to make your friends rave about your cooking? Mail a postcard for *free 64 page Worcester Salt Cookbook* containing 200 recipes and a special article by Ann Batchelder, famous food editor, on the art of seasoning foods. Worcester Salt Co., *America's oldest refiner of pure salt*, 40 Worth St., New York. Dept. 624.

THE SALT THE GREAT CHEFS USE


... AND WHAT WOULD YOU LIKE FOR DINNER TO-NIGHT ?
IT'S UP TO YOU, DEAR, BUT LET'S HAVE SOMETHING DIFFERENT !
IN GROCERY STORE
HOW ABOUT A PACKAGE OF EGG NOODLES, MACARONI, OR...
NOW THERE'S AN IDEA, GIVE ME A PACKAGE OF MUELLER'S THIN-SPAGHETTI, THIN-SPAGHETTI, PLEASE.
SAY, THIS IS A REAL SPAGHETTI DINNER, ALL-RIGHT — DELICIOUS !
AN INSPIRATION, DEAR... AND SO EASY TO MAKE..... WE'LL HAVE IT OFTEN FROM NOW ON.

You will discover that Mueller's THIN-Spaghetti makes a dinner all men enjoy.

In just 9 minutes, Mueller's THIN-Spaghetti cooks up tenderly ... ready to serve with your favorite sauce (meat, tomato, cheese, etc.).

It's a complete, satisfying meal for everyone.

P.S.—Remember, too, that Mueller's THIN-Spaghetti is as economical as it is delicious.

FOR DINNER TONIGHT

AS A CHANGE FROM POTATOES

C. F. MUELLER CO. • JERSEY CITY, N. J.

Special this Week!

WHOLE WHEAT BREAD

BREAD ENERGY FOR Vitality!

7c LARGE 1½ lb LOAF

OTHER BREAD FAVORITES

Prize White SLICED or REGULAR 1½ LB LOAF 8c

Long Loaf 31 TASTY SLICES 1½ LB LOAF 9c

Whole Milk FINER TEXTURED 1½ LB LOAF 9c

A DELICIOUS BLEND OF 60% WHOLE WHEAT FLOUR AND 40% WHITE FLOUR— IT'S EQUALLY DELICIOUS PLAIN OR TOASTED.

GRAHAM ROLLS

A POPULAR BAKERY SPECIAL

FRESH FROM OUR OWN OVENS TO YOU

DOZ. 9c

- JEAN'S SPECIAL -

PIMENTO CHEESE BREAD

LOAF 12c

BROOKSIDE NEW GRASS CREAMERY ROLLS

BUTTER 1 LB ROLL 31c

GOLD MEDAL OR PILLSBURY'S

FLOUR LARGE 24½ LB BAG 99c

BREAD FLOUR FINAST LGE 24½ LB BAG 79c

PASTRY FLOUR Old Homestead 24½ LB BAG 69c

UNLIKE ORDINARY CORNED BEEF HASH - GENUINE HOME QUALITY

PRUDENCE HASH BIG 20 oz TIN 21c

ALSO INCLUDES THE DELICIOUS NEW SCOTCH BROTH

CAMPBELL'S SOUPS Except Chicken & Tomato 3 TINS 25c

FREE RUNNING TABLE SALT

CRYSTALINE SALT 2 LB CTN 5c

AN OLD NEW ENGLAND FAVORITE - FULL STRENGTH - GOES FURTHER

BURNETT'S VANILLA 2 oz BOT 23c

MAKES LIGHT, FLUFFY EVEN TEXTURED CAKES

SWANS DOWN CAKE FLOUR 44 oz PKG 25c

YOUR CHOICE OF PLAIN OR SUGARED - MADE WITH HIGH QUALITY FLOUR

DOUGHNUTS 2 DOZ 29c

CAMPBELL'S	CHICKEN SOUP	3 TINS	29c
WESTCO	ENGLISH QUALITY BISCUITS	LB PKG	19c
DUFF'S	GINGER BREAD or DEVILS FOOD MIX	TIN	23c
PRUNES	LARGE, MEATY SANTA CLARA	LB BULK	5c
DR ROSS'S	DOG FOOD	3 1 LB TINS	23c
SUNBRITE	CLEANSER	3 TINS	14c
GRAPEFRUIT		2 No. 2 TINS	23c
SWEETHEART	SOAP	5 BARS	19c
MATCHES	OHIO BLUE TIP	6 LGE BXS	25c
FI-NA-ST CORN		2 NO. 2 TINS	25c
COCONUT	FRUIT BAR COOKIES	LB	19c

Fresh Fruits and Vegetables

Asparagus	JERSEY	LARGE BUNCH	25c
Oranges	CALIFORNIA LGE SIZE	DOZ	29c
Carrots		2 BUNCHES	9c
Green Peas		2 LBS	17c
Onions	TEXAS BERMUDA	5 LBS	15c
Bunch Beets		BUNCH	5c

PRICES EFFECTIVE IN BOSTON AND VICINITY

FIRST NATIONAL STORES

News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Tuesday Page

Artists as Illustrators

By E. C. Sherburne

New York

FOR its final exhibition of the season the Museum of Modern Art has put on a study of "Modern Painters and Sculptors as Illustrators." Monroe Wheeler, director of the exhibition, has performed a delicate task with finesse, topping his labor of assembling the hundreds of items with a disarming catalogue preface in which he explains the necessity of omitting artists who are best known as illustrators.

Explaining why the showing is largely European, he says: "Feeling a natural patriotism, I wished to make the showing of American material as large as I could. But I found scarcely anything that one would patriotically choose to have compared with the best foreign work. . . . Our publishers and bibliophiles still prefer to play safe by entrusting the embellishment of books to skillful minor craftsmen. Rockwell Kent is the only one of our painters upon whom the public has lavished its favor."

* * *

It is all to the good to have the gauntlet thrown down thus frankly. Unquestionably, Mr. Wheeler has entrenched himself in a strong position. Objectors have clearly outlined for them the territory they may occupy if they choose. He makes no apologies for his showing as an exemplification of luxury in art for the most part. Only in Russia have the painters and sculptors lent their talents to furthering the general objectives of popularizing culture, and Mr. Wheeler includes a number of their examples of pictorial representation as a helpmate art, work "characterized by a sort of childish violence, simply and decoratively expressed.—moujik temperament and French poster-technique," neither very sumptuous nor original and characteristically scornful of the "bourgeois cult of art for art's sake."

The supremacy of France in the album type of illustrated book, with the foremost talents collaborating on pictures and texts, Mr. Wheeler traces back in part to "the international impressions brought home after the French revolution by émigrés and grenadiers alike. From then on their art was profoundly affected by the amateurism of the English; by the passionate baroque, Dutch and Spanish; by the oddities of the Orient, and primitive arts and crafts. All these odd elements were thoroughly digested and mixed, in the French way. From the start their modern school was cosmopolitan. . . ."

* * *

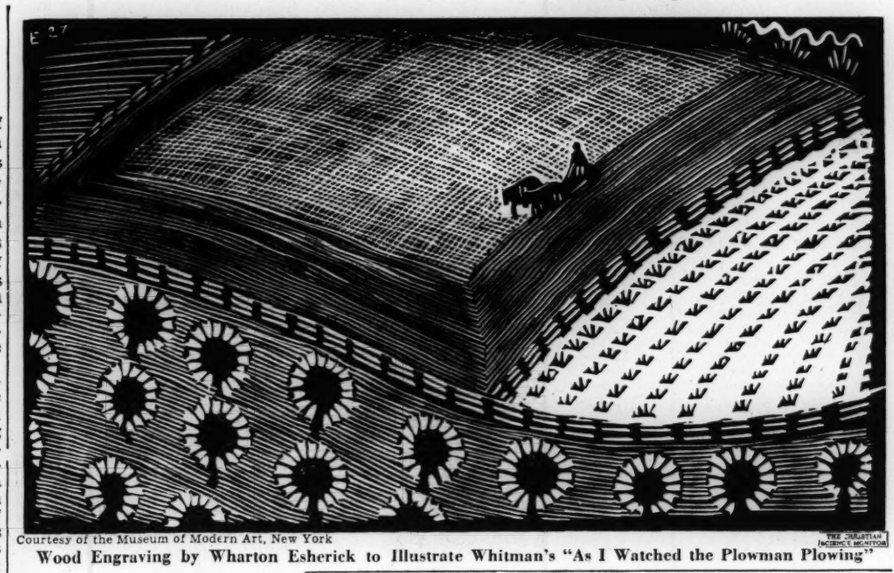
For this exhibition, which continues until June 14 on all four floors of the museum building, many pages have been removed from valuable books and shown in series under glass. The result is something like a survey of modern European art in its presentation of most of the French names and a scattering of English and German talents. That this work has been of large influence upon illustration in the United States would not be denied by the initiated, and one sure result of this show will be its spread of information and instruction among students.

Supremely the exhibition is an exemplification of style, proof that reputations rest upon solidly won accomplishment, whatever degrees of synthesis were absorbed in the process of finding personal idioms. As background material the show includes the work of several nineteenth-century artists who were moderns in the sense that they pointed the way toward twentieth-century phases of expression. It was in 1828 that Delacroix published his illustrations of *Faust*, "ideal prototype of the costly book." One of the happiest passages in this exhibition is the wall of Manet's letters, illustrated by water colors. Three books with wood engravings after drawings by Daumier are shown.

Dominant in the exhibition are examples of the publications of Ambroise Vollard, beginning with his first noted book, Verlaine's *Parallelement*, with Bonnard's airy drawings in sanguine, delicate evocations in which the line is firm in contours and like wind-tossed leaves in the minor passages. Upwards of 20 of these surpassing Vollard books are represented, any one of them justifying a separate visit of inspection if anything like a just apprehension of their quality is to be attained.

Here is Picasso's fascinated rendering of Balzac's *Le Chef-d'Oeuvre Inconnu*, that romance of an old painter's folly and glory, "working for ten years on one canvas, an epitome of womanly beauty, with nothing to show for it at last but a superb abstraction meaningless in others' eyes." Maillol's finality of design is evident in the way he fills the spaces of his woodcuts for Virgil's *Eclogues* and *Georgics*. A whole wall is devoted to Roualt's somber and powerful imagings in color and in black-and-white.

One can only assume that the fragmentary references possible in this report will give a hint of the richness and variety of this exhibition, and add simply a list of some of the prinicpal names: Annenkov, Barlach, Beaudin, Benton, Braque, Calder, Chagall, deChirico, Dali, Degas, Demuth, Derain, Despiau, Dufy, Friesz, Gauguin, Gill, Gris, Grosz, Iacovloff, Kauffer, Kent, Kokoschka, Krogh, Laprade, Laurencin, Lebedev, Léger, Legrand, Lhôte, Littlefield, Lydis, Masereel, Masson, Matisse, Moreau, Nash, Redon, Robinson, Rodin, Roy, Samokhvalov, Segonzac, Slevogt, Sloan, Sterenberg, Toulouse-Lautrec, Wood.



Courtesy of the Museum of Modern Art, New York

Wood Engraving by Wharton Esherick to Illustrate Whitman's "As I Watched the Plowman Plowing"

Courtesy of the Museum of Modern Art, New York

Drawing by Rockwell Kent to Illustrate Melville's "Moby Dick"

A New Play by George Shiels

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dublin

WITH "The Passing Day," which had its première at the Abbey, April 13, George Shiels has departed entirely from the style of "Professor Tim," "The New Gossoon" and other successful comedies which, in the last 15 years, he has contributed to the Irish Theater. "The Passing Day" is brilliant in its character portraits, but it is not what one could call a pleasant play, being, in fact, a study in hypocrisy and dishonesty.

There is no definite thread of plot in the play but the various scenes bring out the character of John Fibbs in its every facet. From early boyhood Fibbs has been the victim of environment and of paternal dishonesty, and the other characters are intriguers and hypocrites.

Sordid as the characters are, from the point of view of the theater this play has its values. The author has, with remarkable skill, woven his patterns in such a way that they are absolutely convincing. His work in this direction is flawless and it is helped out by dialogue which shows Shiels to be a master of wit, satire and economy of language. He has elected to describe "The Passing Day" as a play. This is perhaps diplomacy, as it leaves it to the spectator to decide how it should be classified. It might be called a satire but the hitting is direct and what subtlety there is lies in the characters themselves. One enjoys this type of play during its performance but in retrospect it becomes unpleasant. Its cleverness, however, is beyond question.

The Abbey players did well and Michael Dolan, as Fibbs, gave an interpretation which proved him to be an artist of great stature.

J. J. H.

The Passing Day, a play in six scenes by George Shiels. First production, Abbey Theater, Dublin, April 13, 1936. Directed by Hugh Hunt.

Twenty Years Under the Sea, by J. E. Williamson (Boston: Hale, Cushman & Flint, $2.50) describes the development of the submarine apparatus which made undersea motion picture photography possible. There are more than 50 full-page illustrations of the strangely picturesque ocean bottom in the vicinity of the Bahamas to give point to the author's serio-comic account of his troubles in making feature films for Hollywood supervisors with grandiose impractical imaginations.

The Museum of Modern Art, New York City, has accepted the invitation of the French Government to arrange a retrospective exhibition of American art to be held in the Museum of the Jeu de Paume, Paris, coincidentally with the World's Fair in that city during the summer of 1937.

Peggy Wood and Rollo Peters will appear in "The Taming of the Shrew" at the Cape Playhouse, Dennis, Mass., the week of July 27.

'King Lear' at the Vic.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

EXPERIENCED playgoers usually attend a performance of *King Lear* in a mood of, "We must hope for the best," because this terrific tragedy of the civil wars of religion in France, during the sixteenth century—set, nominally, in legendary Britain—exacts so much from its players that incompetent presentation soon becomes a weariness, and "the worst returns to laughter."

Happily, there has been neither "worst" nor weariness among audiences at the Vic. Mr. Henry Cass, the producer, has accomplished efficiently his difficult task, and provides an intelligent, dignified dramatic interpretation, which ranks among the most successful I have seen. I liked his gaunt, gray pillars, and his pictorial grouping; particularly these two grim personifications of evil—Goneril and Regan—standing motionless, sinister, amid the herald rumblings of the storm; and Old Lear, white-robed—with the Black Fool at his feet—declaiming before these scurrying clouds. Such pictures live in the memory.

William Devlin's Lear was, for so young an actor, surprisingly good. When he last played the part, at the Westminster Theater, his performance, though full of promise, was, to my thinking, very crude; but wider experience in Shakespeare has ripened him so much that he can now give us a sufficient Lear, interesting and convincing from first to last. Mr. Devlin lacks somewhat in middle notes, and is, in gesture, sometimes meaningless as yet; but he has already fine power and authority; poise, dignity, crescendo and command of cumulative effect. The pathos and poetry of his closing lines—when the old king's physical strength is failing—were admirably brought out; and, with pleasure I anticipate for this actor, if he will work hard and keep his head, a great future in Shakespeare.

By the men of the company, their leader was moderately supported. Mr. Ion Swinley, of course, found honest Kent well within his powers. Mr. Alec Clunes evidently enjoyed his intellectual gloatings as the villain, Edmund; and Mr. Geoffrey Keen, as Edgar, did pretty well until Edgar had to put on "Poor Tom" —a problem in Pythagorical character acting that was as far beyond his scope as was the Fool beyond that of Mr. Morland Graham, whose rendering of "Lear's shadow" was too intimate, and neither fantastic nor vocally defined enough for tragedy of this mounting type.

Miss Catharine Lacy's Regan, tense and perfectly poised, was spoken with a clarity and precision that made every word instantly audible—a virtue in which that gifted actress was far ahead of Miss Dorice Fordred's otherwise excellently conceived Goneril.

PERCY ALLEN

SS Artists Rubber Cement

An Asset to the Graphic Arts Professions—Nationally Used. 3 Grades—Light-Medium and Heavy—$2.75 Per Gal. Post Paid

SS RUBBER CEMENT CO. 3438 NO. HALSTED ST. CHICAGO, ILL.

THIS CAN FREE PAINT BRUSH

A SKINNER ORGAN is always a source of pride to the purchaser

AEOLIAN-SKINNER ORGAN COMPANY

BOSTON, MASS.

The Boston Symphony--55th Year

By L. A. Sloper

FIFTY-FIVE years of continuous existence was completed by the Boston Symphony Orchestra on May 2. For 12 years Dr. Serge Koussevitzky has been its conductor.

These figures do not constitute American records. The New York Philharmonic was founded in 1842, and though it has absorbed several other orchestras it may be regarded as the same organization. An orchestra was established in St. Louis in 1880, but there were interruptions and the present body dates from 1907.

Mr. Stokowski has been musical director of the Philadelphia Orchestra for 24 years, Mr. Stock of the Chicago Symphony for 31. But Mr. Stokowski, who has now retired (except that he is going to conduct 22 concerts next year), has for some years devoted only a part of the season to the Philadelphia organization, and Mr. Toscanini, while the chief and the dominating conductor of the Philharmonic, has also served only part time, and has been relieved by as many as half a dozen guest leaders in the course of a season. So except for Mr. Stock, Dr. Koussevitzky has been in recent times the only conductor of a first-line symphony orchestra in America who has really filled his post in point of actual service.

He has also been, throughout his term, one of the most curious and catholic seekers after new music, and it is probably safe to say the most interesting of all American conductors as a program-maker. He has had offers to go elsewhere, but has preferred conditions in Boston. He will remain with the Boston orchestra for a period whose duration has not been made known.

* * *

At the close of its fifty-fifth season, the Boston orchestra is at the height of its powers. Technically, it is certainly one of the two best orchestras in the United States. The other one is the Philadelphia; and so far as one can tell who hears it only once or twice a year, that rating belongs to the Philadelphia orchestra only when Stokowski is conducting it. I heard some very poor playing from it last winter under a visiting leader. As for the Philharmonic, it must be admitted that no orchestra could keep its form under the conditions the Philharmonic players have had to contend with in recent years.

In the last 12 years, the Boston conductor, no less than the Boston orchestra, has grown enormously. Dr. Koussevitzky no longer permits himself the distortions he indulged in during his first American seasons. It is fair to assume nowadays that any divergencies from accepted procedures are the result not of a desire to shock the subscribers but of the conductor's interpretive vision. It is fair, too, to grant that Dr. Koussevitzky has been willing to discard "readings" that proved inacceptable, and, moreover, that he has succeeded in some instances in "selling" us his interpretive conceptions.

* * *

In one respect, the season just closed has been unusual: there have been far fewer novelties on the programs. And the only two works that were labelled "first time anywhere" were not introduced by Dr. Koussevitzky. Chávez's "Sinfonia India" was directed by the composer; Roy Harris's Second Symphony by Richard Burgin, the assistant conductor. Chávez's piece was described by this writer as a sort of Mexican "Bolero," not in the sense of being one long crescendo, but in the sense of being sensational music. His "Sinfonia de Antigona," which he played for the first time in Boston, seemed to me a much more important work. As for Harris's symphony, it is probably significant that although it was dedicated to the conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Koussevitzky delegated to Mr. Burgin the task of performing it. This implied judgment was well founded.

Of the other works new to Boston heard this season, Dmitri Mitropoulos's transcription of the Bach Organ Fantasia and Fugue in G minor and Jean Rivier's "Overture for a Don Quixote" were both conducted by Mr. Mitropoulos, and Shostakovich's Symphony No. 1 by Mr. Burgin again.

Of the novel works over which Dr. Koussevitzky presided, Roussel's Fourth Symphony was the most important. The others were minor offerings by Carpenter, Casella, Hill and Sibelius. Monteverdi's Sinfonia and Ritornelli from "Orfeo," transcribed by Malipiero, played for the first time "at these concerts," served also to introduce the name of Monteverdi to the programs of the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

Otherwise Dr. Koussevitzky confined himself to familiar compositions and revivals of neglected works. Although these revivals (by Bruckner, Glazounoff, Mahler, Rachmaninoff and Taneiev) were set forth with all the persuasiveness of a great orchestra and a great leader, this intransigent listener was not convinced that their neglect had been unjust.

This new policy in programs was announced by Dr. Koussevitzky last fall. Whether he purposes to pursue it next season we do not yet know. If he can find some important novelties they will add zest to his programs. But in any event the subscribers to the Boston Symphony concerts will be fortunate to hear whatever he and the superb orchestra under his command may offer.

Farewell to Mr. Toscanini

By Pitts Sanborn

New York

EVERYTHING else musical, and much besides, has been thrown into the shade by the departure of Arturo Toscanini. His last appearance at a subscription concert of the Philharmonic-Symphony Society took place in Carnegie Hall on the afternoon of April 26, when the Society concluded its regular series for the year. Then came his final appearance of all at the special "Toscanini Farewell" concert in the same hall on the evening of April 29.

In these valedictory concerts Mr. Toscanini conducted as if bent on giving his best before taking leave of us, and the orchestra seemed determined to outdo itself in response. No more need be said about the technical excellence of the performances. Still, a word concerning the interpretations may not be amiss.

The matinée program comprised three masterpieces that Mr. Toscanini has shown a particular fondness for—Mozart's G minor Symphony, Beethoven's third "Leonore" Overture, and Schubert's C major Symphony of "heavenly length." In each case the setting forth was something never to be forgotten.

In the G minor Symphony the restless, turbulent, tragic elements were emphasized as never before in my experience, even under the direction of Mr. Toscanini. Yet, despite the added mordancy, there was due respect for beauty of line and color. In the case of the ubiquitous overture, it seemed to be born anew, thanks to two qualities that are not often associated—the precise execution of every phrase and the tremendous expansive and propulsive force that the conductor put into the reading as a whole.

* * *

Schubert's symphony also was a prodigy of vivified perfection, of tonal magnificence and finish. But here, even in a valedictory instance, the question of the reading would obtrude itself. Mr. Toscanini on this occasion allowed himself more liberty with his tempi than he had done when last he had conducted the work here. Certain passages, especially the A major section of the Andante and the Trio of the Scherzo, he freely lyricized, assimilated to the Viennese manner, a procedure not at all in keeping with an exact rhythmic interpretation of the symphony.

Even so, Mr. Toscanini was much less inclined to take such liberties with the strict letter of the score than conductors are in the habit of doing today—Bruno Walter, for an outstanding example. None the less, those of us who conceive this symphony as a gigantic mechanism, in which every other element is subordinated and correlated to the precision of the undeviating, persistent, rhythmic march, were appreciably disappointed in his reading, though not, of course, in the execution.

* * *

Beethoven and Wagner shared the evening program, the former contributing the first "Leonore" Overture, and the Violin Concerto (with Jascha Heifetz as soloist), the latter the "Meistersinger" Prelude, "A Siegfried Idyl," the Prelude and Finale from "Tristan und Isolde" and the "Ride" from "Die Walküre."

Mr. Toscanini showed once more that he can take a frequently despised composition like the first "Leonore" Overture and prove, if not that it is a major work, at least that it is quite worthy of its author's fame. The concerto was a case of a surpassingly detailed and polished accompaniment provided for a solo part delivered with the utmost tonal purity, suavity of style and technical ease. The Wagner numbers, every one of which Mr. Toscanini has long excelled in, produced the expected effect; the "Meistersinger" Prelude in its breadth and richness, the "Ride of the Valkyrs" in the clamorous splendor of its flight, even more than that.

Thunderous ovations from the huge audiences were features of both occasions. But the ovation of leave-taking, which had bid fair to be the greatest ovation of all, was cut short by the indiscretion of a photographer, who set off his flashlight so near the Maestro's face that, blinded and dazed for the moment, Mr. Toscanini left the stage and did not return. However, there had already been emotion enough to fill one evening full.

Essay in Fantasy

By Harold Hobson

London

LONDON theatergoers of every age, taste, kind and variety should place "The Happy Hypocrite" first on their list of plays that must be seen. It has every quality necessary to make a theatrical entertainment of the highest order.

Its story is adapted by Miss Clemence Dane and Mr. Richard Addinsell from a tale by Mr. Max Beerbohm. Lord George Hell, "flown with insolence and wine," with a countenance inflamed by years of vicious living, is a nobleman of a wickedness so complete as could be invented only by the imagination of the eighteen-nineties disporting itself in the days of the Regency. Lord George is played by Mr. Ivor Novello in a make-up that is a marvel of cosmetic art.

At a theatrical entertainment given in certain Regency pleasure gardens, Lord George sees and instantly falls in love with a young country girl who is making her first appearance on the stage. But when he asks her to marry him, this girl, Jenny Mere, tells him that she can love only a man whose excellence of life is reflected in the peace and calm of a saintlike face—a declaration that leaves Lord George notably discouraged.

It is one of the merits of this play that its atmosphere is of reality and fantasy integrally and, as it were, chemically combined. Actuality shades into decorative symbolism by imperceptible degrees. The gods, Mercury and Amor, not only appear in the entertainment which is designed as a setting to Jenny Mere, but take part in the normal affairs of Lord George and his friends. And it is hearing them talk of masks and mask-making, after their show is over, that gives Lord George the idea for his unexpectedly successful hypocrisy. The very next morning he visits the shop of Mr. Aeneas, a maker of disguises, and orders the mask of a saint.

This is one of the most delightful scenes in the play, largely because of the delicate performance of Mr. Stafford Hilliard as Mr. Aeneas. His narrative of his appointment as mask-maker to Apollo, the sun-god, is probably the high point of the play's blending of the real and the fantastic. Lord George immediately dons his mask, goes out to a little wood in Kensington, meets, woos and wins Jenny Mere, and marries her. Finding that she is a little discomfited at his great wealth, a commodity with which she has had small acquaintance, he gives it away, restoring to the multitudes whom he has wronged and cheated all that they have lost, and retaining only enough to live in a small cottage in the wood.

Here Jenny and he spend a month of perfect happiness, interrupted only by the passing by on one occasion of a group of those courtiers to whom Lord George has so handsomely made restitution. Within his hearing they talk of his disappearance from London society, and call down blessings on his head. But presently there comes an old enemy of his who pierces his disguise and unmasks him on the spot, intending to disgust Jenny with the sight of his evil and vicious countenance. But the face beneath the mask has grown to be as saintlike as the mask itself, and the reformation and triumph of the wicked lord are complete.

"The Happy Hypocrite" is sumptuously yet tastefully staged. The costumes and scenery were designed by the firm of Motley, which gained so high a reputation for its settings to "Richard of Bordeau." The woodland scenes in especial, cool, simple and stylized, are very satisfying, and the glowing beauty of the night in the pleasure gardens, with its accompaniment of ballet and music, makes a deep impression on the grateful memory. The acting is very fine throughout the long cast, and the whole production has been charmingly conceived and executed by the producer, Mr. Maurice Colbourne.

His Majesty's Theater—The Happy Hypocrite, a play in words and music by Clemence Dane and Richard Addinsell, based on Max Beerbohm's story. Directed by Maurice Colbourne. Presented April 8, 1936.

The Royal Philharmonic Season

By W. H. Haddon Squire

London

THE Royal Philharmonic Society has just finished its 124th season. The first concert was given March 8, 1813, at the Argyll Rooms, Regent Street, London, and was "conducted" at and from the piano by a certain Mr. Clementi, who, it may be remembered, helped to stimulate the key industry of our mothers and grandmothers, not neglecting our aunts, in Victorian drawing rooms.

Pythagoras, Plato, Eudemus and modern mathematicians have conceived the notion of traveling backward, as well as forward, in time, and had we this ability to journey through the past, it would be extraordinarily interesting to attend some of the old Philharmonic concerts. Among many other famous men conducting their own works, we should see in the flesh Weber, Wagner, Mendelssohn, Spohr, Cherubini, Berlioz, Dvořák, Tchaikovsky, Grieg and Gounod. At the keyboard we should see the Englishman, John Field—the originator of the Nocturne—Clara Schumann and Rubinstein; and we should hear the fiddling of De Bériot, Ole Bull, Sarasate, Joachim and Ernst. Singers would be astonished by the art of Lablache, Shröder-Devrient, Tietjens, Alboni, Pauline Viardot-Garcia and Jenny Lind. These lists might be lengthened to fill columns, as might also that of the works, now established as classics, which were first heard by a Philharmonic audience.

A tradition so deeply rooted in time is more than a matter of sentiment and has an intangible, indefinable influence. This is symbolized, so to speak, by Schaller's bust of Beethoven, which, perched on a pedestal in front of the platform, has scowled at Philharmonic audiences since 1871. Even today a Philharmonic audience is not quite like any other, and includes the best of musical London.

During the past season no outstanding soloists have appeared, if Heifetz is excepted. Weingartner conducted a Brahms concert which packed Queen's Hall. Otherwise the real stars of the season were Sir Thomas Beecham and his London Philharmonic Orchestra, who have given us some superb playing. While it is true that we have heard Vaughan Williams's virile Symphony in F, William Walton's Viola Concerto—marred for some of us by the indifferent tone of the soloist, William Primrose—and Schönberg's freakish Violoncello Concerto, the younger generation would no doubt have wished to hear more contemporary music.

* * *

Probably they represent only a small minority of the subscribers, however. But still it would do the older generation no harm if now and then they were incited to make a more active effort of listening. Familiarity does breed a certain indolence of ear. And as Stravinsky said recently, "it is impossible for anyone to grasp fully the art of a bygone period, to penetrate beneath the absolute form and discern the author's meaning in a language no longer spoken, unless he has a comprehensive and lively feeling for the present." The Sixth Symphony of Arnold Bax, which was given a first performance at one of the November concerts, can scarcely be regarded as contemporary music; its language is that of yesterday.

The old, rather contemptuous attitude toward the artist who makes interpretation his own special form of creation has, to a large extent, vanished. But it is not so long since a commercially successful Victorian sculptor refused to allow his daughter to marry a pianist "because the fellow only plays works composed by others and is therefore no artist." (Incidentally, nothing could have been more imitative and respectably dull than this sculptor's own work.) At a period when it was sometimes necessary to defend the interpreter, one of our best critics pointed out that a "composition exists, in the abstract, the moment it is written down upon paper, but, even to those trained musicians who are able to read it at sight, it exists in a state at best but half alive; to all the rest of the world it is silent." Interpretation, then, is the act of bringing the abstract to life.

* * *

Sir Thomas Beecham and his highly disciplined orchestra have, during the past season, given a new, vivid and glamorous life to many works which seemed to have been drained dry of their vitality by sheer repetition. He disdains to tickle the ears of the groundlings by Furtwänglerian attenuated pianissimos and carefully calculated climaxes—in other words, by patching and plastering effects upon the musical structure itself. Although there is no more subtle or dynamic conductor on the concert platform today, Beecham, like Toscanini, brings a score to life by penetrating and bringing to the sound-surface its deeper musical meaning. For him meaning is effect and effect meaning.

The clue to his musical outlook may be found in a letter to Dame Ethel Smyth. He writes: "It has never been criticism (nor even abuse) that I have minded, but the clumsy, meaningless approach of bungling asses who haven't the smallest idea how or why some of us do certain things in a certain way, and who have no apprehension of the inner forces—often conflicting and paradoxical—that sometimes, after much secret struggling, occasionally unite to form an outward entity or harmony of result."

This "harmony of result" has been achieved on many occasions during the past Philharmonic season, and even the most captious and clumsy bungling asses have found themselves joining in the chorus of praise. It has been a season memorable for an extraordinarily high level of creative interpretive art.

Gauguin at Harvard

By Dorothy Adlow

THE Boston Chapter of the Modern Museum of Art, organized of late, offers as its first exhibition the large display of paintings by Paul Gauguin shown recently at the Wildenstein Galleries in New York. The pictures, supplemented with a collection of prints by Gauguin, are being shown at the Fogg Art Museum, Harvard College.

It cannot be fortuity alone which brings Gauguin and Van Gogh to Boston within two months of each other. These two names have been bracketed so often that they have become a symbol of the venturesome post-impressionists. To the art historian one implies the other; to the public they embody the same qualities of revolt, to Boston, their virtually simultaneous appearance perhaps presages an era of tolerance. The 100,000 visitors who saw the Van Gogh exhibition in February showed incontrovertibly the vast interest of the public in modernistic enterprise; they staged a silent revolution against the prejudice and reaction which had isolated the city from experimental effort. Those of us for whom Van Gogh and Gauguin are an old story, and whose wits are constantly being sharpened by recalcitrance, are sitting on the side lines, enjoying this new local spectacle.

There is no doubt that non-artistic considerations contribute to the hold which these two painters have upon the imagination. Somehow, one cannot treat their pictures without referring to their biographies, for their inner natures, their social predispositions, their personal oddities precipitated them into circumstances which influenced their picture making. The subject matter, the sentiment, the moral implication is invariably significant.

* * *

And the onlooker must make a heroic effort to disentangle these intrusive factors from the qualifications of painting itself. Why, we ask, are there no vast publicized displays of the works of Pissarro, whose influence was strongly and admittedly felt by Van Gogh, Gauguin and Cézanne? Why does not Cézanne himself make good stuff for spectacle? No; these other Frenchmen painted in a detached, objective way. Their personalities, their vagaries do not make exciting copy, their pictures are too strictly thought out, too orderly, too recondite. We still like a dash of human interest blended in a recipe of art.

Paul Gauguin's oils divide between the idyllic French countryside and the tropical splendor of Tahiti. The pictures of the 1880's were done in France at a time when an alert young painter was bound to benefit by the example of the Impressionists. The landscapes reveal an obvious groping for new methods, and they represent a conflict which never disappeared in the pictures, between considerations of plastic form and flat decorative treatment. The French pictures contain all the colors which are found in the South Sea subjects, the vernal greens and cobalt blues, even a hint of the pinks and reds. The natives with their amber complexions and scant but ornate costumes, the sharply defined foliage of the tropics, provided a fillip to the painter's innate taste for decoration.

* * *

The clarity of the images, the slow paced action were better portrayed in flat images, reduced, deflated to silhouettes. Sitting for hours, contemplating the natives relaxing, worshipping, domestically occupied, a painter would favor the resplendent stylized pattern into which they fitted. And Gauguin found himself working not in terms of receding planes, not in the vastness of space, but rather playing upon the surface, fixing these café-au-lait beauties in strict contours, outlining palm leaves, edges of streams, clods of earth so that the pictures are handsomely spotted and striped and serpentined. The colors are placed here or there, because they suit as ornament, and not because they are complementary, or part of a logical scheme. Such use of color is called "local," not "functional."

Occasionally in the canvases done between 1895 and 1903 (his last year) Gauguin would drift toward the spatial idea, especially in the painting of trees, which grow dense and verdant. But even here he touches in the gay, frivolous tones capriciously while somehow they rescue the composition from the set, flat imagery. But that was the closest he came to the realistic, palpable world; in general he drifted toward stylization.

PILCHER

Organs Write for literature. Henry Pilcher's Sons, Inc., Louisville, Ky.

ANNUAL EXHIBITION

of Students' Work

N.Y. SCHOOL of FINE and APPLIED ART (Parsons)

May 15th to 18th, inclusive

Friday, 10 a. m. to 6 p. m.

Saturday and Monday, 10 a. m. to 10 p. m.

Sunday, 1 p. m. to 6 p. m.

In the School Building, Broadway at 80th St.

SCHOLARSHIP

Music -:- Vacation

HANS BARTH, distinguished concert pianist, announces a $200 scholarship for lessons in Piano or composition. Student will join a small congenial group of four young ladies studying this summer in delightful surroundings, near Ridgefield, Conn. Golf, tennis and swimming; living expenses very reasonable.

Address: Mr. Barth at 140 West 58th Street, New York, N. Y.

Marga Waldron

THE AMERICAN DANCER

Under Management of

ALBERT MORINI

PARIS—Salle Pleyel . . . MAY 14
BRUSSELS . . . . . MAY
OSLO . . . . . MAY
STOCKHOLM . . . . MAY
BERLIN . . . . . MAY
AMSTERDAM . . . . . JUNE
GENEVA . . . . . JUNE

Eleanor Mangum—At the Piano

See Local Paper for Concert Hall and Exact Date

Schools—Colleges Home Study

A 'School of Exploration' Near the Arctic Circle

Parents — Teachers Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Student Explorers

On Alaskan Geological Expedition

By Roland Hall Sharp

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

YUKON River Expedition, summer, 1936, might be anything from a geological survey to a modern trek over the Chilkoot Pass —where Klondike stampeders of '97 strained after gold—a filming of the annual caribou migration, or the photographing of glaciers from the air.

Actually the expedition, with headquarters in the University of California at Berkeley, is all of these, and more. When the 15 college and academy students from Hawaii and the United States sail northward from Vancouver on June 22 under the leadership of Bayne Beauchamp and other veterans of northern trails, they will literally be entering a school of exploration with its classrooms ceiled by the Arctic Circle and floored with adventure.

This writer, remembering his schooldays with Bayne in Los Angeles, restrains himself with difficulty from throwing up the business of writing about such interesting prospects, and somehow qualifying for a place in one of the handmade boats as they shoot the northern rapids.

Ansel Franklin Hall, chief of the field division of education in the U. S. National Park Service, is senior organizer with Mr. Beauchamp of the expedition. The project is distinctly educational in motive, with exploration for the subject matter and the emphasis on learning by experience.

Assignments Like This

"Read up on gold sluicing," is typical of this unusual school's assignments to its students. There follow names of bulletins on placer mining, recommended by Prof. Ray Henricksen of the Alaska School of Mines. For some weeks after crossing the Chilkoot Pass and sailing down the Yukon in small boats through Whitehorse Rapids and on to Dawson, the expedition will wash for gold along one of the remote creeks.

However much gold may lie in the bottoms of the sluice boxes, no one knows. But reports from the region selected are so encouraging that the expedition has about decided to postpone until next year the projected flights over volcanoes of the Alaska Peninsula.

Each partner on the trip will share and share alike on expenses. At least five of them are veterans of former expeditions. There will be about three older men experienced in gold prospecting and exploration, in addition to Mr. Beauchamp who will personally lead the expedition. Six students on the preliminary list are from the Universities of California, Stanford and Hawaii. The rest are from academies.

After the last grain of gold has been tucked away in "dust sacks," the expedition will take to the boats again. Near the Arctic Circle, such boats as have survived the rapids will be abandoned.

This is no pink tea. While every safeguard is taken, it will be exploration still in the rough despite modern improvements. Courage, hardihood, resourcefulness — the qualities of an explorer—are demanded of every member. An interest in exploration and in its additions to human knowledge is assumed.

Filming the hundreds of thousands of caribou on migration as well as other wild life will be carried on by those especially interested. A few journalistically inclined plan to hunt up survivors of the Klondike stampeders and tell the world what they are doing with themselves these dull days. Odd bits of information on a score of subjects will be gathered in response to requests from research bureaus "in the States."

Special Projects

One of these special assignments is to measure glaciers on Mt. McKinley, highest peak of the North American continent. Dr. Francois E. Matthes of the United States Geological Survey knows that some of the Alaskan glaciers are growing instead of receding. He wants further data. Photographs and measurements taken by the expedition this summer will be held for comparison with ones made later.

The glacier exploration will be made in part by airplane. This will add another form of travel. Beginning by steamer at Vancouver, the expedition goes afoot from Skagway to the "ghost city" of Dyea and over the Chilkoot to Lake Bennett at the Yukon's headwaters. It takes to a barge and small boats as far as Circle—1000 miles down the Yukon, then packs on foot from Circle to Fairbanks over Eagle Summit, and boards the plebeian train from Fairbanks to Curry at the foot of Mt. McKinley. Here Joe Crosson, veteran Arctic pilot, has arranged with Pacific Alaska Airways to supply the expedition with planes to fly over the glaciers.

While the crevases and blue-white walls of ice are being measured by some members of the expedition, others may take off to fly south and east, out along the chain of live volcanoes on the Alaska Peninsula. These flights, either this year or next, are to begin at Anchorage, according to schedule, in five-passenger, cabin, pontoon ships.

Deep in the crater of Aniakchak, last of the eight volcanoes beyond the mainland and overlooking the Bering Sea, the planes may land if conditions permit. If not, there is a lake six miles from the crater's rim, where "normally safe" landings can be made.

Land of Mammoth Fireworks

Along the air route to Aniakchak lies the Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes, and Katmai Volcano which exploded in 1912, blowing five cubic miles of earth into space. Some of the volcanoes have recently been in eruption, so that the expedition's cameras may catch some of these mammoth fireworks.

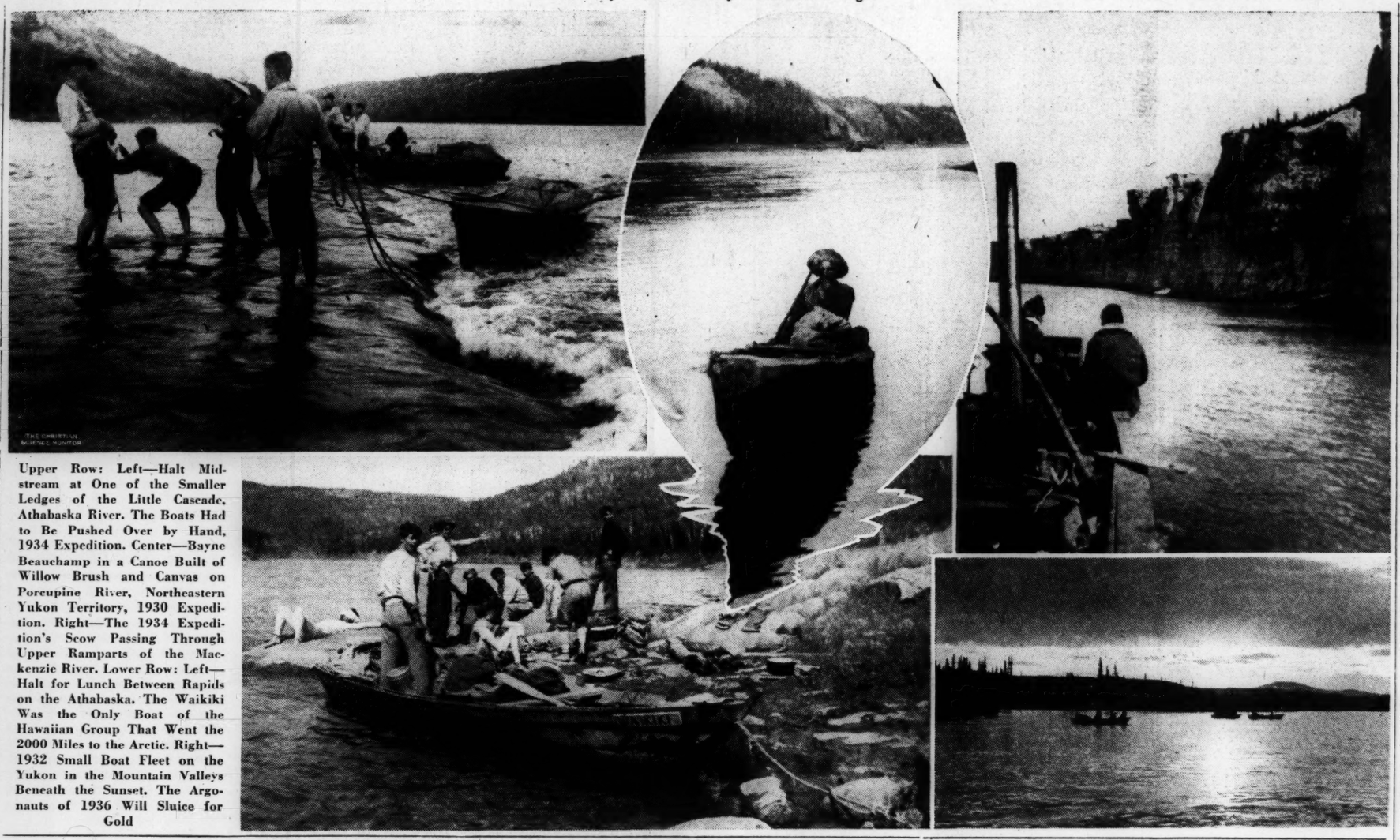
From this climax the expedition will turn—could it be otherwise than regretfully—back to the workaday utility of the railroad from Anchorage to Seward and steamship home through the Inland Passage. Sailing is scheduled for Aug. 21, two months after leaving Vancouver.

Due to the number of students from Hawaii, where Mr. Beauchamp teaches in Punahou Academy, Honolulu, when he is not in the arctic or off on a swing from the Far East across Siberia, there is a decidedly Hawaiian flavor oddly mixed in this northern expedition. Through the foam of Whitehorse rapids, boats named Waikiki or Punahou are likely to shoot like surfboards on the famous Hawaiian beach.

In addition to their Canadian and Alaskan expeditions, Mr. Hall and Mr. Beauchamp have collaborated in unveiling secrets of southern Utah's river canyons. Last summer Mr. Beauchamp was called from Honolulu by Mr. Hall to lead eight men down the San Juan and part of the Colorado Rivers in four collapsible boats.

His previous trips in the arctic began in 1930, when with one partner he navigated the Mackenzie River to the Arctic Ocean. The summers of 1932 and 1933 were spent in the Yukon. Summer 1934, with a party of 14, he followed the Mackenzie River system more than 2000 miles, from Canada's Northwest Territory to the Arctic Ocean. Boats were swamped in a storm on Lake Athabaska, and the last 500 miles coming out had to be made by airplane over the mountains to Fort Yukon as winter closed in.

No wonder Mr. Hall and Bayne Beauchamp often refer to their expedition for young men of modern times as a Spartan crypteia, that secret commission laid on Spartan youth to travel about the country making observations and enduring hardships in order to become seasoned; to develop "courage, hardihood, resourcefulness—the qualities of an explorer."



Upper Row: Left—Halt Midstream at One of the Smaller Ledges of the Little Cascade, Athabaska River. The Boats Had to Be Pushed Over by Hand, 1934 Expedition. Center—Bayne Beauchamp in a Canoe Built of Willow Brush and Canvas on Porcupine River, Northeastern Yukon Territory, 1930 Expedition. Right—The 1934 Expedition's Scow Passing Through Upper Ramparts of the Mackenzie River. Lower Row: Left—Halt for Lunch Between Rapids on the Athabaska. The Waikiki Was the Only Boat of the Hawaiian Group That Went the 2000 Miles to the Arctic. Right—1932 Small Boat Fleet on the Yukon in the Mountain Valleys Beneath the Sunset. The Argonauts of 1936 Will Sluice for Gold

Interpreting Canada

Our Youth Round Table
Meets Every Tuesday

THIS is an "overflow meeting." Our special invitation to Canadians to contribute to an All-Canada Round Table (for April 26) has proved nothing short of exciting. Before last Tuesday's paper reached the street corners, enough letters from various parts of Canada had come in to fill several columns. Also, they are still coming! And we had been wondering if you of the Dominion were reading the Round Table. Today we are introducing a few more speakers. The rest will be included in general "meetings" later. It is an inspiration to hear from you all, and a grand crowd you are!—Chairman.

* * *

Especially Ontario

Ontario, Canada

Dear Chairman:

The Youth Round Table has been a source of great interest to me ever since its first appearance. I do like to hear that the discussions on different subjects are to be resumed, and I am sure it will be of more value to all to share worthwhile ideas instead of just writing for the sake of gaining pen friends.

When your invitation came in the Monitor of March 24, stating that you were still collecting letters for our special Canada Round Table, I decided to take advantage of this splendid opportunity and write. My next thought was, "What shall I write about?" and in reading over our Chairman's remarks on how helpful it is to give true facts and correct wrong impressions about a country, its people, its cities and customs, I found my subject for this letter—my country, Canada. This is a very large subject, therefore I shall only be able to tell a very little bit about a country that is so vast in extent and opportunity.

Canada covers an area of some 3,729,665 square miles, which is slightly larger than the United States. It consists of nine provinces, stretching from the Atlantic westward through rolling prairies to the mighty Canadian Rockies and beyond to the shores of the broad Pacific Ocean. Northward it reaches to the Arctic and to the south we have our good friends and neighbors, the United States of America.

Each of the nine provinces has its own government and governs itself by making its own laws, but each is also united by sending representatives to the Federal Government in our capital city of Ottawa. This Federal Government takes care of matters pertaining to Canada as a whole. Canada as a whole maintains a loyal allegiance to the British Crown, although it is a self-governing nation within the British Empire.

Canada has been described by an illustrious poet as "Our Lady of the Snows" and while we do have a goodly share of the lovely, sparkling, white snow we also have the loveliest of summer days. Here in southern Ontario we have weather comparable with that of New England. There is quite a similarity in the climate of Boston and its vicinity to that of Toronto.

Ontario is one of Canada's nine great provinces and it is a very beautiful, fertile and rich land. Its wealth in gold alone is unlimited, most of this great wealth lying in the northern section and only partly discovered. In southern Ontario we have beautiful farms and in the Niagara district which is called "The Garden of Ontario" we have great fruit orchards—apples, cherries and peaches. In the spring of the year, when these orchards are in full bloom, many people motor through this picturesque country just to see the beauty of the flowering fruit trees.

This province is bounded on the north by Hudson's Bay, a great inland sea which is 850 miles long and 600 miles broad. It is used in summer as the short-cut, by grain-carrying ships which make England and the Continent their ports of call. On the south it is bordered by the great lakes, Ontario, Erie, St. Clair, Huron and Superior; to the west lies the province of Manitoba, and east is the province of Quebec, with its French-speaking population. Here in Ontario we are a people of British descent whose language is English.

In Toronto, the capital city of Ontario, we have the annual Canadian National Exhibition which opens for two weeks, usually the last week of August and the first week of September. This Exhibition is attended by people from all over the world, and the fact that it is held every year with exhibits from all countries is considered a great achievement by every one who visits the exhibition. For two years now the Christian Science churches in Toronto have worked together in order to maintain a booth, in which was displayed The Christian Science Monitor. This booth has been a great success and we hope to see it continued.

I am very grateful for our Youth Round Table column and wish again to express my appreciation for its interesting letters.

Wishing the Round Table all success.

(Miss) B. B.

* * *

Problems and Contributions

Ontario, Canada

Dear Chairman:

May I first of all thank you for giving Canada the opportunity to contribute as a nation to the Round Table discussions. I feel that for the most part we are rather undemonstrative for, while proud both of our heritage and our present development, we are overshadowed by two of the greatest nations in the world, Great Britain and the United States. We appreciate how much we owe to both countries and it sometimes makes us unconscious of our own contribution to the world's progress. We seem content to take a seat on the sidelines applauding the other nations. I, therefore, thank you for definitely asking the youth of Canada what we have to contribute that is of interest to other nations and that may help them onward. I hope that you get many replies, particularly after your earnest plea of last Tuesday, for we have much to share with the world.

Some of these contributions are, of course, self-evident and have been lauded many times. To enumerate only a few: There is the neighborliness so evident between the United States and Canada, the part that Canada plays as an interpreter between the British Empire and your nation, the rights and protection of a minority race which had been written into almost every treaty in Canada's colonial history and incorporated into the British North America Act which founded the Dominion of Canada. But it is the problems of a country and their solution that make history interesting, and Canada has had its share. I mention here only a few.

Before Confederation in 1867 Canada consisted of only what is now the two provinces of Ontario and Quebec. Ever since Confederation, Canada has been for the most part controlled both financially and politically from this section of the country. This has been due, of course, to the preponderance of the population and wealth being situated here. The western provinces have felt as a result of this that they are under the control of eastern capitalists, financiers and politicians. This has contributed toward the support of more or less radical Socialism in these provinces which has exhibited itself in the co-operative movements among the farmers and recently in the election of a Social Credit Government in Alberta. There are other contributing factors to radicalism in the West, many of which are duplicated in the western United States.

The maritime provinces, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island, on the other hand are as conservative as Ontario. But they are linked both socially and economically with the New England States. It was only due to the vision of a few of their statesmen that they entered into the Confederation at all.

Quebec is a problem in itself to the rest of the provinces. Its ultra-conservatism has so far blocked efforts to revise the British North America Act giving the Dominion Government greater authority on matters which would naturally come under its jurisdiction. The presence of two official languages and ace has certainly complicated the government of Canada. These and other problems face the youth of Canada and this is where the Monitor is so much appreciated.

It is a clearing house, so to speak, of the nations' and individuals' problems. We read of other people working towards the solution of their own difficulties and these ideas cannot help but inspire one to greater zeal on one's own behalf. The Youth Round Table should in a smaller field be equally useful. I know many who look forward eagerly to this column each week. Very evidently we have not expressed our appreciation actively, but I hope this will not be the case in the future.

I should like to see more expressions of opinion on the political and economic situations as they see it in their own country by the members of the Round Table and I should like to correspond with anyone the world over who is interested in these absorbing topics. Another topic for discussion might be the systems of education in vogue in the various universities and schools throughout the world by recent graduates and undergraduates.

Thanks again for the opportunity you have given Canada and good wishes for the Round Table's continued success. (Mr.) G. W. G.

* * *

No Snowshoeing In August

Nova Scotia

Dear Chairman:

Your kind invitation to Canadian readers, plus your very good suggestion about clearing up wrong impressions of places and things, is responsible for this letter. So many people seem to have an entirely wrong impression of the Nova Scotian climate that I should like to have the opportunity to clear up that impression a bit.

It will surprise some of you to know that people come to Nova Scotia in June and July equipped with snowshoes and skis and that one occasionally hears the question: "Do you really have summer in Nova Scotia?" It is also amusing to hear people express fears about Indians. Here are a few facts that may surprise those who have had the above impressions. On the coast, where most of the people live, it is common to pass a winter without seeing the thermometer below zero. It is also quite common to have rain and thaws during every month of the winter and not enough snow for sleighing and sledding. During the entire month of March this year I didn't see enough snow to make a snowball.

The spring is often prolonged and unpleasant due to cold winds from the ice-filled Gulf of St. Lawrence but 80 degrees in the shade is a common summer temperature. I have worked in the hayfield with the thermometer standing at 96 in the shade. Such weather is good for skiing but not for snowshoeing!

There are very few Indians in the Province and they are very quiet, harmless individuals who eke out a meager existence by making various kinds of baskets and other woven work.

It would be easy to write pages about the delightful features of Nova Scotia that attract tourists by thousands, but I am afraid someone might think me to be in the employ of a tourist agency!

It would not do to close without saying how much I have enjoyed letters at the Youth Round Table during the past weeks, or without thanking the chairman most kindly for forwarding several letters to me. Letters have come in French, Spanish, and German, and I am still hoping to hear from someone else who is teaching elementary French. And doesn't it almost seem as though, in closing a letter to the Round Table, one should say "Cheerio!"?—Mr. W. H.

* * *

Don't these descriptions of Canada and its problems and contributions help a lot? Later there will be more. And now, Cheerio. . . .

Chairman

News Notes From Nanking

Nanking, China

THE University of Nanking is one of 13 universities and colleges of Christian origin in the the principal areas of China. To each there still goes some support from American missionary boards and from individuals. In spite of currency difficulties and the depression, Chinese governmental and individual sources make available a growing amount of income to the institutions. Thus they represent a true international enterprise, in which East and West join for the preparation of trained leadership for China.

Nanking and 10 other institutions of higher learning pool their American financial and promotional matters in the Associated Boards for Christian Colleges in China, 150 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

In college courses in the present term, the University of Nanking enrolls 665 students. In special graduate courses, in the rural leaders' and nurses' training schools and in a middle school (high school) an additional student body of 1182 is represented. The university comprises colleges of art, of science, and of agriculture.

Among projects going forward at Nanking this year, with the support and co-operation of government authorities, are wool-weaving and the improving of the grades of wheat and rice. Staff members assist the Government in conducting civil service examinations. The co-operative movement is strong in the Nanking area, and the university is aided by the Government in maintaining 20 agricultural experiment stations—important units in assisting rural families and neighborhoods to engage in practical co-operation.

Educational motion pictures are being developed by the college of science. These will be used not only in Nanking's middle school, but in a number of government institutions.

Millions of dollars can be saved to the industries of China if the University of Nanking experiments in chemistry are moderately successful. For China has in raw form many of the necessary drugs and dyestuffs. The laboratory shelves at Nanking are being loaded down with bottle after bottle of dye specimens, forming the important foundation for the production of dyes in China in commercial quantities and at low cost.

As if to remind Nanking's forward-looking men and women of the rich background of chinese art and culture, there will be shortly placed in proper setting at the university the priceless collection of Dr. John C. Ferguson, one of the founders of the institution. Now in the care of the Chinese national authorities and on exhibition in a palace, the thousand or more objects of art, bronzes, paintings, and porcelains are due to be moved to the campus in the present year, to come under the protection and control of the University of Nanking. One bronze of the collection is 4000 years old.

Thrift Education

Throughout the Irish Free State the members of the Irish National Teachers' Organization have strikingly demonstrated their willingness and ability to co-operate actively with the Government in the thrift movement through the schools. In the year just closed, 416 new school savings associations have been established, bringing the total up to 2880 schools.

It is interesting to note that at the very antipodes, in New South Wales, Aust., the school savings bank system recorded likewise its most prosperous year with 163,328 accounts and 1,688,645 deposits.

Child's Game Of Letters

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"BETWEEN the dark and the daylight" was the Children's Hour to the immortal poet, Longfellow, but to many mothers, who are busy with household duties, it can be a difficult time unless properly handled. And it can be equally as difficult for the children themselves.

A delightful game for this time of the day is one we call "Fun with Letters." It is especially good for rainy afternoons, when the children are unable to play out-of-doors.

* * *

The letters are first cut out of paper. The frugal mother, who does not want her child to use his tablet paper, may provide old newspapers or bright magazine covers for the purpose of fashioning the letters. Either are suitable although the latter make colorful letters that the children admire. By cutting the paper into small rectangles, one inch by 1½ inches, letters of almost uniform size can be made, and it is surprising what skill even the younger children display in creating the paper alphabet.

After all of the letters have been cut out, they are placed in alphabetical order, and if more than one child is playing, each may have his turn to spell a word. After a word has been spelled those letters are eliminated from the game and the next player spells his word with the remaining letters, and so on, until no more words can be spelled. Then the letters are placed in order again and the game starts over.

* * *

Sometimes the children may wish to limit themselves to the names of animals, seeing how long a list can be made, such as LAMB, PIG, DUCK, HORSE, etc.

A greater variety of words may be written by constructing two or more sets of letters, but where just one set from A to Z is used, the secret is to avoid words containing more than one vowel.

Although this game is instructive as well as amusing to the younger children in the family, who have even a slight knowledge of spelling, it is sure to attract the attention of the older ones, and may be made an enjoyable evening's entertainment for the entire family.

N. W. W.

Look for Camp Advertisements on the Children's and Young Folks' Pages Each MONDAY and THURSDAY

SCHOOLS—British Isles

CLAREMONT
ESHER, SURREY
(14 miles from London)
SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
Recognized by the Board of Education. Preparation for University Scholarship and other public examinations. International outlook.
Apply Principal. Tel. ESHER 810
A SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATION for girls under fourteen on June first will be held in June. For particulars and forms of application, apply to the principal before June first.

HOME STUDY COURSES
World-wide system of first-class postal tuition in all branches of Engineering—Civil, Mechanical, Electrical, Aeronautical, Automobile, Sanitary, Wireless, Telegraphy, Telephony, etc. Also London Matriculation. Write for free prospectus to the
London Engineering Institute
Dept. 19, Abbey House, Victoria Street, London, S. W. 1, England

DANCING All Branches Students Trained as Teachers — ELOCUTION DRAMA AT THE — Schools Visited Children's Work a Speciality
RAYNER SCHOOL OF DANCING AND DRAMATIC ART
264 South Norwood Hil, London, S. E. 25
Telephone Livingstone 3262. Adjoining Beaulieu Hotel. Principal, Miss Jean Rayner, L.R.A.M., Silver Medallist, L.L.A.M (Eloc.), Adv. M.R.A.D., A.I.S.T.D., of the O.B., C.B.B., R.G.D. and the N.M.B.

Hornsea College
HORNSEA, YORKS.
Boarding School for Girls and Junior Boys. Beautiful 300 years old modernised building in delightful surroundings at seaside resort. Preparation for Matriculation and Secretarial Practice. Music, Domestic Science, Gymnasium, Tennis, Hockey, Swimming, Riding. Qualified Matron. Splendid health record. FEES 15-20 GNS. A TERM entirely inclusive. Vegetarian diet if required. Prospectus and views from Principals: Mr. and Mrs. S. Lucas.

The Hill School
MALVERN, ENGLAND
BOYS' SCHOOL
In large, new premises, centrally heated, splendidly situated. Prepares for the Public Schools and the Royal Navy. Special attention to children whose parents are abroad
Write for illustrated prospectus.
Headmaster: L. FitzGerald Lyster, M. A.

THE GRANGE HOME SCHOOL Grange Loan Edinburgh
is really HOME for children from 2-12 yrs. Full modern Education.
Beautiful house in its own large gardens. Prospectus.

FAN COURT
Longcross, Surrey, England
Prepares Boys 7-14 for Public Schools
60 acres park land and playing fields 20 miles from London
Experienced Staff. Individual Attention
Apply Headmaster Tel Longcross 26

SCHOOLS South Africa

BELFAST HIGH SCHOOL
Hostel for Boys and Girls. Excellent tone. Bracing climate. Specially suited for pupils from the Rand. Bilingualism a speciality. Swimming, Rugby, Cricket, Basketball, Athletics, Tennis. Racial co-operation.
Terms £36 p. a.
Apply: A. KEYSER, Box 6, Belfast, Transvaal

COEDUCATIONAL United States

Daycroft
A Day School with a Boarding Department located at Noroton Hills, Stamford, Conn.
Here is an ideal environment which fosters a community spirit and leads to educational development.
DAYCROFT'S home-life Boarding Department gives individual care and supervision.
Send for interesting booklet.
DAYCROFT advertises only in The Christian Science Monitor.

Write for Attractive VIEW BOOK
The PRINCIPIA
SAINT LOUIS, MISSOURI
Founded 1898
Upper School / Senior College
Lower School / Junior College
Coeducational

SCHOOLS

SEA PINES SCHOOL On Cape Cod Fall, Spring and Summer (Winter Term in Florida)
College preparatory and cultural courses. Joyous, earnest living in the light of satisfying, dependable ideals.
Special projects for adults
Address Box 5, FAITH BICKFORD, Brewster, Mass.

DRAMATIC ARTS

AMERICAN ACADEMY of DRAMATIC ARTS
Founded 1884 by Franklin H. Sargent
The first and foremost institution for Dramatic and Expressional Training in Acting, Directing and Teaching. Teachers' Summer Course July 6 to Aug. 14
For catalog—address the Secretary, Room 255-E.
Carnegie Hall New York

BOYS' SCHOOLS United States

FLORIDA MILITARY ACADEMY
College preparation under ideal conditions. Accredited courses. Beautiful modern buildings and grounds. Golf, tennis, outdoor pool, sea bathing. Moderate rates, no extras. Separate Junior School. For catalog address Recorder.
St Petersburg, Florida

BUSINESS

Secretarial Training
Start any Monday, day or evening. Day school enrolls only 4-year high school graduates.
Call, write or phone State 1881 for Catalog.
The Gregg College
6 N. Michigan Avenue Chicago

DANCING

GLADYS HIGHT School of Dancing
Established 1918
Teachers' Course
July 6th thru Aug. 14th
Each Course 2 Weeks—40 Hours
TEACHER'S CERTIFICATE. Our motto is GIVE. Write for catalogues.
159 No. Michigan Ave. Dearborn 3354
CHICAGO, ILL.

KINDERGARTEN

Perritot Nursery School and Kindergarten
Ages 1½ to 6 years
Inquire for full information
MISS LILY C. DURELL, Director
5750 Cartier Street Vancouver, B. C.

Listed Stock Quotations

Sentiment in Market Improves and Prices Show Good Gains

Commodity and Money Markets

Stocks' Recovery More Pronounced In Today's Trading

NEW YORK, May 5 (AP)—Stocks pushed forward over a broad front today, recoveries ranging from fractions to 3 points generally and 5 to 9 in a few instances.

Relative dullness marked the upturn which was attributed partly to an oversold condition of the list resulting in some short covering.

Conspicuous gainers, near the start of the final hour, included Allied Chemical, U. S. Smelting, Yellow Truck Common and Preferred, Douglas Aircraft, du Pont, Westinghouse, Columbian Carbon, J. I. Case, U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, General Motors, Anaconda, American Smelting, American Telephone, Consolidated Edison, Santa Fe, Union Pacific, and N. Y. Central.

The late tone was firm. Transfers approximated 1,400,000 shares.

Apprehension Is Passing

Fajardo Sugar was a contrary performer, dropping 3 points when an initial dividend of 50 cents a share was declared on the new split-up stock. Some stockholders, it was said, had hoped for a larger disbursement.

Bonds took their cue from stocks and moved ahead substantially. Commodities were mixed. The dollar was lower in terms of all leading foreign monies except the French franc, which was a bit easier.

Although the shadow of the franc crisis continued to hover over domestic as well as foreign markets, brokers said that nervousness regarding the continental situation appeared to be waning somewhat.

So far as stocks are concerned, analysts held to the belief that the market has been passing through an important corrective movement. There were few guesses as to when this adjustment would be completed, although intermittent rallies were expected.

Bond Prices Rise

Sharp gains of a point or so were scored by many industrial issues in the bond market today.

Loans up this much included Allis Chalmers 4s, Chesapeake Corp., 5s, Studebaker Convertible 6s, Paramount Picture 6s and General Theaters Equipment 6s. Bidding in the latter issue followed the report that the receiver for this unit will offer various assets of the corporation for sale on May 18.

The U. S. Government list was quiet. Until shortly before noon the only loan traded was the 2⅞ which gained a small fraction. Federal Farm Mortgage 3s of 1947 led a mild rise in the government-guaranteed group with a gain of around 6-32s.

Medium and low priced rail liens enjoyed a more even distributed demand following yesterday's irregularity. Advances of fractions were turned in by St. Paul 5s, North Western 4⅜s, Erie 5s, New York Central 5s and Southern Railway 4s. Illinois Central 4⅜s were up about a point.

The foreign division was steady at fractional advances. French 7s edged ahead. Italians were taken at slightly higher prices, presumably on reports of Italian military victories in Ethiopia.

Investment circles said the restricted trading reflected the three prime influences at work in recent sessions: Huge idle bank reserves and uncertainties incident to the new taxes and foreign unrest.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Business in the stock market was restricted due to the international political outlook but the tendency was brighter. Gilt-edged securities were generally firm and German bonds held steady. French issues improved and transatlantic shares were in good demand but the latter closed under the best prices of the day. The closing tone was firm.

Paris: French issues were again heavy, particularly bank and utility shares, with rentes regaining small fractions of their early losses. Bank of France shares declined 375 francs. International issues improved and the closing was irregular.

Liverpool: Cotton remained quiet with continental buying and trade calling being supplied by hedging against East Indian cotton, on the advance.

Boston Stocks

May 5, 1936
(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon)

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
8.75	Bos & Albany	130	130	130	131
5.00	Boston Elevated	66	66	66	66
..	Bos & Me pr pf	21	20¾	21	21
..	Copper Range	8	7¾	8	7⅞
..	Eas Gas & Fuel	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	6
6.00	Eas Gas & F pf	62½	62½	62½	62
4.50	Eas G & F pr pf	72½	72½	72½	72⅞
..	East Mass R	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
..	East Mass R pf	53½	56¾	56½	56
..	East Mass R pf B	18	17½	17½	18
..	Eastern S S	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	11
8.00	Edison Elec	160	158	158	160
.60a	Employer's Group	21	20½	20½	21
..	First Nat Stores	40⅝	40⅜	40¾	40⅝
..	Gilchrist Co	6½	6½	6½	6¼
..	Mergenthaler	40¼	40	40¾	40
6.00	N E Tel & Tel	120½	120	120	120⅜
..	Nor Butte	32c	32c	32c	33c
7.00	Old Colony R R	38½	38¼	38½	38
..	Quincy Mining	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
..	Reece Fld M	2	2	2	2
.40	Shawmut Assn	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	11⅞
..	Texla Oil	3¼	3	3	3¼
4.00	Torrington	96	95¾	96	94½
..	Unit Gas	8	7¾	8	7½
..	Utah M & T	69c	67c	69c	67c
2.50a	United Shoe M	84	83⅜	84	85
1.00	United Tw Drill	24¾	24¾	24¾	24½
..	Warren Bros	9	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
	Bonds				
..	East Mass 4½ 48	76	76	76	77

a—exclusive of extras.

Dividend Declarations

Increased

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of record
Inter Nickel	30c		June 30	June 2
Accumulated				
Skelly Oil 6% pf	$1.50	Aug. 1	July 1	
Regular				
Coca-Cola	50c	Q	July 1	June 12
Do "A"	$1.50	S	July 1	June 12
Do Intern "A"	$3		July 1	June 12
Franklin Simon & Co pf	$1.75	Q	June 1	May 16
General Motors	50c	Q	June 12	May 14
Do, extra	75c		June 12	May 14
U S Freight	25c	Q	June 1	May 21
Univ Winding pf	$1.75	Q	May 1	Apr. 27
Grybd Crp pf A	$1.75	Q	July 1	June 21
Phnx Hos 7% pf	87½c	Q	June 1	May 18
Skly O Co 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Aug. 1	July 1
Stand Oil of Ind	25c	Q	June 15	May 15
do extra	15c		June 15	May 15

Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

‡1936 High	Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Last May 5	Last May 4
74¾	59	Acme Steel (2½¢)	63¾	63¾	63¾	..
13⅞	9⅝	Adams Express .10b)	10¾	10½	10½	10⅜
35¾	23¼	Adams Millis (¾)	24½	24½	24½	24¾
28	22½	Addressograph (.60)	25	25	25	..
61⅞	58	Air Reduction (n)	60¾	60⅛	60⅛	60¼
6⅛	2	Airway Elec App	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4
17⅝	13½	Alaska Juneau (.60¢)	14⅞	14½	14⅞	14½
4⅝	2½	Alleghany Corp (h)	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	2½
30¾	12⅝	Allegh pf ww xxx (h)	22¼	18¾	21	18⅛
24½	12½	Allegh pf xw (h)	21	21	21	..
29½	12¼	Allegh pf ww XL (h)	21½	19	21	17¾
45⅞	27	Alleghany pr pf (h)	32	30⅛	31½	27
208	157	Allied Chem (6)	187	184	187	179½
28⅝	23½	Allied Mills (1)	25⅞	25½	25⅝	25⅛
9¼	6¾	Allied Stores	7⅝	7½	7½	7½
74¼	69	Allied Stores pf (5)	70⅝	69½	70⅝	..
50½	35⅜	Allis Chalmers	43¼	42¼	42⅜	41¾
125½	75	Amerada (2)	100⅝	100⅛	100⅛	98
55½	42½	Am Bank Note (½b)	44⅜	44½	44⅞	..
72	65	Am Bank Note pf (3) n	70½	70	70½	70½
132½	121	Am Brake S&F pf (7)	126	126	126	..
125	124	Am Brake S&F (5¼) n	125½	125	125	..
134½	115¾	Am Can (4¢)	126¼	125½	125¾	125¼
166½	163	Am Can pf (7)	164⅜	164⅜	164⅜	..
41	30	Am Car & Fdry	32⅞	32⅜	32&	32
58¾	31	Am Chain	49	48	48⅜	48
127	114¾	Am Chain pf (5¼g)	126¼	125	126	..
95½	88	Am Chicle (4)	89½	89½	89½	..
32⅝	23⅛	Am Com Alcohol	24⅞	24⅛	24½	24½
24⅞	16¼	Am Crystal Sugar	23¼	22½	22¾	23¼
5	3½	Am Encaustic T (h) n	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	4½
9¾	6½	Am & For Poow	7⅜	7	7	7
43	29¾	Am & For Pow pf	33⅜	32¾	32¾	31¾
37½	25	Am & For Pow 6	28	28	28	..
18½	12	Am & For Pw 2pf	14	13½	14	12⅞
18¼	13	Am Hawaiian (1)	15½	15½	15½	15¼
8⅜	5¾	Am Hide & L	6½	6¼	6¼	6⅜
41⅞	37	Am Home Pr (2.40)	39	39	39	38⅝
4⅝	3	Am Ice	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	3¾
24	17¼	Am Ice pf (2)	20¼	20	20	20¾
13⅜	9⅝	Am International	10½	10½	10½	10½
36¼	23⅛	Am Locomotive	26	25	25⅝	25
95½	66	Am Loco pr	75	75	75	75
29⅞	21¼	Am Mach & Fy (.80)	22¾	22¼	22½	22
15	10	Am Mach & Met (.10)	10¾	10½	10½	10⅜
13½	7½	Am Power & Lt	10⅜	9¾	10	9⅝
52⅞	36⅜	Am P&L 5% pf (1¼)	43⅜	42⅞	43	42½
60⅞	43	Am P&L 6% pf (1½)	51¼	50	50	..
27⅜	18¾	Am Radiator	20⅜	20	20	19⅝
34	26¼	Am Rolling Mill (.20)	27⅜	27⅛	27⅜	27¼
24½	12½	Am Seating vtc	20½	20	20	19¾
34¼	25⅜	Am Shipbuilding (2)	31	31	31	30¾
91½	56¾	Am Smelt & Ref (.80b)	76	74	75½	73⅞
108	104	Am Sm&R 6% pf (6)	106⅛	106¾	105¾	..
33⅜	20½	Am Steel Fdries	24⅛	23¼	23¾	23
36	27½	Am Stores (2)	29	28	29	28½
61⅛	48¼	Am Sugar Ref (2)	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛	51⅞
178	149½	Am Tel & Tel (9)	155¾	153½	154½	152⅞
102½	87	Am Tobacco (5)	89¾	89¾	89¾	..
104	88½	Am Tobacco B (5)	93	92	92	91
8⅛	4¾	Am Type Fdrs (h)	5⅜	5	5	..
25¼	19⅛	Am Wat W & E	21	20⅜	20½	20¼
104½	92¾	Am Wat 1pf (6)	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	102¾
11½	7¾	Am Woolen	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	..
2	⅞	Am Writ Pap (h)	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
10	4⅛	Am Wr P pf (h)	4½	4½	4½	4⅛
7¾	3⅞	Amc Lead&S	4⅜	4	4⅜	3⅞
32½	27	Am Zinc pr pf	26	26	26	..
39¾	28	Anaconda Cop (⅛b	34¼	32¾	33¾	32⅜
26¾	15½	Anchor Cap (.60)	19¾	19	19½	19½
111	104¾	Anchor Cap pf (6½)	105	104½	104½	105¾
50	27	Andes Daniels (1¢)	38¼	38	145	37⅝
110½	105¼	Armour Del pf (7)	106½	106½	106½	..
84	66¼	Armour Ill pr pf (6)	72½	72¼	72½	..
62⅜	47¼	Armstrong Cork (1½¢)	50¼	48⅜	49¼	48½
15	7½	Arnold Constable (½)	10¼	10⅛	10¼	..
22½	8⅛	Artloom Corp	16¼	15¾	15¾	15½
17¾	12⅝	Asso Dry Goods	14	13¾	13⅞	13½
109¾	106	Asso Dry G 1pf (6g)	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞	..
86⅜	59	Atchison T&SF (2e)	73	71½	71½	71
35¾	21⅝	Atl CoastLine	24½	23½	23½	23⅛
35⅛	27⅛	Atl Refining (1)	29⅝	29⅛	29¼	28⅝
30⅛	17⅜	Atlas Tack (¾)	20	20	20	29
54¼	30½	Auburn Auto	34½	33	33	33¼
10⅛	6¾	Austin Nichols	6¾	6½	6¾	6½
7¾	4⅝	Aviation Corp Del	5½	5⅜	5½	5¼
		—B—				
6⅞	3	Baldwin Loco (h)	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	3⅜
54½	29½	Baldwin L pf (h)	35¾	35⅜	35¾	35¾
24⅛	15⅞	Balt & Ohio	17½	16⅞	17	16¾
24¼	21	Balt & Ohio pf	23¾	23¼	23½	22¼
117½	112¼	Bangor & Ar pf (7)	113½	113½	113½	..
102	82¼	Barker Bros pf	95	95	95	..
20	14⅛	Barnsdall A (.60¢)	17½	17½	17⅛	16⅞
76½	63½	Bayuk Cigar (¾)	71⅞	70½	71⅞	69½
26	18	Beatrice Cream (½e)	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	20⅝
109	107	Beatrice Cr pf (7)	109½	109½	109½	..
90½	85	Beech-Nut Pack (3¢)	87¼	87¼	87¼	..
16¼	13⅛	Belding Hem (1)	14½	14¼	14½	14
88¾	85½	Belg Nat Rys ppf (4½)	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛	..
31¾	21⅝	Bendix Aviation (1)	28⅜	28⅜	27⅝	27⅞
24⅜	20	Beneficial Ind Ln (1½¢)	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	20½
63¾	45¾	Beth Steel	51½	50	49⅝	49⅝
109	81⅛	Beth Steel 5 pf	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¾
120¼	110	Beth Steel 7% pf	114¾	114	114¾	114¼
20½	14¾	Blaw Knox (.20b)	15¾	15½	15¾	15½
26½	16⅞	Boeing Airplanes	19	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
63⅛	46¼	Bohn Alum & Br (3)	48	47½	47½	47¼
45	39¾	Bon Ami B (2¢)	41⅝	41	41⅝	41⅝
30¼	25⅝	Borden (1.60)	27¼	26	26⅞	26¾
83½	64	Borg Warner (3)	70¾	70	70⅜	70
18⅞	13½	Bridgeport Brass (.40)	14½	14⅛	14½	14¼
64⅞	43¼	Briggs Mfg (2¢)	47½	46½	46⅞	46
69	48	Briggs & Strat (3)	54	54	54	52
48½	41	Bristol Byers (2¢)	44	44	44	43⅝
50½	40¼	Brooklyn Man T (3)	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	47
104	97¾	Brooklyn M T pf (6)	102	101⅞	102	..
12¼	4½	Brooklyn Queens	8¼	8¼	8¼	8
58½	45	Brooklyn Un Gas (3)	47	46	47	45½
13	8½	Brunswick Balke	9	9	9	9
14¼	8⅞	Bucyrus Erie	10¾	10¾	10¾	10⅞
20⅛	13¼	Bucyrus E cv pf	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14½
15⅜	9½	Budd Mfg	15⅞	15¼	15¼	15¼
114	85	Budd Mfg pf	105	103⅛	104	..
3⅜	2⅛	Budd Mfg rts 1 pf	3⅜	3¼	3½	3⅜
14	8⅜	Budd Wheel	10	9½	9¾	9⅜
21⅛	20⅜	Bullard	24½	22¾	24¼	..
28¼	11½	Bulova Watch	23¾	23	23¾	22⅝
33¼	25	Burroughs Add (.60¢)	26½	26¼	26¼	26⅛
9	2½	Bush Term (h)	6	5¾	5¾	6⅛
24⅞	14⅛	Bush T Bldgs pf ct	18½	18½	18½	19
3⅝	2⅜	Butte Cop & ⅝inc	4¾	4⅜	4⅜	4½
24¼	16½	Byers	18½	17⅞	17⅞	17½
74	57	Byers pf	59¾	59	59	..
25¾	22	Byron Jackson (1)	24	23½	23¾	..
		—C—				
37⅝	30¼	Calif Packing (1½)	31½	31½	31½	30¾
1⅞	⅝	Callahan Z &L	1⅛	1	1	1
14	6	Calumet & Hecla (¼b)	11¼	10½	10¾	10½
40¼	30	Campbell Wy & C (1¢)	33½	32⅜	32⅜	32¼
16½	10⅜	Canada Dry	11½	11⅜	11⅜	11¼
16	10⅞	Canadian Pacific	11⅜	11½	11⅜	11⅜
13½	13	Capital Admin	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	..
52½	45¾	Capital Admin pf (3)	50	49½	50	..
9¾	7	Carriers & Gen (.20)	7	7	7	..
172¾	92½	Case Thresh	157	152½	154⅜	151
142	116	Case Thresh pf 7)	137	137	137	..
79	54¾	Caterpillar Trac (2)	72	70	71½	70
32¼	22¼	Celanese Corp (½b)	24¼	23½	24	23⅞
31½	19	Celotex Co	23½	23	23	23½
71¼	54	Celotex Co pf	58	58	58	..
35¼	25⅜	Central Aguirre (1½¢)	28	28	28	28
57	35	Central R R of N J	40	40	40	..
107	97½	Century Rib pf (7)	97½	97½	97½	..
58	47¾	Cero de Pasco (4)	55¼	54	54¾	53¾
19¼	12¾	Certain-Teed	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛	14
99½	80½	Certain-Teed pf	91	91	91	91
104¼	101	Champion P pf (6)	103	102½	103	..
69¼	22¼	Checker Cab Mfg	53¼	53¼	53¼	52½
74½	59	Chesapeake Corp (3)	65⅜	65	65⅜	..
61	51	Ches & Ohio (2.80)	55¾	55	55½	54⅞
6¼	2⅞	Chi & E Ill pf (h)	3½	3⅛	3⅛	..
2⅜	1¼	Chi & Gt West (h)	1½	1½	1½	1⅜
8⅛	4	Chi & Gt W pf (h)	5¾	5⅝	5¾	5¾
31⅜	26½	Chi Mail Order (1½)	28	27¾	27¾	..
2⅞	1½	Chi Mil & St P (h)	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	1⅞
5⅞	2⅞	Chi Mil & St P pf (h)	3½	3¼	3¼	3½
4⅞	2½	Chi & N'western (h)	3¼	3¼	3⅛	3
12⅛	6¾	Chi & N'west pf (h)	7½	7⅜	7½	7⅛
20½	12½	Chi Pneu Tool	13⅞	13¼	13½	12⅝
56	40¼	Chi Pneu T pf	43	42	43	41
8	3½	Chi RI&P 7% (h)	4	4	4	4
21¾	19⅞	Chi Yellow Cab (2)	26½	26	26	26
30¼	24	Chickasha Cot O (2)	24½	24¼	24¼	..
11⅜	7	Childs Company	7⅞	7⅜	7⅞	7⅜
103⅞	85½	Chrysler (6)	96½	94⅜	95	95⅜
35	25	Chile Copper (1)	30½	30½	30½	..
19⅞	15½	City Ice & Fuel (2)	17¾	17½	17¾	17¼
86½	72⅞	City Ice & Fuel pf (6½)	80½	80⅛	80⅛	79⅞
7⅜	4¾	City Stores	6⅛	5½	5⅝	5⅜
46⅛	23¼	Clark Equipment (.80)	35¼	34	34	32½
110¾	107¼	Cleve El I pf (4½)	108½	108½	108½	..
70½	48	Cluett Peabody (1)	52½	52½	52½	..
127½	124	Cluett Pbdy pf (7)	125½	125½	125½	126½
97¾	84	Coca Cola (2)	86	85½	86	85¼
20¼	15¾	*Colgate-Palm-P (½)	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
106½	102½	Colg-Palm-P pf (6)	104½	103⅞	103⅞	104½
51⅝	39½	Collins & Aikman (½b)	44½	43⅜	43½	43⅜
24¾	8¼	Colonial Bee Oil	19	18	18½	17⅞
9⅜	3⅝	Colo F & Ir (h)	6¾	6¾	6½	6¼
49	24	Colo F&I pf (h)	32	29½	30	28½
36¼	21½	Colo & Southern	34	30	33¾	29
37⅞	19⅛	Colo & So 1pf	30	24½	29	..
21⅝	14	Columbia Gas (.20b)	18⅛	17¼	17¾	17⅜
102	90½	Columbia G pf A (6)	100½	100½	100½	100½
45½	31½	Columbia Pic vtc (1¢)	34	33	33½	32
51¼	44½	Columbia P pf (2¾)	45	45	45	..
134	94	Columbian C vtc (4¢)	117½	115	116½	113½
57¾	44	Comm Credit (2½)	55	54⅛	54½	54
73¾	55	Comm Inv Tr (3¢)	74¼	72	74	71
115¾	110⅝	Comm I Tr cv pf (6)	112¼	112¼	112¼	..
107½	97	Comm I Tr pf (4½)	105½	105	105½	103½
24⅜	17	Comm Solvents (.60)	18¼	17½	17⅝	17⅜
5½	2¼	Comwlth & So	2⅞	2½	2½	2½
82	59½	Comwlth & S pf (3)	64	63	63	..
12½	7½	Conde Nast Pub	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	..
44½	35	Consolidem Nairn (1.60)	36⅞	35¾	36¼	35
20	10½	Conn Ry & Lt	11⅞	10	11¼	10½
33½	19¾	Conn Ry & Lt pf	21	20	21	19¾
13⅜	8½	Consol Cigar	9	9	9	8⅝
43⅜	31½	Consol Coal vtc	3½	3½	3½	4
7⅛	4¾	Consol Film Ind	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	4½
20⅛	15¼	Consol Film I pf (½g)	16	15⅞	16	15½
38⅝	27¼	Consol Ed NY (1)	30½	29⅛	29⅞	28¾
108½	102	Consol Ed pf (5)	105⅞	105¼	105⅜	105¼
15¼	11½	Consol Oil ¼b)	12¼	12⅛	12⅜	12⅛
1⅝	⅞	Consol Textile (h)	1⅛	⅞	⅞	½
26¼	17	Container n	18½	18¼	18¼	18½
19½	10⅜	Cont Baking A	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	14
23	13⅜	Cont Baking B	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	17⅜
27-32	13-16	Cont Can rts wi	13-16	12-16	12-16	13-16
27¼	22¾	Cont Can (3)	73	72	72	72¾
24⅝	18	Cont Din Fibre (½b)	18⅝	18½	18½	18⅞
46	35½	Cont Insurance (1.20¢)	37	36½	37	36½
4	2⅛	Cont Motors	2⅜	2½	2½	2⅝
38½	29¼	Cont Oil (1)	32⅝	31	32	32¼
46	32½	Cont Steel (1b)	34	30	30	32½
69	55¼	Corn Products (3)	57½	56½	57½	57
78⅛	68½	Corn Products (3)	75¼	74	74⅝	74
169½	162	Corn Prod pf (7)	166	166	166	..
73⅜	41¼	Cotn	43¼	43⅛	43¼	41½
39⅜	25	Cream of Wheat (2)	35	35	35	35
27¾	17¾	Crocker Radio (.10)	27¼	27	27	25¾
55¾	45¼	Crown Cork & S (1)	55¾	53½	53½	55
47⅞	45¼	Crown Cork pf (2.70)	46½	46½	46½	..
10⅜	7¼	Crown Zeller vtc	7¾	7⅝	7¾	7¾
41	28	Crucible Steel	30½	30½	30½	..
2⅞	1½	Cuba Co	1⅝	1⅜	1	⅝
14½	6⅛	Cuban Am Sug	10¾	10⅜	10⅜	10½
102	63½	Cuban Am Sug pf	95	95	95	..
44½	38	Cudahy Packing (2½)	38¾	38¾	38½	38
24¼	18½	Curtis Publishing	19¼	18½	18½	18⅞
104	99½	Curtis Pub pf (7)	102½	102¼	102½	101½
21⅛	10½	Curtiss-Wright A	15½	15	15	15¼
9¼	4	Curtiss-Wright	6⅜	6⅜	6½	6⅜
65	43¼	Cutler Hammer (¼b)	48½	47¾	47¾	..
		—D—				
89¼	52	Deere & Co	80⅝	77¾	77¾	79
31	27	Deere & Co pf (.35g)	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
‡1936 High	Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Last May 5	Last May 4
26	19½	Deisel W G (.50¢)	23½	22½	23⅛	22⅝
52	36⅜	Del & Hudson	40¼	39	39	39⅜
23½	14⅞	Del Lack & W	16⅝	16	16	15½
9⅜	4⅜	Denver A G pf (h)	5¾	5⅜	5¾	5½
153	128¾	Detroit Edison (4)	139	139	139	..
58	42	Devoe & Ray A (2)	56¼	55	55¼	53⅞
40½	33⅞	Diamond Match (1½¢)	34½	34½	34½	..
34⅝	18¼	Distiller Sp Seag	20½	19⅞	19⅞	20¼
54¼	41½	Dome Mines 2¢)	54	52¼	54	53½
75¾	50⅜	Douglas A	56¾	54¾	54¾	54½
18⅞	13	Dresser B	13	13	13	..
153	133	du Post de Nem (3.60)	141¼	139¾	139¾	138¾
		—E—				
170½	156	Eastman Kodak (5¢)	162	161	161	159
37	28½	Eaton Mfg (2)	33⅛	32¼	32¼	32⅝
44⅝	30¾	Elec Auto-Lite (1.20)	35	34¼	34⅝	34
17⅞	10	Elec Boat	11¼	11	11	10⅞
7¾	5¾	Elec & Mus Ind (.24e)	6¼	6	6⅛	6
16⅜	6⅜	Elec Pow & Lt	14½	14	14	13⅝
64⅝	29½	El Pw & L 6% pf	53½	52	52ff	51⅞
69¼	32¾	Elec Pow & L pf	60	57¾	58¾	56½
55¼	44⅞	Elec Sto Battery (2¢)	46¼	46⅛	46⅛	46
1⅝	½	Elk Horn Coal (h)	¾	¾	¾	..
69	62⅛	Endicott Johnson (3)	64	63	63	63
134	125½	Endicott John pf (7)	125¾	125¾	125¾	..
15	7½	Engineers Pub S	12½	12¼	12¼	..
75	48	Engineers PS ww	69	69	69	..
7⅜	5¼	Equitable Off Bld	6	6	6	5¾
50	32½	Erie R R	12½	12	12¾	12
37⅝	2	Erie RR 1pf	18½	17⅝	18½	17¾
27¾	16	Erie RR 2pf	12¾	12	12¾	12
19	11¾	Erie RR22pf	13¾	13¼	13¼	13¾
15⅝	12	Eureka Vacuum (.80)	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
40⅞	29	Evans Products (1)	31	30¼	30¼	30¼
		—F—				
5¾	2¾	Fairbanks Co	3¼	2¾	2¾	3
18⅛	8½

Business and Industry

Lower Rail Fares on Eastern Seaboard Assured This Summer

Commerce and Finance

Additional Data On Big Salaries Given Exchange

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 4—According to a report filed with the New York Stock Exchange by the American Smelting and Refining Company, Francis H. Brownell, chairman, received $100,000 last year, exclusive of his salary from affiliated companies not controlled by American Smelting. The report was filed in compliance with the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. H. A. Guess, vice-president received $70,000, including $3000 from the New York, Honduras, Rosario Mining Company. Simon Guggenheim, president, received $50,000.

Other large salaries reported by companies listed on the New York Stock Exchange were: General Cigar, Fred Hirschhorn, president, $75,182; Consolidated Film Industries, H. J. Yates, president, $75,200; Industrial Rayon Corporation, Hiram R. Rivitz, president, $75,000, and Reynolds Metals Company, R. S. Reynolds, president, $171,177.

The Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company reported its salaries confidentially to the Securities and Exchange Commission, but it said that twelve directors, unnamed, received a total of $539,645.

Salary payments reported by companies to the Stock Exchange were as follows:

Acme Steel Company

Ralph H. Norton, president	$32,505
Frederick G. Gifford, vice-president	30,005
Charles S. Traer, second vice-president	20,505

Addressograph-Multigraph Corporation

Joseph E. Rogers, president	$40,800
Henry C. Orborn, chairman executive committee	21,250
Frank H. Woods, chairman of board	20,400

American Rolling Mill Company

George M. Verity, chairman of board	$69,125
Charles R. Hook, president	65,510
Calvin Verity, executive vice-president	49,131

American Smelting & Refining Company

*Francis H. Brownell, chairman of board	$100,000
**H. A. Guess, vice-president	70,000
Simon Guggenheim, president	50,000

*Does not include remuneration from companies not controlled.

**Received from New York Honduras Rosario Mining Company $3000 which was given to registrant, leaving net amount of $67,000.

Boeing Airplane Company

C. L. Egtvadt, president	$20,000
C. N. Monteith, executive vice-president	11,000
G. W. Carr, vice-president	11,000

City Ice and Fuel Company

R. C. Suher, president	$38,400
William H. Schmid, vice-president	27,060
William Sinek, vice-president	26,250

Columbian Carbon Company

F. F. Crutze, president	$48,080
George L. Bubb, treasurer	27,550
Reid L. Carr, director	23,548

Consolidated Film Industries, Inc.

H. J. Yates, president	$75,200
M. H. Levenstein, legal services	39,180
B. I. Puucher, vice-president	19,986

General Cigar Company

Fred Hirschhorn, president	$75,182
William Best, vice-president	37,591
Bernhardt Meyer, vice-president	37,591
Milton S. Esberg, vice-president	37,591
Richard C. Bondy, junior vice-president	36,935

General Realty and Utilities Corporation

Louis W. Abrons, president	$36,000
Louis P. Dowdney, vice-president	19,000
Hyman Schroeder, vice-president	19,000

Goebel Brewing Company

Walter F. Haass, president	$24,416
Hugh Nesbitt, vice-president	17,750

Industrial Rayon Corporation

Hiram R. Rivitz, president	$75,000
Hayden B. Kline, vice-president	24,000
D. S. Mallory, secretary	13,000

Island Creek Coal Company

T. B. Davis, chairman of the board	$40,140
J. D. Francis, president	38,240
H. H. Glover, assistant to president	20,000

Jones & Laughlin Steel

G. M. Laughlin Jr., chairman	$49,609
S. E. Hackett, president	49,609
W. C. Moreland, vice-president	36,370
W. J. Creighton, vice-president	36,370
Frederick E. Fieger, vice-president	36,370
William D. Evans, general counsel	36,370

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company

Salaries were mailed confidentially to the SEC, though it is reported that 12 directors, unnamed, received an aggregate of $539,645.

Ohio Oil Company

O. D. Donnell, president	$45,000
W. W. Fleming, vice-president	28,750
C. L. Fleming, vice-president	23,583

Pan American Petroleum & Transport Company

Louis Blaustein, director and president	$65,050
Jacob Blaustein, director and vice-president	55,050

Pierce Petroleum Corporation

William H. Coverdale, chairman of board	$10,120

Reynolds Metals Company

R. S. Reynolds, president	$71,177
W. Y. C. Hunt, vice-president	40,260
G. A. Robertshaw, vice-president	27,421

Spiegel, May, Stern Company

Modie H. J. Spiegel, chairman of board	$60,000
M. J. Spiegel Jr., vice-president and treasurer	48,000
E. L. Swikard, vice-president	47,000

Spang, Chalfant & Co.

C. F. Cruciger, first vice-president	$22,800
C. R. Barton, vice-president	21,000

Stewart-Warner

J. E. Otis Jr., president	$37,000
F. A. Ross, vice-president	27,326
F. A. Hiter, vice-president	28,000

Sun Oil Company

J. Howard Pew, president	$67,612
J. N. Pew, vice-president	67,612
J. Edgar Pew, vice-president	78,869

Aggregate remuneration of the company's directors was $377,703.

Tide Water Oil Company

E. L. Shea, president	$53,057
Noel Robinson, vice-president	26,032
E. H. Salrin, vice-president	25,063

Van Raalte Company

Irving K. Hessberg, president	$49,002
F. R. Riesenberger, vice-president	24,320
L. W. Griffis, vice-president	23,320

Waldorf System, Inc.

James J. Curry, president	$33,440
Harry S. Baldwin, vice-president-treasurer	19,190
A. Yates Clark, vice-president	18,276

Westinghouse Air Brake Company

A. L. Humphrey, chairman of board	$50,400
Charles A. Bowman, president	38,609
George A. Blackmore, vice-president	42,300

Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company

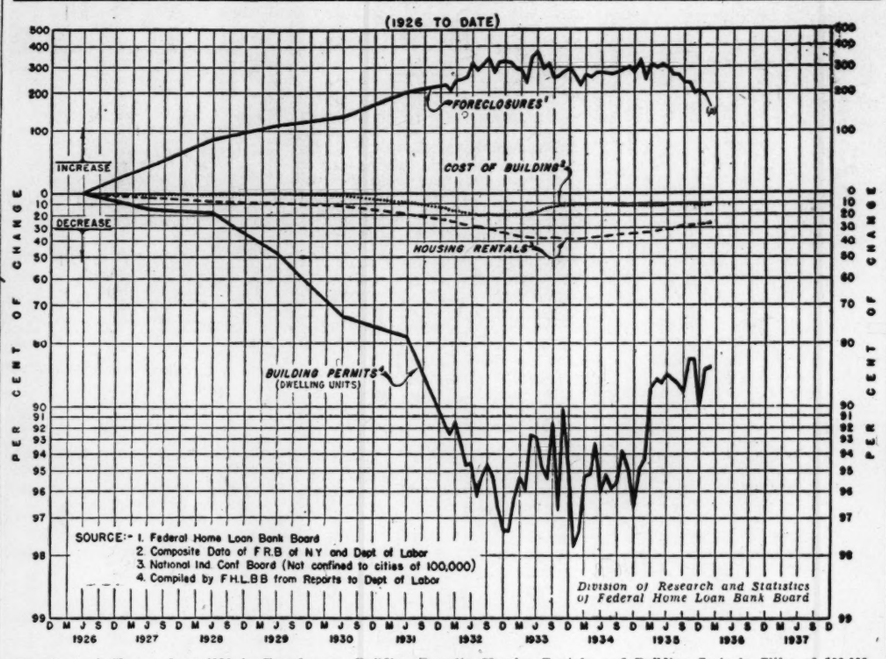
H. G. Dalton, chairman of board	$30,200
Frank Purnell, president	60,200
W. D. Gillies, vice-president	30,000
W. E. Watson, vice-president	30,000

Bookings of Structural Steel Best Since 1931

NEW YORK, May 5 — Bookings of structural steel for the first quarter were estimated at 361,298 tons, according to American Institute of Steel Construction. This represented 51.5 per cent of "normal" or the annual averages of shipped tonnages for the years 1928-1931, and ran ahead of the volume booked for a like period in any of the previous four years.

Production during March was 96,731 tons and for the three months was 262,566 tons. March shipments were 102,478 and for the three months 253,275 tons.

Res dential Construction Goes Down When Foreclosures Go Up


(1926 TO DATE)
FORECLOSURES¹
COST OF BUILDING²
HOUSING RENTALS²
BUILDING PERMITS³ (DWELLING UNITS)
INCREASE
DECREASE
PER CENT OF CHANGE
SOURCE:- 1. Federal Home Loan Bank Board
2. Composite Data of F.R.B of N.Y and Dept of Labor
3. National Ind Conf Board (Not confined to cities of 100,000)
4. Compiled by F.H.L.B.B from Reports to Dept of Labor
Division of Research and Statistics of Federal Home Loan Bank Board
1926 1927 1928 1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936 1937

Per Cent of Change Over 1926 in Foreclosures, Building Permits, Housing Rentals, and Building Costs in Cities of 100,000 or More Population

When foreclosures go up, the number of dwelling units for which permits are granted go down and when foreclosures go down, building permits go in the opposite direction. The intimacy of this relationship is revealed in the accompanying chart prepared by the Division of Research and Statistics of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board. This chart pictures the inverse movements of foreclosures and building permits from 1926 to date in some 75 large urban counties with populations of 100,000 or more.[1] The chart measures percentages of change up and down from activity during the year 1926, which is taken as a base.

Following the foreclosure line, a steady climb upward is noticed from 1926 to the peak in June 1933. The decline which began in the fall of 1933 and continued through most of 1934 was due largely to the refinancing activities of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation.

Since the middle of 1935 the drop in foreclosures was marked until in February 1936 the number in 75 cities was lower than at any time since 1931. Nevertheless, it was still nearly three times as large as the annual average for 1926, indicating that the foreclosure movement continues to be a retarding factor in the recovery of the construction industry.

In almost direct contrast to the trend of foreclosure, the number of dwelling units for which permits were granted in the reporting cities fell steadily from 1926 to the beginning of 1933. The irregular recovery in that year was followed by a slump to the nadir in early 1934. The real climb occurred in 1935 with the upward trend continuing into the first quarter of this year.

[1]Permit data for the cities contained in the counties only, whereas in all but eight instances foreclosures are for the entire county. The slight difference in area covered does not affect the comparability of the data.

News Notes—Germany

(Excerpts From Reports to Commerce Department)

Foreign Trade—An analysis of Germany's foreign trade by countries in 1935 reveals fundamentally the same trend as in the preceding two years, namely a declining export surplus in trade with European countries and a smaller adverse trade balance with oversea countries. The share of Europe in German imports increased from 57.5 per cent in 1934 to 59.4 per cent in 1935. Simultaneously, the share of all overseas countries declined from 42.2 per cent to 40.3 per cent, respectively. Export trade showed the reverse tendency. The share of Europe in German exports decreased from 76.5 per cent in 1934 to 71.6 per cent in 1935. At the same time, a greater part of German exports went to overseas countries—28.3 per cent in 1935 against 23.4 per cent in the preceding year.

Farm Equipment—Improved conditions in German agriculture during the past year were reflected in increased domestic sales of farm machinery and equipment. The total turnover in German agricultural machinery industry in 1935 amounted to 220,000,000 reichsmarks ($88,000,000), an increase of 40 per cent over 1934. Imports of agricultural machines in 1935 amounted to $1,300,000, or only slightly more than 1 per cent of the value of farm machines sold in the domestic market during that period.

Chemical Purchases—Notwithstanding Germany's efforts to reduce imports in order to relieve the foreign exchange shortage which has become so acute of late, its purchases of American chemical products amounting to about $12,400,000 in 1935 were about the same for 1934. There were considerable changes among the various items making up the trade and the favorable showing in 1935 was due in large measure to heavier purchases of American phosphate rock, benzol and carbon black. Purchases of these three leading items increased about 50 per cent over the 1934 figure.

Zinc Production—As one phase of its national program of independence of foreign raw material sources, Germany has been making notable efforts toward expanding its output of zinc, the only major nonferrous metal of which it has adequate ore reserves for supply of domestic consumption needs. In keeping with this program German zinc metal production made a striking advance in 1935, attaining a new post-war peak of 121,000 metric tons, a total which compares with 72,900 tons in 1934 and 50,900 tons in 1933.

Tractors—The tractor and trailer industry is a new branch of the German automotive industry that has recently been making notable progress. In 1935 Germany produced 6126 tractors compared with 4962 in 1934 and 20,645 trailers compared with 11,538. Practically all of the tractors produced found their way into industry and were placed in the trucking business, farmers buying very few.

Railroad Equipment—Germany has been selling an increasing volume of railroad equipment in foreign markets. During the first 10 months of 1935, shipments abroad of locomotives and railroad cars amounted to 7705 metric tons and 24,471 metric tons respectively, the total value amounting to about $7,236,000. Exports of rails and other equipment totaled 220,000 metric tons valued at $7,477,200. The value of railroad equipment exported in the period referred to was about double that recorded for the like period of 1934.

Potash—Operations in Germany's potash industry during 1935 as reported by the German Potash Syndicate, registered a material increase compared with the preceding year. Production by the syndicate amounted to 1,381,000 metric tons in 1935 compared with 1,211,000 tons in 1934, an increase of 170,000 tons or about 15 per cent. The syndicate also reports that exports of potash during the first three months of the current year were appreciably above the level of the like period of 1935.

Auto Exports—German exports of motor vehicles during 1935 were at record levels. Shipments abroad of passenger cars in 1935 totaled 19,631 units compared with 10,994 units in 1934 and 4809 units in 1929. Truck exports totaled 3765 units compared with 2242 in 1934 and 2975 units in 1929. Motorcycle exports totaled 5702 units compared with 1804 units in 1934 and 7540 units in 1929. Imports of passenger cars into Germany totaled 3251 units in 1935 compared with 2936 in 1934 and 14,514 in 1929.

Rubber—The German Government's determined efforts to conserve rubber supplies and to curtail imports have apparently been meeting with success. Imports of finished rubber goods into Germany declined in 1935 as compared with the preceding year, indicating greater supplies were received from local industry, while crude and raw rubber imports remained on about the same level as in 1934. The rubber industry consumed approximately 65,135 metric tons of imported crude rubber during 1935, compared with 63,661 tons in 1934. About half of this was used by the local tire industry. How much rubber scrap and regenerate was used is not known.

Diesel Engines—Exports of Diesel engines from Germany during 1935 registered an appreciable increase over the preceding year. However, the prices at which these engines were marketed were such as to preclude normal profits. Exports of German Diesel engines, other than marine engines, in 1935 amounted to 5331 units, valued at $5,670,000 compared with 4344 units valued at $5,156,000 in 1934. Italy, Spain and Argentina were the outstanding markets for Germany's exports of Diesel engines, other than watercraft, during 1935, while Italy, Netherlands and Russia were the largest purchasers of Diesel marine engines.

Mexico to Assist Industrialization Through Bank Aid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—The rapid industrialization of Mexico will be greatly stimulated by a recent law which was passed providing for state bank aid. By extraordinary authority granted him at a special session of Congress, President Lazaro Cardenas will be able to place at the disposition of the National Urban Mortgage and Public Works Bank federal budget funds which have not been available for this purpose until now.

The bank was originally established with a fund of $10,000,000 Mexican currency for the purpose of financing rural loans and widening credits so that communities of less than 25,000 inhabitants could have running water. There is already sufficient funds for this service and the bank is now able to turn its attention to the wider scope of industrialization.

"It is apparent that industrial development by individual initiative has not been well organized. It is therefore necessary to prepare technically and economically institutions dedicated to the ample development of national economy," said President Cárdenas when announcing the new program.

"It has frequently been considered that lack of capital has retarded national industry. But I believe that this is not the complete reason. There are others, such as the technical aptitude to produce, under the best conditions, quality products and domestic consumption capacity, a matter that must be considered from the standpoint of the poverty of our peasantry which constitute the bulk of that country's population. Exporting some of our industrial products under advantageous conditions is also contingent upon proper industrial development and organization."

At present a program is being drawn up by which the nation's industry will be increased in accordance with the development of the Six-Year Plan.

National Textile Bill Protested in South

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 5—The unqualified opposition of about 12,000 industrial units in 14 southern states to the enactment of the national textile bill introduced in Congress by Representative Ellenbogen has been entered by the Southern States Industrial Council.

In a letter of protest to Congressman Kent E. Kellar, chairman of the subcommittee of the House Labor Committee, John E. Edgerton, president of the council, declared: "This bill is an undisguised attempt to saddle upon the textile industry practically all provisions of the now invalidated NRA, and in addition thereto, to place the industry and the details of its operations under the direct supervision and control of Congress."

As far as the South is concerned, Mr. Edgerton declared, the proposed bill is the greatest threat to the development and continued prosperity of its textile industries yet faced. Also, in his opinion, "there is less need for government regulation of the textile industry than any other industry of which we know."

U. G. I. Head Pessimistic If Roosevelt Re-elected

PHILADELPHIA, May 5 (AP)—John E. Zimmermann, president of the United Gas Improvement Company, told stockholders today that "if President Roosevelt is re-elected I don't know what will become of us."

Mr. Zimmermann was answering a stockholder who asked about dividend prospects. The inquirer refused to give his name.

Mr. Zimmermann replied, "I think they will be maintained for the balance of this year. Beyond that I cannot tell you."

Answering a question about the tax bill now in the Senate, the U. G. I. head replied that "taken as a whole, we believe it may be beneficial to us.

"I say this with some hesitation," he added, "because it will certainly be astonishing if the utilities are spared in any taxation scheme."

He assailed the Black lobby investigating committee for asking "outrageous" questions.

Railroads Submit To ICC Rate Cut; Plan Court Action

WASHINGTON, May 5 (AP)—Railroad passengers throughout the country were assured today of new low fares—for a time, at least.

A group of major eastern railroads which have vigorously objected to an interstate commerce commission order slashing fares, filed new rates in conformity with the order but served notice they would challenge it in the courts.

Of the major eastern roads only the Baltimore & Ohio was not a party to the schedules. It already has conformed with the commission ruling and will not attack it in court.

Effective June 2

Effective June 2, the ICC prescribed fares of 3 cents a mile in pullmans and 2 cents a mile in coaches. The present fares are 3.6 for both classes of transportation plus a pullman surcharge of approximately four-tenths of a cent. In fixing the new fares, the ICC ordered the surcharge eliminated.

Most western and southern railroads already charge fares as low or lower than those prescribed by the Commission.

Signed by counsel for the carriers, a letter accompanying the rate schedules today said they were being filed in order to escape the penalties in the Interstate Commerce Act for failure to comply with an I. C. C. ruling.

Asserting the low rates "are being filed under duress of the commission's order," the letter added that the railroads "do not thereby admit, but, on the contrary, deny, the validity of said order, and it is their intention to institute legal proceedings to test the validity thereof."

No Round-Trip Provision

No provision was made in the schedules for reduced rates for round trips, and I. C. C. officials assumed the flat 3 and 2 cent rates would apply both ways on round-trip travel. It also was understood the railroads would make no change in their present "summer tourist fares" which apply from May 15 to Oct. 1 and in some cases are lower than the rates fixed by the commission. These rates apply largely over routes which attract vacation travel.

The carriers, however, could file amended tariffs to provide for round trips or to make some change in their tourist rates.

Roads filing tariffs were: Ann Arbor, Bessemer & Lake Erie, Boston & Maine, Chesapeake & Ohio, Chicago & Lake Erie, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, Delaware & Hudson, Erie, Lehigh Valley, Long Island, Maine Central, New Haven, New York Central, New York, Susquehanna & Western, New Jersey & New York, New York, Chicago & St. Louis, New York, Ontario & Western, Pittsburgh & Lake Erie, Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania-Reading Seashore Lines, Pere Marquette, Rutland and the Wabash.

South Australians Are a Thrifty Lot

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—Celebrating its 88th anniversary of establishment, the Savings Bank of South Australia announced that it has total funds exceeding £24,000,000. Latest figures show nine savings accounts for every 10 persons in the State and that nearly £80,000,000 has been returned as interest on deposits. The average balance for every ordinary operative account amounts to approximately £62/10/-.

To every newly-born child in South Australia, the bank presents a home savings box and school-banking facilities are provided for children at 1204 public and private schools. Special purpose savings deposits have been established at 458 city and suburban shops, factories and offices and 46 branch offices and 370 agencies are operating throughout the country. Despite the extent of the organization, and the wide range of its activities the total expenses of management last year amounted to only 10/6 per cent.

Proposed Corporate Tax No Burden, Says Survey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 5 — Corporate tax burden will not be seriously increased by the proposed new tax bill, and will probably result in increased corporate dividends generally, according to Fidelity Fund, Inc.

Concerning this bill, the analysis concludes as follows:

1. That it will probably be considerably altered in detail before enactment, and that at least some of the more obvious objections to it will be eliminated or minimized.
2. That even in its present form the bill would not seriously increase the corporate tax burden.
3. That if the bill is enacted, it will put an increased value on those companies which are now financially strong.
4. That it would probably result in increased corporate dividends generally, which would be beneficial to business as long as the main business trend is upwards.
5. That although by reason of the above it might enhance the degree of business recovery, it would also increase the degree of subsequent depression.

Business in Far West Continues at High Level

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, May 5—Business activity in the West continues at levels higher than any since 1930, according to a report of the Wells Fargo Bank. The bank's index, which measures western business on the basis of the 1923-25 average as 100, was 86.9 in March, as against 86.4 in February and 73.2 in March, 1935.

The slight March upturn in comparison with February levels was the result of increases in department-store sales and in freight carloadings, with industrial production holding even and bank debits registering a slight decline.

Stabilize Money Buying Power And Aid Farmer, Borah Urges

WASHINGTON, May 5 (AP)—A plan for creation of a monetary authority to stabilize the value of the currency was advanced by Senator Borah as one means of removing "the injustice to agriculture."

In an article published in Rural Progress Magazine, the Republican Presidential aspirant asserted that "taxation of city consumers is not the solution of the farm problem."

He pointed, instead, to the program recommended by the National Agricultural Conference in January for the creation of a monetary authority directed to regulate the value of the currency to keep its purchasing power constant.

Might Reprice Gold

Under this plan the authority would be empowered to reprice gold, fix the gold content of the dollar, regulate credit, and use other means to raise prices to the 1926 level and keep them there.

Mr. Borah said that even the elimination of monopolies, one of the key policies in his platform as a candidate, would not solve all of the farmers' problems.

"I do not believe in panaceas," he wrote. "There are complex problems for which complete solutions must come from many angles. The monetary factor unquestionably is an all-important one.

"We might destroy monopolies, but more monopolies would grow in their place, regardless of restrictions and regulations, if the strong and ruthless are permitted to operate with money that is unstable in value.

Holds AAA Tax Futile

"No society can long endure with half of its members paying high prices for what they buy and receiving low prices for what they sell. Economic freedom cannot survive under such a system. And unless we can re-establish economic freedom, political freedom will also die."

The Senator cited figures on the operation of the Agricultural Adjustment Act with the conclusion that "the staggering total of lost income and lost buying power on our farms cannot be made good by taxing one group of citizens and passing that benefit to another group."

"We must find a way of restoring the farmers' normal and rightful income," he declared.

"Our farm people perform at least 25 per cent of the nation's work, use 16 ⅝ per cent of the national capital and receive as their compensation less than 10 per cent of the national income. The injustice to agriculture is plain."

Unregulated monopolies have played their part in the situation, Mr. Borah said. He contended that free competition would bring down prices and help farmers as well as others.

France Ships Over $19,000,000 Gold To U. S. in 10 Days

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 5—Fresh impetus to the flight from the franc was caused by the victory of the parties of the Left in Sunday's "run-off" election in France and a total of $19,540,000 gold was engaged in Paris for shipment here yesterday. This lifted the amount of gold lost by France to the United States to $59,655,000 in the last 10 days.

Estimates abroad placed the French gold loss yesterday at about 1,000,000,000 francs, roughly $66,300,000, of which less than a third came to this country, the rest going mostly to London.

The London gold price was calculated to represent a premium over the Paris price of about 11d. an ounce, one of the largest premiums ever paid, and reports from Paris said that foreign currency and gold coins were in demand at rising premiums, American Eagles being sought at a rate equal to 26.10 francs to the gold dollar against the old parity of less than 25 francs.

In the face of this rush of funds from Paris to London, the British Equalization Fund, which has steadfastly supported the franc at about 75 francs to the pound sterling, allowed the franc to drop, then repegged it at about 75⅝ francs in relation to sterling. With the operation of gold shipments supporting the franc here at 6.58⅜ cents, the pound sterling was forced up in terms of the dollar, reaching the highest price since April 1, at $4.96⅜.

A further sign of the growing distrust of the franc was provided by the lengthening of forward discounts on the French and on other gold-bloc currencies. The discount on 90-day franc futures rose to 36½ points, an increase of 9¼ points over the discount last Saturday. The discount on Netherlands guilders widened 30 points to 90 points and the discount on Swiss francs was 41 points, an increase of 6 points over the close of last week.

Retail Newspaper Advertising Gains

CHICAGO, May 5 (AP)—Retail advertising in newspapers of 65 major cities of the United States increased 4.6 per cent during the week ended April 25, compared with the corresponding period of 1935, the publication, Advertising Age, reported today.

During that week a total of 17,475,302 lines of retail display advertising was printed, reflecting a gain of 767,583 lines over the 16,707,719 carried during the like period last year.

Since Jan. 1, the same publications carried 170,526,404 lines, a gain of 6,126,540 over the 1935 figure of 264,399,864 lines for the like period.

Goodyear Plans Largest Airship for Ocean Line

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., May 5 — Hope for a great transatlantic airship terminal at Richmond loomed when Paul W. Litchfield, president of the Goodyear-Zeppelin Corporation of Akron, Ohio, announced his firm had drawn plans for an airship to be 75 feet longer than the German Hindenburg.

He added, Richmond is one of three eastern cities under consideration for the western terminus of a line to Europe. Philadelphia and Alexandria are the other two, he said.

Mr. Litchfield said that the ship would be the largest in history; 850 feet long and 145 feet in diameter. It is still in the "blueprint stage," he declared.

Rise in RCA's Expenses Lowers First Quarter Net

NEW YORK, May 5 (AP)—Radio Corporation of America reported a net income of $1,286,691 for the first quarter of 1936 compared with a net of $1,618,024 for the corresponding period of 1935.

The gross income from operations increased to $22,260,311 in the past quarter from $20,920,341 a year before, but general expenses also increased to $20,148,651 from $18,355,144 in the previous year.

Perry Bond Case To Be Heard By Court of Claims

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 5 (AP)—John M. Perry, New York attorney, who sought pre-devaluation dollars for his Liberty bonds before the Supreme Court, has succeeded in forcing a review of his case when the Court of Claims in Washington consented to hear arguments in June on Mr. Perry's contention that he suffered damage by the Government's abrogation of the gold clause.

In his allegations that he suffered a loss from the refusal of the Government to redeem in gold or its equivalent $10,000 of fourth Liberty Loan 4¼ per cent bonds, called for redemption April 15, 1934, Mr. Perry will present arguments against the constitutionality of the Emergency Banking Act of 1933 and the Gold Reserve Act of 1934.

In Mr. Perry's initial fight against the Government, the Supreme Court in February of 1935 found that abrogation of the gold clause was unconstitutional as applied to the Liberty bonds, but the court did not find whether bondholders suffered damages.

Pushing his claim further, Mr. Perry sought information from the U. S. Treasury, but this the Treasury declined to supply. His reply to Treasury objections was filed in the Court of Claims in Washington Friday, and the Court has placed the argument on its calendar for June.

Japan Raises Gold Price to 3.50 Yen

NEW YORK, May 5 (AP)—Advices received in international banking circles today said the Bank of Japan had raised its gold price from 3.10 yen to 3.50 yen per gram.

The increase, it was said in well-informed Japanese quarters, applied to the price paid to Japanese domestic miners and was understood to be an upward adjustment to bring the price into line with the world price.

It was pointed out that little gold is produced in Japan and that the price boost would likely have no important repercussions in foreign exchange markets.

The yen in New York foreign exchange dealings this morning was up .02 of a cent to 29.08 cents. On Monday the yen gained .13 of a cent in sympathy with the rise of 1⅞ cents in the pound sterling. The currencies are indirectly linked.

On Jan. 10, 1935, the Japanese gold price was increased to 3.10 yen per gram from 2.95 yen.

New York to Observe Foreign Trade Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., May 5—A proclamation has been issued by Governor Lehman setting aside the week of May 17-23 as Foreign Trade Week.

"The State of New York has always had a vital and direct dependence upon exporting and importing," the proclamation read. "The leading seaport of the country and perhaps of the entire world is located in this State. Our northern border adjoins the principal markets of Canada, the second largest buyer in the world of United States goods.

"Our railroads and waterways carry not only goods to be exported from this and other states, but also imported merchandise and raw materials for distribution throughout the country. Our own manufacturers and merchants have a direct interest in foreign sales, as well as being consumers of raw materials not provided in this country.

"The observation of National Foreign Trade Week will occur this year May 17-23. The purpose of designating Foreign Trade Week is to develop a wider appreciation throughout the country of the fundamental and basic economic importance of international trade on the productive, commercial and social life of the entire country."

Bill Containing 3½ P. C. FCA Loans in Senate

WASHINGTON, May 5 (AP)—A bill continuing the 3½ per cent interest rate on Federal Land Bank Loans for two more years was passed by the House yesterday and sent to the Senate.

The 1935 Farm Credit Act provided that after next July 1 the rate be increased from 3½ to 4 per cent.

Producers Warned Problem of Price Must Be Clarified

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 5—Individual manufacturers were advised to go over their price methods carefully and see if they can change voluntarily the features which they may later be compelled to change by legislation, by Dr Willard L. Thorp, director of economic research of Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. Speaking before the Sales Executives Club of New York, Dr. Thorp warned that the price structure of business is going to come up for examination as never before.

The public and legislatures of the country are scrutinizing the particular phase of pricing involved in manufacturers' dealings with retail and wholesale distributors, Dr. Thorp said.

"People are thinking more of discriminatory discounts and treatment than they are about whether prices are too high or too low," he continued. "It looks very much, for instance, as if we will soon have legislation requiring factory-price quotations on many lines of merchandise."

Pointing out that the simple rules which govern retail sales and the sales of raw materials are immeasurably complicated when the question of quotations on manufactured items arises, Dr. Thorp explained that producers not only are forced to establish a wide variety of prices depending on quality and type but must also include a number of other considerations.

"In addition to selling his product," Dr. Thorp pointed out, "the manufacturer is also selling freight, credit, advertising and a variety of other things which go into the final quotation he makes for his goods. Then, too, the question of quantity discounts and the types of customers he serves must be taken into consideration."

"Chain store tax legislation, which has now been enacted in 20 states, is a sample of the cure sought by one goup," he pointed out.

Others, such as the iron and steel industry, believe the cure for inequities will be found through publicity on prices, while the remaining group favors legislation defining rules of fair competition.

"Nobody knows where we are on the whole difficult problem at the present time," he concluded, "but you may be certain that the price structure is going to come up for closer scrutiny than it has ever undergone before."

Value of California Mineral Output For 1935 $256,938,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, May 5—Aggregate value of California's mineral production for 1935 has been estimated at $256,938,000, based on increases indicated on returns circulated among mining operators by Walter W. Bradley, state mineralogist.

This unofficial total is an increase of approximately $19,563,000 over the value of 1934 production. Principal increases in output value were shown by petroleum, gold, natural gas, brick and hollow building tile, miscellaneous stone, silver, quicksilver, copper, lead, other structural materials, and miscellaneous industrial materials. The only important mineral product that showed a decrease in amount and value was cement, Mr. Bradley's report disclosed.

The value and amount of petroleum showed a 15 per cent increase over 1934, totaling 203,005,000 barrels last year.

Receipts of bullion at the mint and smelters showed an increase of gold of some 150,000 fine ounces over 1934. All the other major metals showed an increased yield.

Increases by practically all materials in the structural group was accounted for by the fact that building permits in the principal cities of the State increased approximately 96 per cent over the preceding year.

U. S. Senate Acts On Unfair Practices

WASHINGTON, May 5 (AP)—The Senate has passed a bill giving the Federal Trade Commission power to halt unfair or deceptive practices without the necessity of proving injury to a competitor.

The present Federal Trade Commissions Act declares unlawful only unfair acts which injure a competitor.

It now goes to the House.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no Stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Wherever you live, you can open an account and deposit your savings by mail. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL
BOSTON, MASS.

Boston Penny Savings Bank	May 11
Home Savings Bank	May 11
Union Savings Bank	May 11
Warren Institution for Savings	May 11
Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank	May 15
Dorchester Savings Bank	May 15
East Boston Savings Bank	May 15
Eliot Savings Bank	May 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	May 15
Wildey Savings Bank	May 15
Blackstone Savings Bank	May 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	June 1
Franklin Savings Bank	June 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	June 1

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Brookline Savings Bank	May 11
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	May 11
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	May 11
East Cambridge Savings Bank	May 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	May 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	May 20
Cambridge Savings Bank	June 1
Medford Savings Bank	June 1
Somerville Savings Bank	June 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	June 6

Yankee Is Being Rerigged—St. Louis Team Invades Boston Park on Wednesday

Browns Here Tomorrow For Two Fenway Games

By Edwin Rumill

The Red Sox, trying desperately to retain first place in the American League standing, have an excellent chance to gain valuable ground during the next two days. They are scheduled to play single games with the lowly St. Louis Browns at Fenway Park tomorrow and Thursday, and the Browns have won only three of their 18 games to date.

While this series is being played, the Yankees, who have come like wildfire in recent games until they are only half a game behind the leading Sox, will tangle with the Detroit Tigers in a pair of contests at Yankee Stadium. The Red Sox have a far better chance to take both games from the Browns than the Yanks have of winning two straight from the Tigers.

Pitching Is Weak

The Browns gave the Red Sox plenty of trouble last season, however, and they may do the same in 1936. But it is difficult from a distance to see how Hornsby's collapsible pitching staff can cope with Boston's heavy artillery which nearly wrecked the mound groups of the White Sox, Indians and Tigers.

In 1935 the Browns won 12 of their 22 games with the Red Hose. They captured three of these 12 victories by a one-run margin. Also, the Sox scored three of their triumphs by the same breadth. But at the end of the season Boston was firmly entrenched in the first division, 12½ games ahead of the Browns, who finished seventh.

Hornsby's club was off to a slow start in 1935. It won only 19 games and lost 50 up until July 7, but from that date until the end of the campaign it plundered through the American League for 46 victories as compared with 37 defeats. The fast finish was attributed to several shifts Hornsby made just before the half-way mark in the race. Therefore, Brownie fans had every reason to believe that the team would get off to a fair start this year and perhaps squeeze into the first division if one of the four pennant favorites failed to stand up.

Attack Is Potent

But an inefficient pitching staff has upset Hornsby's pre-season predictions. Paul Andrews, Jack Knott, Russell Van Atta and LeRoy Mahaffey have failed to keep the Browns out of the league cellar, despite aid from a batting attack that is more potent than that of several teams who stand higher than the Browns in the race.

Speaking of hitting, Roy Bell, a Texas League graduate, is among the league leaders in this department. When the last unofficial averages were released the youngster was batting close to the .370 mark.

The Browns purchased him from Galveston in 1934, farming him to San Antonio last season when it became apparent he was too inexperienced to solve big league pitching. He re-established himself at San Antonio, however, and reported to Hornsby this spring, ready to make the grade. He has hit so well that Ed Coleman, a pretty fair batter himself, has been watching proceedings from the bench.

Manager Joe Cronin of the Red Sox said yesterday that he may give Johnny Marcum, his ailing pitcher, another chance before the end of the week either in a starting or relief role. Joe says John's arm is feeling better at the moment than it has at any time since the campaign opened.

North Carolina Netmen Win

AMHERST, Mass., May 5 (AP)—The North Carolina University tennis team registered an 8-to-1 victory over the Amherst netmen here yesterday afternoon. The only local victory was scored in the singles, when Bob Reider outscored Foreman of the visitors in straight sets, 6—1.

Sporting Around The Hub

A Winning Harvard Team

HARVARD'S varsity baseball team is waving a fond farewell to opponents in the Eastern League. Such effrontery, if continued, may stir an investigation concerning the tactics employed by Coach Fred Mitchell. "Once upon a time," as the fables often begin, Harvard was a power in the athletic world. But at the present age, when a Harvard team wins five straight contests against any opposition, let alone Cornell, Penn and Princeton, it is time to sit up and take notice.

Staff Photo
Fred Mitchell

Old John Harvard is a grand name to flaunt on a sports calendar; good for publicity, influence, dignity and gate receipts (ask Princeton). Back in the old days, so old that they are almost beyond recall, headlines accompanied a victory over Harvard. Of late it has meant little. The Crimsons have been pretty generally tossed around in football, baseball and basketball.

Because of this sudden potency of Mitchell's baseball team, investigation should be made, either by the Carnegie Foundation, which found fault with Harvard while the Crimson athletics were at a low ebb, or by the committee which ferreted out the irregular Wisconsin "pep" methods.

There are thousands of "old grad" chins dropped low on their chests, ready and willing to rise and spout, if that baseball spurt presages a general upward trend for Harvard athletics. Not forgetting, of course, some signs of victories by the football team.

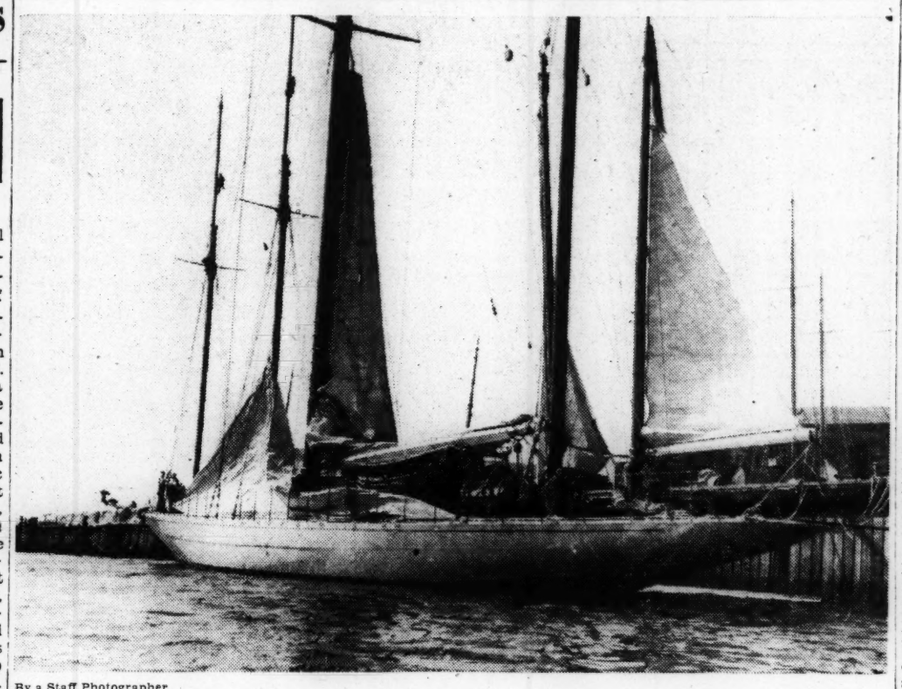
Here and There

At least 3000 Boston University students, with classes suspended, set out early today to round out a full annual field day program . . . The athletic feature was the Boston University-Tufts baseball game at Nickerson Field, Riverside . . . Canoe tilting, swimming, softball and track games were added with dancing at the boathouse scheduled this evening . . . Last year, Tufts beat B. U.'s nine, 4 to 2 . . . Vincent Sandercock will pitch against the Jumbos again this year . . . In spite of the downpour yesterday, Harvard oarsmen were sent out on the Charles for their daily practice session . . . Alumni Day, June 9, has been set aside for the official christening of the Massachusetts Technology dinghy sailing fleet . . . The dedication of the sailing pavilion has also been planned for that day . . . Harvard's baseball coach, Wes Fesler, opened his spring practice sessions yesterday . . . Thirty players reported for the three-week program . . . M. I. T. has elected Leo Dantona, junior classman, of East Boston, captain of the fencing team for next season . . . He competes in both épee and foils events.

Boston Lacrosse Players Selected

Among the players selected to represent the Boston Women's Lacrosse Association in the fourth national tourney, which opens at Fieldston, N. Y., Friday, are Eleanor Eaton, Gertrude Hooper, Lucille Burnham, Dorothy Benson, Barbara Crowe, Doris Armstrong, Helen Libby, Natalie Park, Beatrice Couhig, Jean Harris, Cicely Bartle and Josephine Albrecht . . . Miss Bartle, now a member of the Radcliffe College physical education staff, has been elected captain . . . She came to the United States as an English coach several years ago . . . Virginia Wightman, daughter of Mrs. George W. Wightman of Brookline, has been elected captain of the Vassar College lacrosse team.

Back Home From Foreign Service



By a Staff Photographer

Yankee Drying Sails at Lawley's This Morning Preparatory to Rerigging for a Season on Local Waters

American Yachtsmen Start Cup Defense Preparations

With Commodore Gerard Lambert's Yankee back home from her long visit to European waters, activity in all of the local yacht clubs increases. Various shipbuilding yards are taking new orders for sloops and J. Amory Jeffries, chairman of the Eastern Yacht Club, today said that this season will be one of the busiest ever in yachting circles.

Particularly so, Mr. Jeffries pointed out, because all three of the possible cup contenders will again be in home waters. Weetamoe will return to action under the guidance of former Vice-Commodore Chandler Hovey, who has recently purchased the sloop; Rainbow, which spent an idle summer along with Weetamoe at Herreshoff's Bristol (R. I.) shipyard will also take to the water. Yankee, although busy all last summer, did her racing abroad.

Although Mr. Jeffries could not confirm the rumors that these boats would race at Marblehead, it is generally thought by many close to leading yachtsmen that they will meet in four consecutive races at this popular boating center.

With these three formidable sloops again cutting the waves on Massachusetts Bay, interest will be focused on their performance, especially since next year is rumored to be a challenge year. Whether a challenge from abroad will be forthcoming is a matter of speculation, but in any event, yachtsmen are not wasting time. Members of American big-boat racing have made plans for 30 contests rather than the usual 20-odd. By doing this they come somewhere near the English schedule which calls for 40 events.

Officials of the Eastern Yacht Club say that it is generally known that T. O. M. Sopwith, challenger in 1934, is building a new sloop. Those in yachting circles express the opinion that if his new boat shows the speed it is designed to make, there is no question but what a challenge will be forthcoming.

Both Yankee and Rainbow are now being conditioned for the summer months. Yankee is in the cradle at Lawley's where she will have a general overhauling and be fitted with a new mast. Rainbow is having her keel deepened at Hereshoff's, and when that is complete will come to Boston where she will have a new mast fitted.

The first series of races under the colors of the Eastern Yacht Club will begin at Marblehead on Wednesday, June 17, and continue through Saturday, July 25. The midsummer series is scheduled for Aug. 1-4 and the second series gets under way on Aug. 15 and continues through Sept. 7. Four new boats are now under construction at Lawley's for the Sunday series in the new Marblehead 36-foot class. Class Q, Eight-Meter, Herreshoff Class S, and M-B Class will come on the mornings of July 5, 12, 19, 26, and Aug. 2, 9, 16, 23, 30.

After racing off Marblehead as the season's opener, the schedule calls for a New London-to-Marblehead ocean race which starts June 20, and to be sailed under the auspices of the E. Y. C. This is open to yachts registered in any recognized yacht club. There will be a cup presented to the yacht in Class A, B, or C making the best corrected time over the course of 171 nautical miles, by Commodore Lambert. Other prizes will also be awarded to the various classes competing.

Curtis Cup Golf Teams Are Named By Rival Captains

GLENEAGLES, Scotland, May 5 (AP)—The rival captains of the American and British Women's Curtis Cup golf teams today named six players each for the three foursome and six twosome matches to be played tomorrow when the United States will defend the cup for the second time in the biennial series started four years ago.

The pairings, announced by Mrs. Glenna Collett Vare, American champion and team captain, and Wanda Morgan, British titleholder and team captain, follow:

Foursomes: Mrs. Vare and Patty Berg of Minneapolis vs. Miss Morgan and Marjorie Garon.

Mrs. Maureen Orcutt Crews of Coral Gables, Fla., and Mrs. Leona Cheney of Santa Monica, Calif., vs. Mrs. J. B. Walker and Pamela Barton.

Mrs. Opal Hill of Kansas City and Charlotte Glutting of South Orange, N. J. vs. Mrs. Andrew Holm and Jessie Anderson.

Twosomes: Mrs. Vare vs. Miss Morgan; Miss Berg vs. Mrs. Holm; Miss Glutting vs. Miss Barton; Mrs. Crews vs. Mrs. Walker; Mrs. Cheney vs. Miss Anderson, and Mrs. Hill vs. Miss Garon.

Mrs. Frank Goldthwaite of Fort Worth, Texas, and Marion Miley of Lexington, Ky., were left off the American team. Mrs. Vare gave no explanation of her choice of the team but it was well known that Mrs. Goldthwaite and Miss Miley failed to perform as well as the other members of the American squad in recent practice competition. Neither had Mrs. Hill, but the Kansas City veteran is known to play her best golf in tight competition.

The selection of the British team was not without at least one startling development. The omission of Bridge Newell, the youngster who shot a sensational four-under-women's par 73 here during the course of the British team trials caused no little surprise.

The worst weather yet prevailed for the last day's practice. A cold, drizzle rain joined the usual wind to make conditions thoroughly miserable.

Mrs. Vare told her players to take things easy and practice as they pleased. Warmly bundled in several thicknesses of clothing, the youthful Miss Berg was the first to reach the practice grounds. She banged out drives for fully half an hour.

Gisburne Named Captain

PHILADELPHIA, May 5 (AP)—Gene Gisburne of East Orange, N. J., one of the few three-letter athletes at the University of Pennsylvania, was elected captain of the swimming team for 1936-37 yesterday.

Cohen Elected Captain

By a Staff Correspondent

NEW YORK, May 5—George Cohen has been elected captain of the Long Island University fencing team for next year.

Randall's Island Still a Problem To Olympic Heads

NEW YORK, May 5 (AP)—The big hop, step and jump to a place on the American Olympic track and field team will be from Chicago to Princeton to Randall's Island, New York City.

The program, as it shaps up today, calls for the national collegiate A. A. championships, at the University of Chicago, June 19 and 20, with the national A. A. U. title meet set for Palmer Stadium, Princeton, on July 3 and 4. These are the main semifinal tests leading up to the final Olympic tryouts, slated for the new municipal stadium here.

All that remains is to convince a majority of Olympic officials (1) that the Randall's Island Stadium will be all polished up and ready for the crowning tests, July 10-11, and (2) that no boycott risks from anti-Nazi elements will be run by holding the meet within the metropolitan New York area.

Inspection Tour Thursday

Engineers will conduct newspapermen over the ground Thursday for the first time. Previously all attempts by sports writers to inspect the island have been balked. This led to suspicion that work was behind schedule, despite official denials.

Olympic leaders had considered shifting the final tryouts to Princeton but the selection of Tigertown for the A. A. U. meet is understood to eliminate that spot as a site, on the theory that the cash customers would not want to visit the same place twice, to see about the same band of athletes perform. The only remaining alternative likely to be seriously considered is Harvard Stadium, where the 1928 olympic final tryouts were held.

Olympic Fund Growing

The most encouraging fiscal report that Olmpic enthusiasts have heard thus far from affiliated sources is that the National Collegiate A. A. already has about $15,000 in the bank to help pay the cost of the American team's trip to Germany. With the net proceeds of the N. C. A. A. track meet yet to be put into the fund, there is reason to believe the N. C. A. A. will top its 1932 Olympic contribution of $31,701.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Owens at It Again

WHILE most of the prospective United States Olympic athletes were busy running in indoor meets during the past winter, there was one notable exception. He was Capt. Jesse Owens of the Ohio State University track and field team, and the reason he was not seen in competition was due to the fact that he was on probation and could not represent Ohio State. But with the passing of the winter term and his regaining eligibility for the college team, he returned to training and has now competed in two outdoor meets. The first was the Penn Relay Carnival, where he won the 100-meter dash and the running broad jump. The second meet was the dual one last Saturday between Ohio State University and University of Michigan.

Wide World
Capt. Jesse Owens

Wins Four Events

In the latter meet Owens took part in four events and served notice on the athletic world that he is going to help Uncle Sam greatly when his athletes compete against the world's best at Berlin next summer. Starting in the 100- and 200-yard dashes, the 220-yard low hurdles and the running broad jump, Owens made it a perfect day by taking them all, the first-named in 9.4s., which happens to equal the world's record. He did not break or equal the records for the other events, and we expect this was largely due to the fact he won by such wide margins he did not have to extend himself. Perhaps he will not be a handy man to have on the United States Olympic team next August!

Metcalfe Starts Training

And although it looks as if Owens would be capable of taking care of the two dashes for the United States in the next Olympic Games, it is certainly pleasing to know that Ralph H. Metcalfe, Marquette University graduate, is starting his training for the Olympic tryouts. It will be recalled that Metcalfe finished second in the 100-meter and third in the 200-meter dashes in the 1932 Olympic Games. It is four years since that meet was held, but Metcalfe has been competing more or less during that time, and there is little doubt but what he will be back in championship form and ready to give Owens and the other candidates for the sprints all the competition they will ask for. In fact, it may be to the advantage of the American team to have Metcalfe to rely on for the 200-meter dash and save Owens for the shorter distance and broad jump. If Eulace Peacock of Temple University is able to get back into his best form between now and the tryouts, Owens, Peacock and Metcalfe should be able to take all three places in the two dashes and first and second in the broad jump, an event in which Metcalfe does not compete, should Coach Lawson Robertson decide to have them take part in those events.

Field Events Offer Thrills For Heptagonal

Two field events should stand out this Saturday, due to keen rivalry of good athletes, in the Heptagonal Track and Field Meet at the Harvard Stadium. There is an abundance of real performers scheduled to compete in the pole vault and shotput from Harvard, Yale, Pennsylvania, Dartmouth, Princeton, Cornell and Columbia.

For three years Keith Brown of Yale dominated college pole vaulting ranks, finally climaxing a spectacular Yale career by making a new world record of 14ft. 5⅛in. for the vault at the Harvard Stadium last May at the I. C. A. A. A. outdoor championships. In his three years at Yale Brown only once suffered defeat in intercollegiate competition. That was at the Palmer Stadium a year ago in the first Heptagonal Meet when Emile Dubiel, Harvard football captain-elect, cleared the bar at 13ft. 7⅛in. while Brown's best offering was second place at 13ft. 6in.

With the graduation of Brown, Dubiel and Harvard expected no further trouble from Yale vaulters, but almost overnight a new Keith Brown appeared in the Yale track picture in the person of William H. Harding, a sophomore who in his only four competitions as a varsity athlete has been unbeaten. He won over Dubiel in the Quadrangular Indoor Meet in Boston with a vault of 13ft. 6in. He tied for first with Dubiel at the Indoor I. C. A. A. A. A. Meet at 13ft. 3in. and 10 days ago won the Penn Relay Carnival pole vault at 14ft. 4½in. Harding is now looked upon as a possible Olympic team member when the American athletes compete in Germany next summer.

Others of note are George Brister of Dartmouth, Stan Medina of Princeton, and Bob MacNab of Cornell, three 13-footers.

The rivalry between Dubiel and Harding, featuring as it does a Harvard-Yale rivalry, will be matched by the shotputting rivalry of Walter Wood of Cornell and Tony Geniawicz of Dartmouth. Geniawicz and Wood have alternated so far winning their shotput competitions.

In the Heptagonal Meet a year ago, Wood beat Geniawicz. At the Outdoor I. C. A. A. A. A. Championship Meet, Geniawicz beat Wood. At the Quadrangular Meet competition last winter Wood again beat Geniawicz but a week later at the I. C. A. A. A. A. Indoor Championship games Geniawicz reversed the decision.

They are both possible 50-foot shotputters. They are two of the outstanding men in the American college field and Wood will come to the stadium on Saturday fresh from a triumph at the Penn Relays where he won the event at 48ft., 11½in. He is consistent between 49 feet and 49 feet 6 inches and his coach, Jack Moakley, expects that he will be over the 50-foot mark on Saturday, a confidence which Harry Hillman of Dartmouth likewise holds for Geniawicz.

These two events will do much toward providing new thrills for the young Heptagonal Meet.

Short Shots On Sports

NEW YORK, May 5 (AP)—Every member of the pitching staff of the Rocky Mount team of the Piedmont League is under 21 years old . . . while down in Savannah in the South Atlantic, Jack Levy, still curving 'em at 40, came up with a three hitter the other day . . . Nebraska's showing in spring practice has the other "big six" camps worried no little . . . A Los Angeles high school sprinter named Bryant Allen has 'em talking . . . He did the "100" in 9.8s. and the "220" in 21.6s. in a recent meet . . . If his pitchers ever come around, Rogers Hornsby will give the other American League clubs plenty to think about . . . The Browns score lots of runs, but the twirling usually bogs down . . . Hornsby has a crew that can lean against that agate . . . Cincinnati writers say they'll be taking the Boston Bees seriously before the end of the season, too.

* * *

Some of the Detroit papers are taking digs at Mickey Cochrane. . . . Bill O'Brien and his tennis pros may tour the Orient next year. . . . Allan Sothoron, who has sent plenty of players to the majors, says Billy Herman of the Cubs was not guilty of a mental error during his entire career in the American Association. . . . On the days he pitches, Ted Lyons of the White Sox will not speak to an opposing player. . . . Jack Baer, Oklahoma U. outfielder, had a weird day at the bat recently. . . . He singled, hit into double play. . . . Singled again, then hit into a triple play. . . . Then he busted a homer.

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

Player	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Terry, Giants	11	26	4	14	.538
R. Ferrell, Red Sox	19	64	18	28	.438
Chapman, Yankees	11	37	5	16	.432
Herman, Cubs	16	69	17	29	.420
Crosetti, Yankees	18	67	9	28	.418
Durocher, Cardinals	10	39	7	16	.410

Home Run Standing

By the Associated Press

Home Runs May 4

Sullivan, Indians	1
Davis, Cardinals	1

The Leaders

Foxx, Red Sox	6
Trosky, Indians	5
Ott, Giants	4
Klein, Cubs	4

League Totals

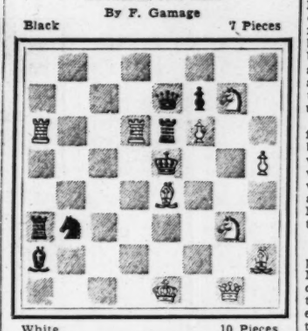
National	71
American	76
Total	147

Chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

Problem No. 1823
By F. Gamage

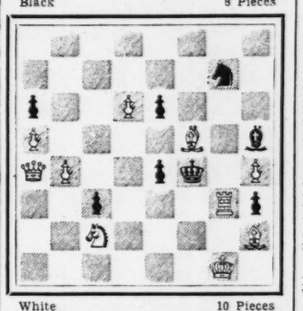
Black 7 Pieces



White 10 Pieces
White to play and mate in two
(First prize, Bolton Football Field, 1908. A gem!)

Problem No. 1824
By P. Gamage

Black 9 Pieces



White 10 Pieces
White to play and mate in three
(First prize, Lasker's Chess Magazine, 1906)

These problems, most solvers will agree, establish the composer as one of America's finest.

Solutions to Problems

No. 1821.	R-KR4	
No. 1822. 1.	Kt-Kt5	P-B4
2.	QxKtch	
1.	——	PxB
2.	QxQPch	
1.	——	PxP
2.	QxKtP	
1.	——	P-Q7
2.	QxQPch	
1.	——	threatens
2.	Q-B4	

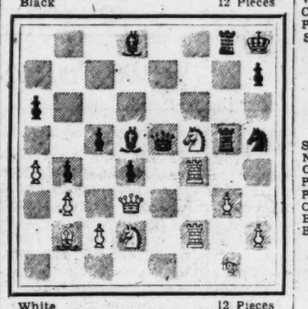
End-Game No. 302. Black wins: 1 RxKP (Black), PxR; 2 RxP, K-R2; 3 R-K6, QxR; 4 PxQ, and wins.

End-Game

This position smacks of the old school: each side has a strong attack, with compensating weaknesses. One of these White is able to exploit effectively. Black resigning on his fifth move. From Tarrasch-Walbrodt, Hastings, 1895.

End-Game No. 303

Black 12 Pieces



White 12 Pieces
White to play and win.

Notes

The annual banquet of the Marshall Chess Club, held April 25 at the LaFayette, Manhattan, was a touching tribute to the great popularity of Frank J. Marshall, after whom the club was named. It was the occasion of the presentation of the Marshall Trophy, inscribed with the names of the various United States champions from Morphy to Marshall. This trophy will be in the possession of the winner of the United States championship, now going on at the Hotel Astor, Manhattan, until the succeeding tournament. In the meantime, the retiring champion will hold the trophy until his successor shall be determined.

As a further tribute to Marshall's genius for friendship, a substantial purse, given by loyal supporters, mainly in New York, was presented to the retiring champion, who expressed the hope that his successor would be a member of his club. Since Fine and Reshevsky are both members of the Marshall Chess Club, this hope is likely to be gratified.

This game, from the United States championship preliminaries, shows the present New England champion adopting his favorite opening, building up a strong position, and suddenly forcing the win of the exchange with a characteristic combination.

Queen's Pawn Game

Morton White	Korpanty Black	Morton White	Korpanty Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	16 KtxKP	P-QKt4
2 B-Kt5	P-Q4	17 QKt-Kt5ch	PxKt
3 Kt-Q2	P-B3	18 KtxPch	K-Kt
4 P-K3	QKt-Q2	19 Q-K4	Kt-B3
5 P-KB4	P-K3	20 QxR	B-R3
6 B-Q3	B-K2	21 Q-B3	Q-Q2
7 KKt-B3	P-KR3	22 Kt-K4	KtxKt
8 B-R4	Castles	23 QxKt	B-Kt2
9 Q-K2	P-B4	24 Q-K5	P-KB4
10 P-B3	R-K	25 R-K3	B-Q4
11 CastlesKR	Kt-R2	26 KR-K	R-K2
12 BxB	QxB	27 R-Kt3	R-B2
13 QR-K	P-B5	28 R-Kt5	P-R3
14 BxKtch	KxB	29 R-K3	Q-Kt2
15 P-K4	PxP	30 R-R3	Resigns

In this game, also from the United States championship preliminaries, two old-timers meet. The Illinois champion, who led his section with a score of nine wins and two draws, no losses, disposed of a wily competitor when he defeated Tenner of the Manhattan Chess Club.

English Opening

Factor White	Tenner Black	Factor White	Tenner Black
1 P-QB4	P-K4	25 RxB	P-B3
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	26 B-B4	PxP
3 Kt-B3	Kt-B3	27 PxP	R-Q3
4 P-QR3	P-Q4	28 R-K	P-Kt4
5 PxP	KtxP	29 Kt-Kt2	RxP
6 P-K4	KtxKt	30 RxP	K-B
7 KtPxKt	B-Q3	31 RxKt	KxR
8 B-B4	Castles	32 RxB	RxRP
9 Castles	Q-B3	33 K-B2	R-QKt3
10 P-Q4	QB-Kt5	34 Kt-K3	R-Kt7ch
11 B-K3	Q-Kt3	35 K-B3	P-KR4
12 B-Q3	QR-Q	36 K-K4	P-R5
13 P-Q5	Kt-K2	37 R-B7ch	K-Q3
14 Kt-R4	Q-R4	38 R-B6ch	K-Q2
15 P-B3	B-B	39 Kt-B5	P-R6
16 QB-B2	P-KKt3	40 R-Q6ch	K-B2
17 P-Kt4	Q-R3	41 R-KR6	P-R7
18 Q-B	QxQ	42 P-Q6ch	K-Kt3
19 KRxQ	P-KB4	43 B-Q5	R-R5ch
20 P-QB4	P-Kt3	44 K-K5	R-Q7
21 P-R3	PxKtP	45 R-R8	R-R8
22 RPxP	R-B2	46 P-Q7	R-K8ch
23 P-B5	PxP	47 K-Q6	Resigns
24 BxP	BxB		

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Boston	13	6	.684
New York	12	6	.667
Cleveland	11	7	.611
Detroit	9	7	.563
Washington	11	10	.524
Chicago	6	9	.400
Philadelphia	6	11	.353
St. Louis	3	15	.167

Results May 4
Cleveland 6, Washington 3.
All other games postponed.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Louis	9	6	.600
New York	9	7	.563
Chicago	9	7	.563
Pittsburgh	8	7	.533
Philadelphia	9	10	.474
Cincinnati	9	9	.500
Boston	7	9	.438
Brooklyn	6	11	.353

Results May 4
Cincinnati 1, New York 0.
Boston 7, St. Louis 6.
Other games postponed.

College Lacrosse Result

Dartmouth 11, M. I. T. 1.

Leafs Win Totem Trophy

VANCOUVER, B. C. (AP)—The Toronto Maple Leafs won the exhibition Totem ice hockey trophy from the Chicago Blackhawks in the third game of a total-goal series. The final game 3-to-2 victory gave Toronto a total of 13 goals to 9 for Chicago. Chicago won the opening game, 5 to 3, and lost the second, 7 to 2.

College Baseball Results

E. Stroudsburg 1, Millersville 0.
Iowa 9, Cedar Rapids 1.
Macalester 7, Augsburg 4.
Mt. St. Mary's 9, St. John's 2.
Maryland 13, Duke 8.
St. Lawrence 13, Syracuse 3.
St. Michael's 13, American I. C. 7.
Wake Forest 7, Richmond 1.

Tietje Traded for Cain

PHILADELPHIA, May 5 (AP)—Manager Jimmy Dykes of the Chicago White Sox announced today he has traded Leslie Tietje for Merritt "Sugar" Cain of the St. Louis Browns. Both are pitchers. The exchange involved no cash, he said.

College Tennis Results

Bowdoin 11, Maine 0.
Iowa 6, Minnesota 0.
Maryland 5, Wash. & Lee 4.
North Carolina 8, Amherst 1.

Where to Go for Luncheon · Tea · Dinner In Europe

ENGLAND

LONDON

ODDENINO'S
The Centre of the World
HOTEL RESTAURANT AND BRASSERIE
Finest Cuisine in Europe
Cabaret and Dancing in Restaurant
No Dress Regulations.
PICCADILLY CIRCUS, LONDON, W. 1
Telephone Regent 4080

The Orange Tree
Luncheons and Teas
Home-made Chocolates and Cakes
68 WELBECK ST., W. 1
(Opposite Debenhams)

"MRS · BROWN'S"
LITTLE TEA SHOP LUNCHES TOO Inc.
36 Wardour Street
Shaftesbury Avenue, W. 1.
Phone Gerrard 5865
Dinners 6 to 8:30 p. m.

STEWART'S RESTAURANTS
Quality food at modern prices
Corner of Old Bond Street, Piccadilly, Regent Street, Victoria, Hampstead, Kensington
Bournemouth, Oxford and Eastbourne

Notting Hill Gate—33 High Street
PRIMROSE TEA ROOMS
Luncheons—Teas—Dinners
Open Sundays and Holidays
Continental Pastries
Speciality: Three-Course Luncheon or Dinner, 1/6
Open from 8 a. m. till 10 p. m.
Tel. Bayswater 3794

SWITZERLAND

GENEVA

Restaurant du Nord
Lakeside Terrace
First Class Establishment
Grand Quai, 1st Floor.
Same Management:
RESTAURANT DU PARC DES EAUX-VIVES
Unique situation in most beautiful Geneva Park.
W. HAURI, Restaurateur

BERNE

Casino
First Class Terrace Restaurant
Large and Exclusive Café-Concert—Trout-Inn

Amusements

BOSTON

BOSTON GARDEN
Twice Daily 2 & 8
Doors Open 1 & 7
NOW This Week Only
RINGLING BROS and BARNUM & BAILEY CIRCUS
10,000 MARVELS including FAMILY of AFRICAN PIGMY ELEPHANTS
Col. TIM McCOY and His Thrilling Congress of ROUGH RIDERS & INDIANS
Tickets Admitting to Everything including Reserved Seats $1, $1.50, $2, $2.50 Plus Tax
Center Box Seats $3.00, Plus Tax
Children Under 12 Half Price to Reserved Seats Every Afternoon Except Saturday
Entire Upper Balcony UNRESERVED 75c Incl. Tax
Tickets at BOSTON GARDEN & FILENE'S

SYMPHONY HALL
OPENING NIGHT
TOMORROW 8:30
POPS
ARTHUR FIEDLER, Conductor
Tickets—.25, .50, .75, $1

DU BURON
Dancer
Wed. Eve.—REPERTORY THEATER
MAY 6 at 8:40 P. M.
Box Office Open.
David Crosby Atkins, Concert Mgr.

STATE LOEW'S ORPHEUM
SAME SHOW ON BOTH SCREENS
"UNDER TWO FLAGS"
Ronald COLMAN—Claudette COLBERT
And Great Supporting Cast

NEW YORK, N. Y.

Spring Song Festival and Dance
THE PEOPLE'S CHORUS OF N. Y.
L. CAMILIERI conducting
FRANK SHERIDAN.....Pianist
CAROLA GOYA, Spanish Dancer
WALDORF-ASTORIA GRAND BALLROOM
THURS. EVG., May 7, at 8:45
Tickets at 41 E. 42 St., Rm. 614 VA. 3-8476, and Waldorf-Astoria (McBride's Ticket Off.) Steinway

Where to Dine

NEW YORK, N. Y.

The Canterbury Lunch
Announces
A NEW LOCATION AT
331 Madison Ave.
Entrance on 43rd Street
AIR CONDITIONED
Attractively Appointed and Opposite Grand Central Station
You will enjoy the real home-cooked foods which are sold at reasonable prices.
11:00 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.
SELF-SERVICE

"IT'S DIFFERENT"
BLACKSTONE CAFETERIA
52 Stone Street, Just East of Broad St.
Service 11-2
CLOSED SATURDAYS

LUNCHEON, 35c, 45c, 55c, 70c
DINNER, 65c to $1.10
Betty Gould's
Parc Vendome 344 West 57th Street

BASEBALL
Fenway Park Tomorrow 3 P. M.
RED SOX vs. ST. LOUIS
Seats at Kennedy's Men's Store Hub. 2550

Gold Embargo Is Discussed By French Cabinet

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, May 5—Forced by the revolutionary results of Sunday's victory of the Leftists to face the problem of the franc, the Sarraut Cabinet met today to consider the question of putting an embargo on gold exports.

Opposition to such a move, which would in effect mean going off the gold standard, is still strong in France. But shipments of the yellow metal to New York, London and Brussels are continuing at so high a rate that some action may become necessary.

Now that the Socialists have formally announced their readiness to form a "Popular Front government," the financial issue has become more acute than ever since the minimum program of the Popular Front formed by Radicals, Socialists and Communists has hitherto called for immediate nationalization of the Bank of France.

If this program were to be carried out the Council of Regents would be dissolved and the bank placed under direct control of the State.

Reds Want Rich "Soaked"

Even more apprehension is aroused in French financial circles by the "soak the rich" demands of Communists. The secretary of the Communist Party declared yesterday: "Now at last we shall be able to make the rich pay by a levy on large fortunes. We control a parliamentary majority fully adequate for the application of our program."

Two other points of the Popular Front's program are likewise expected to cause disturbances if they are abruptly applied. One is nationalization of the armaments industry and the other is the dissolution of the nationalistic leagues. Above all the Marxists are determined to break up Col. François de La Roque's Croix de Feu organization which claims to possess some 800,000 members.

The Communists and Socialists are resolved to put these points of their program into effect as soon as possible. Whether the Radicals will allow them to do so is the question.

But since more than half of the Radicals owe their seats to the votes of Communists and Socialists, political observers expect the formation of a Popular Front cabinet pledged to carry out these essential elements of the joint electoral program.

It is this prospect that has precipitated a mild monetary panic and given rise to persistent rumors of a gold embargo.

Closer collaboration with Great Britain in fact and not merely in form, and stronger support of the League Covenant in all cases of aggression and not simply in certain ones, will be the two primal points of France's foreign policy in the immediate future if the results of last Sunday's French elections can be considered as reliable indications.

These indications may not be borne out, because there is still a strong current of French opinion running contrary to both Britain and the League. But the electoral triumph of the "Popular Front" composed of the Radicals, Socialists and Communists, presages a vigorous effort to give France's foreign policy a renewed trend away from the Italianism of Pierre Laval and the anti-League views of many French nationalists, toward a more genuine conception of collective security under the League of Nations.

Common Goal of Peace

This tendency is clearly foreshadowed by the fact that the leaders of both the Radicals and the Socialists have a common conception of France's role in Europe based on these elements. In fact the electoral efforts of both Edouard Herriot, Radical chief, former Premier and possible future Foreign Minister, and Léon Blum, Socialist leader, have centered around the international situation and the best method of preserving peace in Europe.

Thus it is particularly significant—in view of the fact that a Popular Front government is the logical consequence of the election result—that M. Herriot was able to write in the "Oeuvre" just before voting took place:

"It is a source of great satisfaction to me to see that, on these grave problems of foreign policy, I find myself in complete agreement with M. Léon Blum, for purely intellectual reasons, without any interference of international politics.

"Like him, I believe that 'security, like peace, is indivisible.' I am with him for a relentless defense of the League of Nations, despite the difficult trials through which it is passing and—let us say it frankly— despite the two defeats it has just suffered."

Britain's Pledge

Admitting that the work of reconstructing France's foreign policy anew on these bases, will be extremely difficult at best, M. Herriot affirms that "the center of all reconstruction is clearly a Franco-British entente." Expressing his astonishment "to see, at electoral meetings, the vicious progress made by the action of French Fascism and Nazism," M. Herriot recalls Britain's renewed pledge to come to the aid of Belgium and France and asks:

"Will we be so frivolous as to misunderstand a pledge given by a nation which hesitates to bind itself but which, once it has given its pledge, keeps its word? Where else have we found aid and support of that kind?"

M. Herriot emphasizes also the vital importance of immediate French action in support of the League, weakened, he admits, in part by France's lack of ardor in supporting it on the Italo-Ethiopian issue.

Antidevaluation Policy In France Indicated By Leftist Leaders

PARIS, May 5 (AP)—Premier Albert Sarraut's coalition Cabinet assembled to plan a defense for the franc today with the ministers reported in disagreement and perturbed by a possibility of devaluation.

Informed sources said the Leftist "popular front," which won a majority in the new Chamber of Deputies, would face serious problems after the Chamber meets June 1, and looked upon depreciation of the franc now as a solution to many difficulties.

Although all parties opposed devaluation in the election campaign, many political leaders conceded privately that this action might be necessary for France's economic recovery.

Although Leon Blum, veteran Socialist leader, announced his readiness to head a "popular front" government, and Marcel Cachin, Communist Deputy, reiterated his party's willingness to co-operate, informed sources said the new Chamber might permit Mr. Sarraut to remain in office a few months longer, with some cabinet changes.

Prices fluctuated on the Bourse again today with the rather agitated and irregular market showing a tendency to heaviness.

Friends of M. Blum said he, Maurice Thorez, secretary-general of the Communist Party, and former Premier Edouard Daladier, leader of the Radical-Socialists, had agreed on an antidevaluation policy for the new government.

A Woman in the News

Mrs. Helen Wills Moody
Plans Art Exhibit—Silent on Tennis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

At a time when the tennis world waits upon Helen Wills Moody to learn if she will play at Wimbledon this season, Mrs. Moody is strictly in character as she declines to be hurried in her decision.

Meanwhile she fixes her attention on an exhibition of her oil paintings to open in New York on May 19 with an invitation reception in the Fifth Avenue Grand Central Art Galleries. The exhibition, mostly of California flowers and other still-life subjects, will be open to the public from May 20 through May 30.

The American team will sail for Wimbledon on May 20. Mrs. Moody may or may not sail with it.

15 Years of Tennis

It is 15 years since little Helen Wills came to New York for the first time, and became National Girl's Tennis Champion at Forest Hills. Calvin Coolidge had just become President of the United States and he had nothing on the slim, serious-eyed girl from Berkeley, Calif., when it came to keeping his own counsel.

She started to play tennis when she was nine years old. Probably no one who saw her then imagined, even though she showed herself an uncommonly good player for a child, that she was, in the making, one of the greatest stars tennis has ever seen.

She went to school first in Vermont, at Bishop Hopkins Hall in Burlington. Then she went back to Berkeley and entered the Anna Head School. She went on to the University of California and was just 17 when she won the National Women's Championship which she held for all the years through 1929, excepting 1926, when she was unable to play.

First European Tennis Title

In 1927 she had her first taste of European play, winning the French and English championships which she held through 1930.

By the time she had won the United States National Singles Championship in 1931, she was giving more and more attention to what was her unquestionable talent for drawing and painting, and in that year she had her first exhibition of tennis subjects at the Grand Central Galleries in New York.

There was a tendency for people to come to smile at the tennis girl's drawings, but they remained to be impressed by a certain strength and skill in them and it wasn't long before she was in a position to produce regular exhibitions.

In 1935, after two years out of competition, Mrs. Moody made a spectacular comeback, at Wimbledon.

Weighs Her Decision

She thought a good deal about that before she attempted it. She wanted to make it if she could, because it was a blow to her to be out of tennis at all.

It was her father who grounded her in the fundamentals of the game when she was nine, and it was her father who put out a strong hand to give her reassurance when she decided to see if she could play again. She couldn't play as much as she wanted to, so her father advised her to augment her playing with a certain period of swimming every day. She had never particularly liked swimming and so had been a very indifferent performer in the water. But now she began to take an interest in it. And she learned, oddly enough, that she could practice some of the motions she would use again in tennis as she swam. It was a strange fusing of two sports, and she grew to like it.

Long Hours of Practice

Then she had a period hitting balls against the bang-board at the Tennis Club. Ten minutes a day were all she was allowed for that. After two weeks her father thought she could hit a few strokes on the court. Then Howard Kinsey, turned professional by this time, came along and rallied with her, eventually adding a game now and then so that by degrees she was able to get back into playing trim.

They say that traveling 6000 miles for the possible chance to play a half hour's tennis at Wimbledon is a long journey. But Mrs. Moody says if you have ever felt about tennis in a certain way, 6000 miles is really a short journey.

Last Minute

And so there came a day when she looked at the clock and saw that it was 2 in the afternoon; when she called upon everyone in her household to come and help her pack and at 8 o'clock she was on a train for New York. She almost missed the boat in New York because it sailed at noon, and she had always sailed at midnight before.

It was the last minute in 1935 when she let the tennis officials know she was going over. It will probably be the last minute this year. But people who have sat breathless and transfixed, watching the fabulous Center Court at Wimbledon will tell you that it has been worth letting Helen Wills Moody have all the time she needs to make up her mind—just so long as she is there to play.

Hopkins Prefers Work Aid to Dole

(Continued from Page 1)

clared that she had "yet to see a project that I wasn't really proud of." Her experience, she said, has shown people on relief are anxious to work for what they get. She told the women that their job of caring for the unemployed is only half done if they do not instill in the well-to-do in their communities a sympathy and understanding for the underprivileged. She predicted that the country would come out of its present crisis peacefully only "if more people know personally those who are suffering and find how worthwhile it is to solve our problems."

The President's wife told about a wealthy woman friend of hers who said she was in constant fear that someone might throw a bomb into her limousine. Mrs. Roosevelt concluded that the woman must have a "guilty conscience" or she would not be afraid.

Reports on Progress

In reports made by various regional and state directors, successful projects under way from the Atlantic to the Pacific were described. Mrs. Lula Martin Scott, regional director for New England and New York, who has been with the federal relief program longer than any of the other regional directors, introduced Mrs. Helen G. Talboy, Massachusetts director.

Forty-four thousand white-collar workers and untrained women are employed on WPA projects in Massachusetts, Mrs. Talboy said. Nearly three fourths of these are women, engaged in sewing, canning, school lunch work and household training. Picking out the State's most unusual project, she described the Braille map-making for the blind. One map showing the territorial growth of the United States has been completed and another of Boston streets is now the subject of experimentation, she said.

Mrs. Sarah G. Krusling, Ohio director, told about a literacy project, explaining that it cost just $17 to teach an illiterate to read and write —the "same amount that it costs to excavate 17 square yards of dirt."

In Arizona, Miss Jane Rider reported, women who were "terrified at gas stoves" are being taught to use kitchen appliances so they will be ready for hotel jobs when the tourist season opens.

Miss Gertrude S. Ely, Pennsylvania director, expressed the wish that Harold L. Ickes, Public Works Administrator, who has long favored construction as against the WPA type of project, would "come and see our projects."

22,000 Tire Workers Receive Pay Boosts

AKRON, Ohio, May 5 (AP)—Twenty two thousand factory employees of the Firestone Tire & Rubber Company and the B. F. Goodrich Company received wage increases yesterday on the heels of an industry-wide tire price advance.

Firestone officials said their 10,000 factory workers would receive increases of 5 to 10 per cent at once. A Goodrich statement failed to disclose the size of the pay boosts granted 12,000 employees there.

General Classified

SALESWOMEN WANTED

INCREASE your income selling friends, neighbors nationally known, guaranteed pure silk, full fashioned, first quality hosiery; experience unnecessary; we show you how; liberal commissions; six special sample outfit offers. SILVER LADY, 366 Fifth Ave., New York.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

APARTMENTS TO LET

High Class Suites

90 Fenway—8 large outside rooms, 2 baths, extra toilet. Unobstructed view across Fenway.
114 Fenway—6 large outside rooms, reception hall and bath.

Apply to superintendent on premises or

CHAS. E. CUSHING
209 Washington Street, Boston Laf. 7040

Pacific Coast Cuts Crime By Rooting Out Its Causes

(Continued from Page 1)

Speaking before a civic group here recently, San Francisco's chief of police, William J. Quinn, outlined the local situation in these words:

"Police would help rather than hinder ex-convicts who made themselves known; they would be less suspicious of them. Efforts must be centered on preventing, instead of punishing, crime. Recent police participation in the 'Big Brother' movement in juvenile delinquency has probably saved 42 youngsters from a criminal career. Police must work to remove places where crime is fostered.

Are Schools for Crime

"Penal institutions, at present, are the worst places for fostering crime. Could not some crimes now designated as felonies, such a robbery, be made punishable by a large fine, to be paid over a course of years, under public supervision? If the man escaped, it would not be so bad for the state as sending him to prison, because he would be less likely to become a confirmed criminal. Many persons are convicts because they have never learned to work. They could be helped to learn.

"We might try colonizing prisoners on farming land, letting them acquire wives and families; or organize them under military rule to perform public work, such as forestation. Only about one fifth of San Quentin's prisoners are really vicious. The leaders among them must be watched. Liquor is the cause of the majority of crimes."

CCC Is a Big Help

One of the greatest undertakings to curb the causes of crime in the West is the successful operation of the CCC. Throughout the Army's Ninth Corps Area, embracing California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, Utah and Nevada, 332 camps are at present being operated, with an enrollment Feb. 1 of 60,697 young men.

Many of these come from distant parts of the nation, where the population is denser but the opportunities for useful forestry and park work sparser. Ten full strength companies of 200 boys each come from New England; 20 from New York and vicinity; 92 from Ohio, Kentucky, West Virginia; 30 from the Chicago area; 35 from Omaha and its environs, and 145 from the Pacific coast itself.

Have No Use for Crime

High in the mountains breaking trails in summer, or lower down during winter time in snug camps, these boys are offered definite escape from crime through a triple program of education, embracing (1) advancement of literacy; (2) job training, and (3) the continuation of studies either through direct teaching or correspondence. This work in the West is directed from the Presidio of San Francisco, through 16 district headquarters.

WPA projects of many sorts, and other federal relief measures, differ little in the West from those already reported from other sections of the country, but their effectiveness in eliminating crime's causes is keenly felt here. Extensive public works such as Boulder Dam and the Grand Coulee project offer mass employment which bolsters civic life.

Seattle reports definite efforts within the past year to prevent the causes of crime in the metropolis of the Pacific Northwest. Most notable is work among young people. The Seattle Park Board and community service clubs have stressed recreational activities. Dances for the young are held in community field houses, supervised ski parties travel back into the mountains, while churches hold open house for young people.

Judge William Long of the Juvenile Court is at present conducting a survey of incipient delinquency so that recreational crime prevention activities may be co-ordinated. The Seattle Crime Prevention Council, in existence for only a year, already has an improved parole law to its credit. The American Legion posts have devoted much time during the year to fundamental preparatory crime prevention work.

Reorganizing Police

Reorganization of the Seattle police force is being attempted from several angles, among them the calling of August Vollmer from the University of California as consultant. The job of chief is being wrested from political control, and a vote on this subject is expected in the spring. The Municipal League is busy on the problem of police reorganization.

Following a hearing on gambling conducted by the City Council, Clean City League and Seattle churches, consistent efforts are being put forth to strengthen antigambling ordinances.

A high degree of co-operation existing among federal, state and city law enforcement officers in Oregon was augmented by a crime conference held in Portland during March, 1935, at the call of Governor Charles H. Martin.

Had Large Attendance

The gathering, similar in scope to the national conference called by the United States Attorney General, was attended by law enforcement officers, social workers, representatives of chambers of commerce, service organizations and women's groups interested in strengthening criminal statutes and in bettering facilities for control of probation and parole

The crime conference served to acquaint the Oregon public with its crime situation and to instruct officers in the activities of various law enforcement departments.

The city of Portland refused to grant licenses for various gambling games at the beginning of 1936, causing several establishments to close their doors. Intensive grand jury investigations of gambling have been conducted during the past year both in Portland and Salem, Ore.

Unhealthy for Crime

Organized crime does not flourish in Oregon, which has the reputation of imposing heavy sentences on offenders. Sentences are particularly severe in federal court and the same is true to a lesser degree in state courts. Criminal cases have the right of way on court calendars. They are tried promptly, and the criminal has every reason to expect a heavy penalty unless some mitigating circumstance justified leniency.

With co-operation of the National Youth Administration, the Portland City Council is conducting a survey to determine how many additional parks are needed and in what districts they should be located, while the Resettlement Administration has aided the economic status of 130 farm families of eastern Oregon by moving them to better lands.

Utah Simplifies Procedure

Simplification of criminal procedure in the courts, together with legislative determination to eliminate social distress, so far as possible, constitute Utah's contribution to the national campaign against crime's causes.

At the last session of the Utah Legislature, 19 bills, sponsored by the Utah State Bar Association and designed to expedite legal procedure, were enacted.

These measures followed the lines of a national model and were designed to deprive the lawbreaker of undue advantages in the courts. They were meant particularly to eliminate undue delays in criminal trials and to plug loopholes in the law, which had proved advantageous to attorneys bent upon surrounding criminal clients with a maize a technicalities.

Saw Source of Crime

The same session of the Legislature recognized a social emergency, brought on by the rigors of the economic depression. It saw in this a potential source of crime and took necessary steps to combat it. It authorized action which would permit the State to co-operate with the Federal Government in providing emergency employment, provide for old-age assistance and unemployment insurance.

Under this law the State is provided with a welfare board of six members, with power to administer relief within the State and to co-operate with cities, counties and towns in providing relief. Proceeds from the sales tax enacted at the 1933 session have been used in conjunction with federal funds to finance these activties. In the last calendar year $2,047,390.25 of state funds were devoted to relief activities, in the several counties, in co-operation with federal agencies.

Public Asked to Help

In assuming charge of the public safety department of Salt Lake City at the first of the year, Mayor E. B. Erwin invited a closer co-operation on the part of the public. He asked the civic clubs of the city to work with him in the organization of an advisory committee, to promote understanding of the police effort and to aid in the advancement of constructive policies. Under this project representatives of ten organizations will meet with the Mayor from time to time to formulate public policies and to promote a wider understanding of the citizen's part in law enforcement. This committee now is in the process of organization.

Salt Lake County, also, has initiated a definite reform in response to the urge against increasing criminal trends. With the building of a new recreation hall and dormitory, Sheriff Grant Young has begun the segregation of juvenile delinquents and first-time offenders from recognized criminals. Heretofore all inmates if the county jail were housed with hardened criminals.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

COUNTRY BOARD

REAL country home, beautifully furnished, fresh milk, own cows, excellent board, boating, bathing, summer guests. Address MRS. WALLACE GEORGE MATTESON, Center Moriches, Long Island, N. Y.

WHITE TURKEY INN

Situated in the lower Berkshires

Here you will find an atmosphere of peace and tranquillity. The Inn was built in 1760—Furnished with antiques. Excellent food fresh from the farm. Old-fashioned New England hospitality. Booklet, map, rates on request.

Mr. or Mrs. Harry Davega, Danbury, Conn.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

MISS ARNSON AGENCY, 431 Riverside Drive (135th), nurses, governesses, infants' nurses, home assistants N. Y. C. Un 4-8242.

EXTERMINATING SERVICE

GUARANTEE EXTERMINATING CO., operating 8 suburban branches, offers exterminating, fumigating, mothproofing, termite-proofing service; also control bird and squirrel nuisance. Tel. (day-night) LO. 5-6600. Address 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

NEW YORK CITY — 70's West, unusual 5 room duplex, furnished antiques, terrace, reasonable summer rental. Kellogg-Eddy, 1 East 57th.

NEW YORK CITY, 19 West 69th St. (Apt. 10-A). Tel. En. 2-0280—Furnished apartment, June-September. 2 rooms, bath, Frigidaire, electric grill, 3 exposures, sunny living room; all conveniences of apartment hotel; block from Christian Science church; few yards Central Park; $50 month; reference required.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN — May to October, terraced apartment atop Mayfair House overlooking Fairmount Park; 6 rooms (2 bedrooms); ideal summer location. J. P. SMITH. Victor 7955.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., 15 W. 95th St.—1 and 3-room apts all improvements; suitable practitioner; near church, subway. RIverside 9-3851.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

CONNECTICUT, Commuting Distance N. Y. C.—Sleep under blankets, bathe in your own pool, Silvermine River; 2 cottages, 5 acres; season $300 each. G. W. STERLING, 580 East 21st St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Bu. 2-0849.

TO LET for season, "Bayberry Cottage," 6 rooms, fireplace 2-car garage; Ocean Ave., Blackman's Point, Brant Rock, Mass. Open for inspection or call CEN. 1299 (Boston).

Local Classified

United States and Canada

HOUSES FOR SALE

COMFORTABLE 2-family, 4-5 rooms, plot 100x115; reduced to $9000. MRS. M. HEIMSOTH, 133 Walter Ave., Hasbrouck Heights, N. J.

JEWELERS

COME IN, see our fine line of diamonds, silverware, watches and jewelry. ARTHUR W. FITT, 28 West Street, Boston.

LANDSCAPE GARDENING

I SPECIALIZE in Landscape Garden work in and near New York City; estimate cheerfully given. CHARLES BRONNER, 116 West 38th St., New York City. Chickering 4-0210.

MUSIC

CHANDLER EBEL MUSIC CO.
434 Albee Sq., Brooklyn, N. Y. TRiangle 5-2146

OFFICE FURNITURE

FOR SALE—5 floors of new and used furniture for office or studio. DRIVER DESK COMPANY, 23 West 33d, New York City.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver, Trinkets, etc. Prompt attention to Mail Orders. S. SANDLER & CO., 115 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

PAINTINGS WANTED

PAINTINGS by Frost, Remington, Russell, Troye, Henry, Buttersworth, Birch, Durrie Tait, Nahl, Hovenden, Maurer and others; also paintings of early American towns, cities, horses, Indians, Erie Canal and portraits and miniatures DE SHERBININ, 686 Lexington Ave., N. Y. C.

PAYING GUESTS

DAWN VIEW LODGE, Patterson, N. Y., R.F.D.—Unusual accommodations in main lodge or guest cottage; fishing, swimming, golf near by; excellent food, fruits, vegetables, flowers in season. Tel. Brewster 1358.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—Ideal suburban home in charming Park Hill community, Yonkers, N. Y.; splendid schools, 9 rooms, English country design frame and stucco construction, 3 baths, new automatic oil burner, 60-foot frontage, lovely trees; price $10,000; moderate terms; situated 278 Park Hill Ave. Park Hill, Yonkers; excellent commuting facilities. BURKE & DAVIS, Agents, 360 South Broadway, Yonkers. Telephone Yonkers 5060.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—$8000 property; bungalow, 4 bedrooms, garage, all conveniences, lot 75x100; sacrifice $5900. 9320 State Road, Torresdale.

ROOMS TO LET

BROOKLYN, N. Y. (Flatbush) 416 E. 17th St.—Suitable for Practitioner, Business woman or couple—Attractive room, adjoining bath, home privileges. Near church, B. M. T.—Cortelyou. Peace.

N. Y. C., 2025 Broadway (70th)—Attractive outside, kitchenette, elevator, running water; transients; $5-$7. EN. 2-3718 (Apt. 4-B).

N. Y. C., 70th (2025 Broadway) (5-F)—Exceptionally attractive, single, double, airy corner; redecorated; elevator; central; reasonable; references. EN. 2-9481.

NEW YORK CITY, 120 West 70th (Apt. 5-C)—Exclusive large room, adjoining bath, 5th floor; southern exposure; suitable 1, 2; private family; near church. Endicott 2-7438.

N. Y. C., 120 W. 70th St.—Large light room, two closets; adjoining bath, for woman; private family. CHATFIELD, Endicott 2-3832.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

ATTENDANT-COMPANION — Experienced, traveled; will care for elderly person or one needing special attention. Write Box H-18, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

POSITION wanted as instructor, college, secondary school; botany, history, French, English, chemistry, typing; graduate The Principia; B.A., M.A. Ohio Wesleyan University. JANE MORTON, 144 W. Winter St., Delaware, O.

WOMAN, refined, practical tea room-cafeteria management experience, or capable taking complete charge as housekeeper. Write Box S-17, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

STORAGE SPACE

LARGE STORAGE SPACE for rent. 15 Third St., Stamford, Conn. Tel Stamford 4-3444.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

GENTLEMAN—Experienced receptionist, men's furnishing salesman, piano teacher, or companionship DESIRES EMPLOYMENT; moderate salary. Write Box W-15, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

SECRETARY, experienced, intelligent, competent; FRENCH, GERMAN, ENGLISH shorthand translations. N. Y. C. or anywhere. Geissenberger, 425 West End Avenue, N. Y. C.

SUMMER HOMES

TWO HOUSES for rent, modern, fully furnished, Long Island Sound; beautiful location; private beach, safe bathing, plenty of shade. PRINGLE, Miller Place, Long Island, N. Y.

VACUUM CLEANERS

ELECTROLUX $22.50, Eureka $12.50, electric sewing machines $16.50; rebuilt. LEXINGTON MFG., 116 East 28th, N. Y. C. Lex. 2-0230.

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line for one or two insertions. 1/2 a line for three, four or five insertions within a week. 1/- a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings Westminster London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address, and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

APARTMENTS

SOUTHPORT—Select apartments; board residence, near Promenade and Lord St.; moderate. Webster & Davies. "Norlands," 43 Saunders St.

SOUTHPORT, Glenwood—Guest House, 102 King Street, central, terms 8/6 7/6, 1 min. Lord Street Promenade Miss Asquith

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

DOUGLAS, HAZELWOOD, 20 Murrays Rd.—Board residence or tea, bed, breakfast; close to promenade and all amusements; terms moderate. MRS. H. CORRIS.

"THE HAVEN," Southfield, St Ives, Cornwall—Board residence or apartments, facing south; close to beaches, cliffs, town; modern conveniences G. ARTHUR.

YORKSHIRE, SWALEDALE—Board residence from 7/- per day, or apartments; pleasant situation; every convenience, golf, fishing, lovely walks, drives. MISS HIRD, Rockmount, Reeth, Richmond.

GIFTS

ALMA, 96, Cavour St., Etruria, Stoke-on-Trent—Beautiful leather work; quarterly covers, comb cases, wallets and pochettes.

HOUSES FOR SALE

LEES—Pair of commodious stone-built semi-detached houses (one converted into flats) with gardens and garages in quiet road near Roundhay Park, for sale at low price; separately or together. Box W-84—BCM/CSM, London.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

F. J. CLEVELAND & CO.
(F. J. Cleveland, F.C.I.P.A., A.M.I.Ae.E.)
Chartered Patent Agents
29 Southampton Buildings
LONDON, W. C. 2 ENGLAND
British and Foreign Patents
Trade Marks and Designs

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

FORRES, MORAYSHIRE, RESCOT GUEST HOUSE—Every convenience, hot and cold water in bedrooms, secluded garden, garage; beautiful country; terms 2½ gns. holiday and permanent. MISS FORSYTH.

NORTHUMBERLAND — Spend your holidays at Milfield, the birthplace of Josephine Butler; lovely country; tennis, fishing, etc.; 3½ gns. weekly GREY, Milfield Hill Wooler. Tel. Milfield 17

POST VACANT

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE—Capable manageress wanted; for small private hotel; write, stating age, wage and experience. REGENT HOTEL, Osborne Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

STAFF ARTIST required in BRISTOL printing office; good modern advertising designs; send specimens of work, which will be returned, and state experience, etc., with application. Apply "Advertiser," c/o C. P. JONES, J. P., West India House, Baldwin Street, BRISTOL (England).

POST WANTED

EXPERIENCED CARPENTER and joiner desires post general and maintenance work or Clerk of Works; 15 years last position. Box W-369—BCM/CSM, London.

TEACHERS' POST VACANT

SURREY—Required in September, three assistant mistresses to teach (1) Mathematics to Higher Certificate standard with subsidiary English or Latin, (2) German to Higher Certificate standard with good conversational French, (3) general form subjects in the lower school. These vacancies can be resident or non-resident; salary according to Burnham scale; government superannuation scheme. Apply Principal, Claremont, Esher.

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY

GLASGOW—Houses all sizes, Town, Coast, Country; Businesses all classes, Town, Coast, Country; Insurances of Motors and Lorries quarterly. Alex. Ure & Co., 22a West Nile Street.

Local Classified Advertising

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe and Africa

ENGLAND

ABBOTSFORD HOTEL
Russell Square, London, W. C. 1, England
In the heart of London; few minutes of British Museum, theatres, buses, railway stations and Tube; constant hot and cold water. Every comfort. 7/6 bed, breakfast, bath, light, attendance; or weekly with all meals from 3 gns.
Night Porter. Garage opposite.
Telegrams, "Abbotell-Westcent, London"

BOURNEMOUTH 'PHONE 886
DERBY ROAD (East Cliff) WIMBLEDON HALL
Beautiful for situation; the joy of the East Cliff; 4 minutes Christian Science church; hot and cold all rooms, central heating; dining room accommodates 100; fine large sun lounge. Winter from 2½ gns., Spring 2½ gns, Summer 3 gns; well recommended; tariff S M Horspool.

BOURNEMOUTH EAST CLIFF Lynton Court
Next Door Christian Science church
48 Rooms (16 due south, 8 ground floor), 4 lounges, recreation room, acre grounds. Everything for perfect holiday. Winter From 2½ Guineas C S HOSIER

BOURNEMOUTH POOLE ROAD ARNCOTT HALL
A modern comfortable hotel; 45 bedrooms, hot and cold water radiators, private bathrooms, electric lift; tennis; near sea, beach huts; inclusive terms from 3 gns

BOURNEMOUTH GERVIS RD. EAST YENTON
Every conceivable comfort at this well-organised establishment. Every bedroom centrally heated. Noted for excellent food, perfectly cooked. 3 mins sea, 6 mins from Christian Science church. Tel. 2752. MRS. P. H. BENN

BOURNEMOUTH—Sunshine Corner, Overcliff Drive, facing sea; separate tables; attentive service. Mr. and Mrs. Morgan. 'Phone Southbourne 1644.

BOURNEMOUTH, WEST CLIFF ROAD
Staffield House Comfy, Modern, Quiet
MR and MRS TURVEY

BOURNEMOUTH CRAIGLEITH
DERBY ROAD
Renowned for its homely atmosphere, good food and cooking. Every modern comfort provided. Highly recommended. Three minutes' walk to sea and Christian Science church. Terms from 2½ gns.

BOURNEMOUTH E. "Windyridge." Seaward Ave.—Comfortable guest house with home comforts near sea, from 2 gns. Mrs. Sadler

BOURNEMOUTH, E. "Craterie." Southern Road—Close sea; excellent cooking, every comfort Mr and Mrs Monk Tel S'bourne 1180

Nr. BOURNEMOUTH. BURNBRAE GUEST HOUSE—Country surroundings; near buses, golf course and riding school; special terms for winter guests. Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Tite, Longham Wimborne, Dorset Station, Bournemouth Central Phone Northbourne 28

Brighton HOTEL ALEXANDRA Hove
BRUNSWICK TERRACE
Facing Sea. Central New Proprietorship. Entirely remodernised. Central Heating. Hot and cold water. Private Bathrooms. Terms from 4 guineas. Mrs. Blanche B. Samet. (Tel. Hove 4980), 6152 (phones).

BRIGHTON Clarlage 34 Oriental Place, 2 doors sea—Board residence from 2½ gns.; hot and cold water in bedrooms; near church. CAPT. W. SHUTE. 364811

CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL GUEST HOUSE and Tea Rooms
2b The Precincts and 37 Burgate Street
Telephone 681

Chester WINDSOR HOTEL, City Road—Near L. M. S. Station. Comfortable Temperance Hotel. Near City Room and breakfast or full board. Personal supervision. Proprietress, Mrs. Stonely. Telephone 416.

EASTBOURNE
SANDHURST
PRIVATE HOTEL
Grand Parade, finest position on sea front, south aspect. Central heating. Gas or electric fires, running water in all bedrooms. Terms moderate. Telephone 797.

EASTBOURNE. Farrars Private Hotel, Wilmington Gardens. Tel. 3737—Overlooking sea and Devonshire Park; bedrooms, hot and cold water, gas fires, central heating; 2½ gns

EASTBOURNE, 33 Jevington Gardens, Tel 1046—Guests welcomed in quiet comfortable home; apartments, board if required, near sea

HANTS. KNELLWOOD HOUSE, FARNBOROUGH—First class private hotel; beautiful grounds; near Camberley and Aldershot. Apply MISS ST. JOHN.

ILFRACOMBE, DEVON—For Joy and Sunshine
HOTEL GROSVENOR
Adjacent sea; renowned cuisine.
From 3 gns. weekly.
A. PICKETT, Propr.

LAKE DISTRICT
NEWBY BRIDGE HOTEL
NEWBY BRIDGE, LANCS
Charmingly situated overlooking the southern end of Lake Windermere. Central heating, hot and cold water in every bedroom; excellent cuisine; tennis, boating, fishing; an ideal centre for touring the lakes. Tel. 222. A. A., R. A. C.
"The Hotel with the Real Home Atmosphere."

LAKE DISTRICT
Glen Rothay Hotel, Rydal
Nr. Ambleside
Beautiful wooded grounds, overlooking Rydal Water, and adjoining grounds of late poet Wordsworth; boating, bathing, tennis, electric light. Coaches from Windermere Station. A. A. & R. A. C. Tel. Ambleside 43.

LAKE DISTRICT—Miss Gibson, Keisick House, Ambleside; board residence; good mountain view; hot and cold; bath; near tennis courts and garage

LAKE DISTRICT—Mrs. Horton, Brackenrigg, Keswick; board residence; near main bus route; fine view of Helvellyn range; bath, hot and cold; garage. Phone 258.

LIVERPOOL—Antrim Private Hotel
73 Mount Pleasant
Running water—hot and cold—
in every bedroom
JACK MONTGOMERY Royal 5329

London's Finest Yet Quietest Position
HOTEL STRATHCONA
(The Strathcona Residential Club)
25-26 Lancaster Gate, W. 2
A few yards from Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens. Buses and Tubes to all parts. Hot and cold water in bedrooms. Ample bathrooms. lift. Inclusive terms from 3 gns. per week. 12/- daily. 7/6 bed, breakfast and bath. NO EXTRAS. Good English Food, well cooked, liberally served. Tariff. Resident Proprietor

London
PALACE COURT HOTEL, PEMBRIDGE SQ., W. 2
Well furnished Hotel, with passenger lift, and modern improvements.
A high standard of service and catering. Terms from 3 gns. p. w. inclusive.
Near to Christian Science church.

LONDON
Spenser House Hotel
First Class—Exclusively Vegetarian. Hot and Cold Water in all rooms. Lifts. Central Heating. Day and Night Service. Tariff Brochure No 2 from Hector Nicholls, *Managing Director* Palace Gate, Kensington, W 8.

TELE. WESTERN 2385/6
LONDON, S. W. 1—A private Guest House where you will be happy and well looked after. Large, well-furnished rooms. Conveniently situated in a quiet square. Family welcomed. Resident owner. 11 Eccleston square. Telephon Victoria 3254

London. CORA HOTEL
Upper Woburn Place, W. C. 1.
First Class Temperance Hotel
Most Central • Modernly Equipped
Excellent Table • Beautiful Public Rooms
Bedroom, Bath and Breakfast, 8/6
BOARD TERMS, 4 GNS. PER WEEK
A. A. and R. A. C. Recommended

London
WHITE HOUSE HOTEL
Earls Court Square, S.W.5. FLA. 8411
Facing South in quiet square 10 minutes from Piccadilly
Convenient for Christian Science churches. Really good cuisine and service. All bedrooms overlook gardens and have modern fittings and comfortable beds. Central heating, night porter, lift to all floors. Terms from 2½ gns. Resident proprietress.

LONDON
CUMBERLAND HOUSE HOTEL
87/93 Earls Court Square, S. W. 5
Phone Flaxman 0830
Pleasantly situated, convenient Shopping centre; hot and cold and gas fires in every room; readers of this paper welcomed; bed and breakfast, 6/6; per day, 10/6; residents 2½ gns. Write for tariff

LONDON—ARDEN HOUSE
60-61, PRINCES SQUARE, W. 2.
Spotless cleanliness, excellent food, running water in all rooms and a hundred and one other personal comforts. Full Board 45/- to 63/-; partial from 40/-; bed, breakfast, bath from 30/- Reduction for doubles

LONDON, S.W.—YELLOWBANK Guest House, 206 Sheen Rd., Richmond. Delightful garden; garage; close golf, tennis, polo; from 2 gns.; special rates permanent guests. Tel

CUMBERLAND

CARLISLE

Bulloughs Ltd.
of CARLISLE
...ous for Ladies' Fashion Wear
of Quality and Character
Agent for "Matita" Sports Wear
High-Class Household Furnishers
CASTLE STREET CARLISLE

DERBYSHIRE

DERBY

Are You Building?
We will be glad to give you an estimate for
SOLID PLASTERING *and* CEMENT WORK
W. Dakin & Son, Bramble St.

Quality and Refinement in Men's Wear
S. J. HATCH
VANTELLA SHIRTS
BATTERSBY HATS
HIGH GRADE TAILORING
Glenarda Clothes
Phone 2083 62 BABINGTON LANE

Barlow & Taylor & Co.
Ltd.
HIGH CLASS DRAPERS
COMPLETE OUTFITTERS
Unequalled for Household Linens
Agents for Ladies' "Norvic" Shoes
Gentlemen's and Boys' Outfitters
MARKET PLACE, DERBY

DURHAM

DARLINGTON

R. HUGHES
Jeweler and Silversmith
REPAIRS A SPECIALITY
Telephone 3187
15 SKINNERGATE

GATESHEAD-ON-TYNE

PERMANENT WAVING
Superma Machineless and Registered Eugene Waver, also Kerka
Estelle
Ladies' and Children's Hairdresser.
78, Coatsworth Road, Gateshead. Tel. 72063
Efficient Service by staff experienced in all branches.
Proprietress, M. Norcliffe.

ISLE OF MAN

PEEL

Ladies and Gents
OUTFITTING
W. H. LOONEY
The "Corner" Shop
Tel. Peel 56 *Drapery, Furnishings*

LAKE DISTRICT

KENDAL

WATSON BROS.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Outfitters
Agents for
DEXTER STORMPROOFS
61 HIGHGATE KENDAL
WESTMORLAND
Tel. 348

LANCASHIRE

ACCRINGTON

CHAS. PICKUP
Gentlemen's Outfitter
All you require in
MEN'S WEAR
90, BLACKBURN ROAD, ACCRINGTON

MOFFITT BROS.
for
NEW SPECIAL MODEL COATS and GOWNS
8-12 CHURCH ST. Tel. 2568

EDWARD TIPPING
Grocer and Provision Merchant
QUALITY, SERVICE, PRICE
Mitchell's Diadem Flour
192, Blackburn Road and 50, Abbey Street

Frank Hartley
Pianoforte Tuner and Repairer
CENTRAL RESTAURANT
Blackburn Road Tel. 3007

BLACKBURN

HART BROS.
Footwear Specialists
Good Shoes and Good Shoemen
LOTUS and DELTA AGENCY
3 THE ARCADE

DURHAM & SONS
Use their long experience in
Letterpress and Lithographic Printing
to produce work of the best quality at reasonable prices.
Blakey Moor Phone 6107

FOR MODERN
DECORATIONS
Call in
John Leaver & Sons
(T. Brennand)
72, Blakey Moor, Blackburn Phone 5181

WALSH'S
FULLY MODERNIZED SALOONS
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hairdressers
Permanent Waving
3rd and 4th Prize Winners "EUGENE" 1929
7 Preston New Road Phone 5923

ROSS 22, King William Street
Confectioners of Quality
Large variety of dainty Cakes and Pastries. Give our Cafe and confectionery a trial. All kinds of parties catered for.

LANCASHIRE

BOLTON

WHITEHEADS FURS
Foremost in Fashion & Fully Guaranteed
THE FUR STORE
DEANSGATE. BOLTON

G. Winterburn
For Good Stationery and Books
Also Die Stamping and Printing
Visiting Cards, etc.
STATIONER AND NEWSAGENT
96a Deansgate Phone 788

Schofields (BOLTON) ltd
SBL
CAFE
PURE FOOD SPECIALISTS
21 Market St. BOLTON
ESTABLISHED 1849

BURY

TEL. 597 BURY
RICHARD ARNOTT, LTD.
Ladies' Tailoring
Blouses, Gowns, Furs, Coats and Underwear
16-18 Crompton St., and 3 Silver St., Bury

TEL 367 BURY
GEO. H. McFADDEN
"SMARTWEAR"
Successor to S. B. Ambler
Burberrys, Ladies' and Men's Hatter and Outfitter
13 BOLTON STREET BURY

LIVERPOOL

W. ALEX. KERR
Prof. first prize medallist, B. H. A.
COIFFEUR
Permanent Waving by Latest Methods
108 BOLD STREET Tel. Royal 4986

REMOVALS
AND
STORAGE
Copplestone Unsworth & Co. Ltd.
149 DUKE STREET TEL. ROYAL 2687

HENSHAW BROS.
58 Russell St. Tele. Royal 2290
PLUMBERS
DECORATORS

CHARLES & Co
THE RING SPECIALISTS
For Better Value in
RINGS, WATCHES, CLOCKS
Also Jewellery and Watch Repairs
17 Ranelagh Street ROYAL 415

COOPERS CAFE
Serve
Shilling Luncheons and Teas
in Great Variety
COOPERS STORES
CHURCH STREET

WILLIAM H. BELL
FURNISHING EXPERT for
Carpets — Curtains — Covers
Specialist in
Remaking of Bedding
Recovering of Down Quilts
Coopers Bldgs. Church Street
Agent for the original Witney Blankets
Tel. Royal 4432 and Waterloo 866

JOHNSON
TEL. WATERLOO 667
BUILDING CONTRACTOR
All Branches
DECORATOR
4 Church Rd., Waterloo Est. 1870

LYTHAM—ST. ANNES

THE
Imperial Dry Cleaners
AND LAUNDERERS
PHONE 128
ST. ANNES-ON-SEA
Proprietress Janet Osbaldeston
"Finest Dry Cleaners in England." Goods returned in three days or sooner if desired. Return postage paid. Madam's Motor Vans collect and deliver daily.
American Visitors Please Note

LEATHER GOODS, FANCY GOODS
STATIONERY
NECKLETS, BEADS, ETC.
Gifts Suitable for All Occasions
ADAM HUNTER
61 THE SQUARE, and
17, GARDEN STREET
ST. ANNES-ON-THE-SEA

MANCHESTER

J. Edwards & Son Ltd.
61 DEANSGATE

"Queen" Shoes
Royal 45/- Regal 30/-
MANCHESTER

SMITH'S Ltd.
Millinery, Gown and Knitwear Specialists
POPULAR PRICES
32 OLDHAM STREET MANCHESTER
(and at Bolton and Chorlton)

TYPEWRITERS
Standard and Portable, New and Second-hand
Carbons and Ribbons
Duplicators and Inks
All Stationery Supplies
ARTHUR FOOTE Limited
COMMERCIAL STATIONERS
24 BROWN ST., MANCHESTER

For Men's Wear Visit
J. E. BOWEN
179, Wilmslow Road
Rusholme

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

LANCASHIRE

MANCHESTER *(Continued)*

EVERSOFT UPHOLSTERY
Pure Materials. Made entirely by us in our new Workshops.
"HONEST UNDER THE COVER"
Double Sprung. All Double Hair Stuffing.
Divan Chairs from £4.17.6.
Settees from £8.19.6.
100 Sets of Upholstery on view from £10.10.0 to £97.10.0. 80 Model Rooms. Two Acres Showrooms.
J. & J. SHAW LTD.
70 Oxford Street, Manchester

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE
(FRANK DRURY LTD)
Exclusive Fashions
RESTAURANT
St. Ann's Place, Manchester

APTERNA FOOTWEAR
Ask for a Fitting Demonstration of This New Shoe
Finley & Baber
16 ST. ANN STREET
Our ordinary Shoes from 29/6

J. E. STRETCH
ALBERT SQUARE
Hosier and Outfitter to Gentlemen
Regd. Mark

ROCHDALE

H. WARD
PHONE 5938 CASTLETON
MEAT PURVEYOR
385 MANCHESTER ROAD, SUDDEN, ROCHDALE
62 BRIDGE STREET, HEYWOOD, LANCS.
Orders Promptly Attended To

McCARTNEY BROS.
Gentlemen's Outfitters and Hatters
THE WALK, ROCHDALE

W. H. BEST Ltd.
Painters and Decorators
12 CHEETHAM STREET
TEL. 2390 ROCHDALE

Halfpenney's
Special Display of
New Season's Goods
12 DRAKE STREET
Tel. 2678 Rochdale

J. CLAPHAM
Florist and Fruiterer
92 DRAKE STREET Tel. 3860
FRESH FLOWERS DAILY

SOUTHPORT

WILLIAM WINSTANLEY
(S. Rimmer, Proprietress)
FLORIST, etc.
FLORAL DESIGNS, BOUQUETS, Etc.
12 Market Hall, Southport

FISHMONGER *and* POULTERER
T. WATKINSON
NEW-LAID EGGS
From Our Own Farm
Fine Selection of FISH Fresh Daily
Van Delivery to All Parts
68 EASTBANK STREET TEL. 4986

JESSE WHITTLE, M. B. I. E.
Funeral Director
Builder - Plumber and Decorator
60, Halsall Road, Birkdale. Tel. 6393

PURSER'S
Specialists for
CARPETS *and* LINOLEUMS
FURNISHING FABRICS
Complete House Furnishers
137-149 LORD STREET

The Bookshop of Quality and Note
C. K. BROADHURST & Co.
5 Market Street Tel. 2064
and at 7 Mountpleasant, Waterloo
Orders Receive Prompt Attention
Webster's New International Dictionary Now in Stock

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN'S TAILORING
OSWALD SHERWOOD
106 LORD ST SOUTH PORT

HOUSES FOR SALE and TO LET
BAIN & FAUNT
Auctioneers, Valuers and Estate Agents
38 Hoghton St. (Telephone 3739)
Agents Derbyshire Permanent Bldg. Society

W. A. Rimmer & Bros. Ltd.
24 London Street
Everything in Hairdressing for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children
PERMANENT WAVING SPECIALISTS
Tel. 4136 4137 Branch 2, Church St., Ormskirk

When You
Purchase Goods Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor

LANCASHIRE

SOUTHPORT *(Continued)*

The Smartest Sportswear
is at
BOOTHROYDS Ltd.
The Furnishing Galleries
at
BROADBENTS LTD.
of Chapel Street
Cater for Every Taste and Purse

The Noted Grocers
CARNELL BROS.
121-123 LORD STREET
Bread Bakers, Provisions Merchants
Carr's Biscuits
Quality Guaranteed
Telephone 4308 Established 1823

GRAHAM
High Class Confectionery
All kinds of cakes and pastries
Pies a speciality
Van delivers daily to all districts.
44, Liverpool Road, Birkdale. Tel. 66424

CHARLES MARSHALL
MARKET HALL
Fruiterer and Greengrocer
Distinguished for Quality
TELEPHONE 3789

FAMILY BUTCHER
C. HOULDCROFT
Highest Quality Beef, Lamb, Pork and Veal
Our supply will meet your demand
2, Hillside Road, Hillside, and Market Hall (Wednesday and Saturday)

ROBINSON'S
Belfast Linen Warehouses Ltd.
Linen and Underwear Specialists
THE HOUSE for STERLING VALUE
319-325 Lord Street Telephone 3669
Also at Manchester, Preston and St. Annes-on-Sea

DISTINCTIVE TAILORING
J. H. Talbot
All the Latest Designs for Ladies and Gentlemen
3 LARCH STREET

HAROLD BARTON M.P.

High Class Perfumery
Powders, Creams, Shaving Brushes, Razors, etc.
Cameras and Cinematographs
163 LORD STREET

J. E. JAMES
Highest Quality Provisions
Confectionery
Fruit and Vegetables
A Trial Solicited
SOMERSET BUILDINGS, HILL STREET

Marshall & Snelgrove
Southport's Leading Fashion Centre
Situated in Lord Street, this charming shop has every facility for shopping in comfort.
HAIRDRESSING SALONS MEN'S SHOP
Delightful Restaurant, Orchestra plays daily.
LORD STREET

The B. V. T. Special Valeting Process removes all surface dust and marks, freshens and revives the cloth, restores the shape, takes out all bagginess, and puts a perfect crease in the trousers.
Suits, Costumes, Overcoats 2£
For Perfect Valeting Go to the
BRITISH VALET TAILORS
54 EASTBANK STREET TEL. 4729

MABEL M. GROOME
Ladies' Outfitter
Underwear and Hosiery
Specialist in Outsizes
2, Somerset Bldgs., Hill St., Southport

RENDERS
Selected House Coals
Deliveries Daily All Districts
11 Tulketh Street Tel. 5440

NORTHUMBERLAND

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE

J. B. MENNIE
Jeweller and Silversmith
9, New Bridge Street Tel. 22452
DIAMOND RINGS WEDDING RINGS
REPAIRS of All Descriptions Carefully Executed

WHITLEY BAY

ESTABLISHED 1898
THOS. DUNN & SONS
(WHITLEY BAY) LIMITED
Fish, Game, Poultry and Egg Dealers
307 Park View Tel. 118 Whitley Bay
13 Front Street Tel. 626 Monkseaton
PROMPT SERVICE

STAFFORDSHIRE

NEWCASTLE

CARRYER'S
NEWCASTLE, STAFFS.
CARRYER-CRAFT
FURNITURE. CARPETS. FABRICS
CARRYER BROS. LTD. NEWCASTLE, STAFFS.

YORKSHIRE

BRADFORD *(Continued)*

The "Quality" Store for 30 Miles Around
Tel. 2890 (8 lines)
BROWN, MUFFS
of BRADFORD
Complete Outfitting for Men, Women and Children
Drapers—Furriers—Furnishers

SERVICE and SATISFACTION
Every Time at
J. F. RHODES & SONS LTD.
PROVISION EXPERTS
and really HIGH CLASS GROCERS
54 KIRKGATE, BRADFORD
Telephone 2786-7
Branches also at
2 and 4 Heidelberg Road (Toller Lane)
311 Legrams Lane, Bradford
45 Otley Road, Headingley, Leeds
61 Boar Lane LEEDS

W. Hall & Co.
for
CURTAINS: LOOSE COVERS: CUSHIONS: PELMETS, ETC.
3 Manningham Lane Telephone 8650

SPEIGHT & FELL
'PHONE 7199
Tailors and Outfitters
ARGUS BUILDINGS HALL-INGS
Ladies' Tailored Costumes and Coats a Speciality

ETHEL G. TERRY
71 MANNINGHAM LANE
(Hallfield Chambers)
NOW SHOWING
An Interesting Variety of the very latest and smartest. MILLINERY
Prices from 12/11d
Phone 6799 Closed Saturday 1 p. m.

HALIFAX

FURNITURE DECORATIONS
CARPETS FABRICS
LINENS BEDDING
GLASS & CHINA
SIMPSONS of SILVER STREET
HALIFAX
Est. 1815 Tel. 3735
QUALITY VALUE SERVICE
MODEL HOUSE ON VIEW

'Phone 2913
Agent for G. E. C. Electric Washer
ARTHUR ELLIS
Maker of All Kinds of
WASHING, WRINGING and MANGLING MACHINES
New Rollers and Repairs—Electric Washers
24 HORTON STREET, HALIFAX

LISTER HORSFALL LTD.
14 and 16 Corn Market, Halifax
High-Class Jewellers and Silversmiths
TEL.: 2445

Swimming and Camping
Showroom, Throughout the Summer
BEECROFT'S HALIFAX SPORTS HOUSE UNION STREET Tel. 4039

RAINCOATS
from BURBERRY, AQUASCUTUM, WEATHERDAIR, AQUATITE N&C, VALDUK, DUNLOP, etc.
ARTHUR GLEDHILL
TAILOR
2 Crown Street, Halifax

R. SPEAK & CO.
THE RELIABLE TAILORS
WOOL SHOPS
HALIFAX YORKS.
Suits Made to Measure on the Premises—Under Personal Care and Supervision

HARROGATE

GEO. KELSEY

Agent for
Wedgwood, Spode, "Stuart" Crystal, Lalique, etc.
37, JAMES STREET
TEL. 2392

Tel. Nos. 4041 (3 lines)
STANDINGS Ltd.
General Provision Stores
RESTAURANT CAFE
Branch Stores 20, West Park. Tel. 4390
STATION SQUARE

PARKER'S GIFT SHOP
High-Class Leather and Fancy Goods
12, CAMBRIDGE CRESCENT
(Near G. P. O.)
TEL. 4535

GOODRICKS Ltd.
High Class Butchers
1 Cambridge Street
Tel. 3036 Noted for quality
Humane Methods and service

Furniture, Carpets, Curtains
S. A. MADDOCK
UPHOLSTERER, etc.
(Rear of) 145, Cold Bath Road. Tel. 3965

YORKSHIRE

HUDDERSFIELD

DISTINCTIVE MODES *at*
Rita's
We stock garments of taste and distinction at prices which we are confident are consistent with exclusive wear.
All Sizes CLOTH HALL ST.

HULL

GENTLEMEN WHO REQUIRE SHIRTS WITH CHARACTER
The 'MARTUS' Poplin Shirt 10/6
The 'WELTUS' Poplin Shirt 7/6
PATTERN CARDS ON APPLICATION
Agents
STREFFORDS of HULL, YORKS.

LEEDS

For GOOD MEAT
Phone
MIDGLEYS FAMILY BUTCHERS
Established Nearly 30 Years
211 Stainbeck Road } Tel. 42958
546 Scott Hall Road }
76 Main St., Burley in Wharfedale Tel. 43

Tel. 23741
36 and 38
New Briggate
Leeds
Leslie Ltd
Smart Clothes
GOWNS MILLINERY COSTUMES
3 doors below Grand Theatre

ANTHONY R. MILLICAN
Specialising in
LADIES' and MEN'S TAILORED CLOTHES
to measure
Will gladly call on you with patterns.
27 Cromer Terrace, Leeds Ph. 22215

E. WILSHIRE & CO. Ltd.
for COALS

	£	S	D
10 cwts. Selected House	1	0	6
10 cwts. Haigh Moor Nuts	1	0	0
10 cwts. Best House		19	3
10 cwts. Best Nuts		18	2
10 cwts. Kitchen Nuts		15	8
10 cwts. Cobbles		15	3

Delivered in Bags C. O. D.
Hunslet Lane, Midland, Leeds, 10. Tel. 24428

Telephone 22393
Haiste & Sons
Gentlemen's Hosiers, Outfitters
"The Corner Shop"
63 Vicar Lane, Leeds

MIDDLESBROUGH

Phone 3793 Established 1854
J. H. WRAY
High Class
MEAT PURVEYOR
188 LINTHORPE ROAD
MIDDLESBROUGH

T. WHATLEY & SON
LTD.
Interior Decorators
Painting Contractors
Showroom Service—Technical Advice
288, 290, 311/313 LINTHORPE ROAD

DICKSON & BENSON
LIMITED
THE ARCADE STORE
MIDDLESBROUGH
Cleveland's Complete Family Store
TEL. 2855

Amos Hinton & Sons
Limited
for
PURE FOODSTUFFS
South Street and Corporation Road and Linthorpe Road
MIDDLESBROUGH

SCARBOROUGH

Stationery and Die Stamping
LENDING LIBRARY
Albert Holloway
THE BAR LIBRARY
82 Newborough Street

A. W. Sinclair & Sons
Limited
BUILDERS
COMMERCIAL STREET
Tel. 447 *Estimates Free*

SHEFFIELD

Melling Bros LTD.
for Tasteful House Decorations
BUILDERS
PLUMBERS CONTRACTORS
Balfour Road
Telephone 41535 Estimates Free

J. W. Shaw & SON
The Confectioners
at Hunter's Bar *and Branches*
TELEPHONE 20790

Alfred Grindrod & Co.
HEATING, VENTILATING
and
DOMESTIC ENGINEERS
122-126 CHARLES STREET

Fresh Home Made Chocolates
E. G. STAUBER
Cream Cakes, French Pastries
All Home Made
Cafe, George Street off High Street
76 Pinstone Street

Buy your Pictures and everything connected with them at our up-to-date Shop.
WILSON
152 LONDON ROAD

Efficient and Experienced Service
HEATHERFIELD GARAGE
Any Make of Car Supplied
PETROL Totley SPARE PARTS
OIL Rise TYRES
71178

YORKSHIRE

SHEFFIELD *(Continued)*

Quality ✦ Service ✦ Satisfaction
H. I. HANDFORD
FAMILY GROCER
City Prices—City Qualities
Deliveries Anywhere
492 FULWOOD ROAD Tel. 31252

OXCROFT
Britain's Best
HOUSE COAL
E. A. STEVENSON
141 NORFOLK ST. SHEFFIELD 1 Phone 21186 21195 23125

WAKEFIELD

Hagenbacks
For Bacon, Cooked Meats, Cakes, Pastries, Swiss Knight Cheese, Tobler Chocolate.
PHONE TEL. 2207
We shall be pleased to deliver your orders. 28 Northgate

MAISON CARR
Registered
LADIES' and CHILDREN'S HAIRDRESSER
5 Systems in Permanent Waving
From 12/6 to 25/-
Registered Eugene Waving
All Beauty Preparations in Stock
Open Wednesday Afternoon
22, HALL ROAD, LUPSET
Telephone 3255

YORK

Well-Built Houses for Sale
Plans and Estimates Free
Repairs
FRANK B. BRISBY
Builder
Corner House, Moorgate, Acomb Rd., York
TEL. 78226

THE TEA SHOP
38A CONEY STREET, YORK
Next door to Messrs. Thomas Cook & Sons

LUNCHEON, AFTERNOON TEAS
Homemade Cakes
Handicraft, Pottery, etc.
Telephone 2270

Edwin Story Ltd.
Booksellers, Stationers, Etc.
MICKLEGATE BAR, YORK
Branches
12-14 Bootham, Monk Bar, Minster Gates
Call and See Our Up-to-Date Lending Library

Arden
Sole Agent for
THE ARDEN KNITWEAR TAILORED CARDIGAN SUITS
Ethel Jones
MILLINERY KNITWEAR GOWNS
20 Blake Street York Tel. 4265

JOHN CROSS Ltd.
Family Grocers and Provision Merchants
Noted for Bacon and the Highest Possible Value in Groceries
Fossgate, Micklegate, Wenlock Terrace, and Market St., York

H. B. DALE
Gentlemen's Outfitter
Large new stock of Flannel Trousers, Blazers, Golf Suits, Hats, Ties, Shirts, Sports Coats, Slipovers, Sweaters, Pullovers, Macks, Raincoats.
31 Parliament Street, York Phone 3868
Boys' and Girls' Department
41 Stonegate Phone 4334

YORK COUNTY HYGIENIC LAUNDRIES LTD.
High Class Launderers, Dyers and Cleaners
Your Nearest Depot, The Post Office
Telephone No. 3311, Foss Islands, York

Scotland

EDINBURGH

THE LTD.
Silk Shop
Specialists and Experts in
SILK and WOOLLEN FASHION FABRICS
direct from Manufacturer to YOU
Only Address in Scotland
12 FREDERICK STREET EDINBURGH
Telephone Edinburgh 26767
London Wholesale Warehouse:
37-38 Gutter Lane, London, E. C.

Removal Sale
Luggage and Leather Goods, etc.
less 5/- in the £
CLEGHORN
104 GEORGE STREET
EDINBURGH

JOHNSTON'S
High-Class Provision Stores
38 Easter Road Phone 75050
30 Home Street Phone 26346
EDINBURGH
Large variety of nationally advertised products

M. MUIRHEAD
Deliveries to All Parts
Purveyor of Choice Fruits and Vegetables
12 QUEENSFERRY STREET TEL. 22845
Post Orders Filled
We Specialize in American, Continental and Empire FANCY GROCERIES. Tell us your wants and we procure them. Personal supervision by Managing Director.
Drysdale Brothers LTD.
113-115 Newington Road Tel. 42469
and 340 Morningside Road Tel. 32207

EDINBURGH *(Continued)*

The beauty of GLASS and its many uses in the Home. Leaded Glass of exquisite designs. Engraved and Etched GLASS. Decorative Mirrors and GLASS table tops, etc. Artistic "VITROLITE" GLASS wall linings for Bathrooms, Kitchens, etc.
CUNNINGHAM, DICKSON & WALKER
(Proprietor, D. Pinkerton)
31, South Frederick St.
28, Leith St. and 60, Home St.
EDINBURGH

GLASGOW

Sports and Sportswear
Our new season's stock of all requirements for Summer Sports has been delivered. Nowhere in Scotland will you find a more comprehensive display of goods for
Golf, Tennis, Swimming
We are happy to announce the opening of a new department for
Women's Sportswear
where all sportswomen will find a complete stock of all their requirements.
LUMLEYS'
80-82 SAUCHIEHALL STREET, C. 2

LOOSE COVERS
For 3-piece suite, frilled and welted in heavy quality shot tissue. Green shot Fawn, Wine shot Blue, Blue shot Gold. Also in heavy printed Linen Jacobean design, in Green, Fawn and Rust; Blue, Fawn and Green; Brown, Fawn, Rust; Green, Fawn and Brown.
£5.19.6
Price includes cutting within a radius of 5 miles from warehouse. All our Loose Covers are cut and made up by experts, which insures perfect fit and workmanship.
A. GARDNER & SON, Ltd.
36 JAMAICA STREET, GLASGOW, C. 1

Alexander Scott
JEWELLER and SILVERSMITH
109 Buchanan Street
Oak Jacobean Table Canteen
PRICE £25
Containing 81 Pieces
Spoons, Forks and Cutlery

MAISON CENTRAL
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hairdressers
120 UNION STREET, GLASGOW
Telephone Central 4020
WM. SIMPSON
Managing Director

Mackinlay & Company

Visit the most up-to-date showroom of its kind in Scotland for the latest ideas in Domestic Plumbing and Electrical Equipment.
339 BYRES ROAD
GLASGOW W. 2. Tel. Western 2016

For all that is best in Men's Wear TRY
THE
John Adams
MEN'S WEAR SHOP
212 North Street, Charing Cross, Glasgow
Prices Moderate

Everything for the Garden
Plants, Seeds and Fertilizers
Ask for free Garden Guide
WILLIAMSON & CO.
Seedsmen and Nurserymen
263 Argyle Street Tel. Central 2333
(Under Central Station Bridge)

2500 K SHOES
are yours to choose from at Andrew Dykes Ltd., the K Shoe specialists. Call and see the latest models from 18/9 for ladies, 21/- for men. Fitting by X-Ray.
ANDREW DYKES Ltd.
46 RENFIELD STREET, GLASGOW

WILLIAM BLAIR
FAMILY BUTCHER
We stand for perfection in Quality and Service.
22 MAIN STREET, BRIDGETON
TEL. BRIDGETON 2616

PIANOS WIRELESS
Radio-Gramophones
Sheet Music Records
J. D. CUTHBERTSON & CO.
226-230 Sauchiehall Street
and at 141-143 High Street, Ayr.

ERL. ANSTEENSEN
Shipbroker and Chartering Agent
93 Hope Street, C. 2.
Telegrams: "Anstensen"
Phone Central 5756

ROBERT CUNNINGHAM
MOTOR HIRER and REPAIRER
12 N. Claremont Street
Tel. Douglas 372
2, 4 and 6-Seater Cars for Hire, Any distance, or by Day, Week or Month. Repairs to all makes of Cars by skilled Mechanics.

Chalmers Stores Ltd.
IRONMONGERS
633 GREAT WESTERN ROAD
Tel. Western 2207

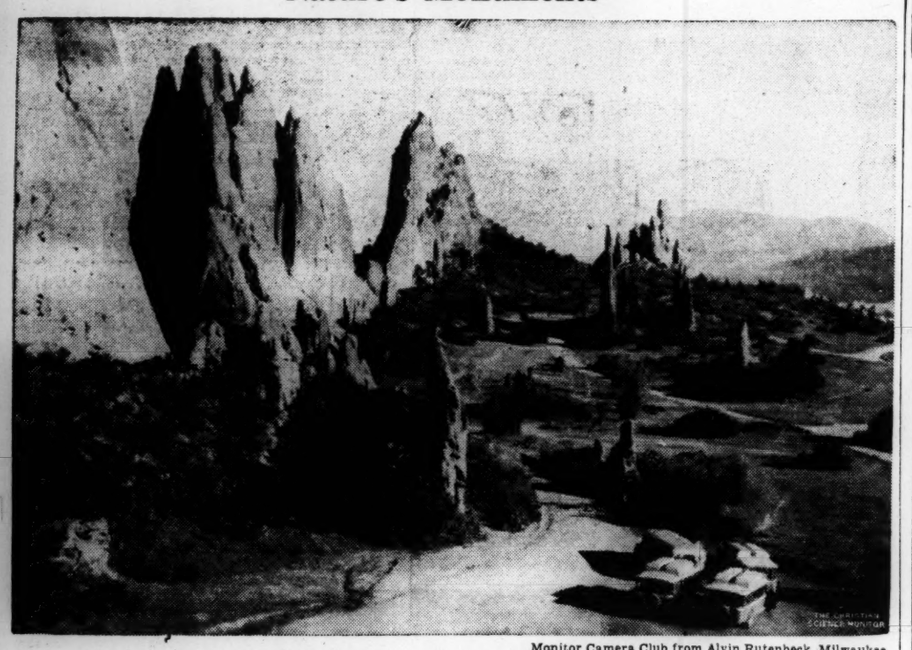
Come to
KINCAID'S
for Ladies' Underwear and Slumberwear in dainty designs and tasteful colourings. Also just what you need in Ladies' Smock and Coat Overalls.
LADIES' HAIRDRESSING
Permanent Waving, Marcel Waving
Beauty Culture, etc.
Margaret A. Taylor
(Phyllis Earle Diploma, London)
268 BATH STREET
GLASGOW, C. 2. Tel. 4595 Douglas

HE WHO is lord of himself, and exists upon his own resources, is a noble but rare being.—BRYDGES.

Daily Features

IF YOU suffer injustice, consider thyself; the true unhappiness is in doing it.—DEMOCRITUS.

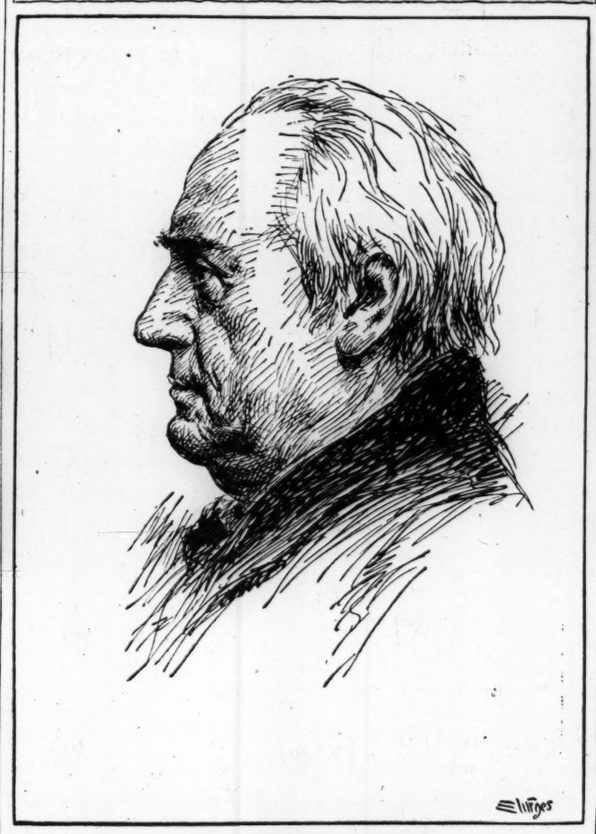
Nature's Monuments—



Monitor Camera Club from Alvin Rutenbeck, Milwaukee

Garden of the Gods, Colorado Springs

Lines About Leaders—XVI



Johann Wolfgang Goethe

JOHANN GOETHE was born in Germany in 1749.
Of modern men of genius he was probably the most universal.
He belonged to a highly cultured family of Frankfort-on-Main.
His childhood unfolded among books, paintings, antiquities.
At eight he could write in Greek, Latin, Italian, French, German.
At eight also he gave an example of awakened thought.
An earthquake had just engulfed 60,000 victims in Portugal.
A preacher attempted to exhibit by this event the love of God.
Johann's father asked him what he thought of the sermon:
It may after all be a much simpler matter than the minister thinks, answered the little boy; *God knows very well that an immortal man can receive no injury from a mortal accident.*

HIS father imagined no career for him but that of a judge.
Young Goethe listened in silence as plans were disclosed.
But he dreamed of other ideals; he wished to become a poet.
However, as he was to study law, he started off to Leipzig.
And when in the old city he also followed his own inclinations.
He pursued English literature and translated Shakespeare.
He delved into French literature and translated Corneille.
A good friend began to teach him drawing and painting.
Finally, the student found it hard to decide about a career.

AT 25, Goethe was radiant with beauty, overflowing with hope.
A great literary movement went on in Europe at that time.
The poet resolved to create a national German literature.
His first published work proved to be an immediate success.
In no time Goethe had become the idol of his country.
He knew that growth came not by observation or analysis alone.
He believed in application, so he turned to practical activity.
The Duke of Weimar's friendship provided a lovely opening.
Karl August came to entrust him with the reins of government.
Greatly delighted, Goethe set to the restoration of finance.
He improved schools and libraries, enlarged the university.
He organized the theater, he trained fine actors for the stage.
And the little Saxon town soon sparkled on the map of Germany.
One day when Napoleon passed by, he stopped to meet Goethe.
The Emperor was wearing the Legion of Honor on his uniform.
He took the cross off and pinned it on the poet's breast.

GOETHE was not an ambitious man, he was an aspiring man.
He always sought the essence and the basis of everything.
I wish to busy myself with permanent relations, he wrote.
and thus give my mind its first experience of eternity.
This led him to a deep study of botany and writings thereon.
It also promoted his theory of colors, which fills volumes.
The crowning achievement of the author was his famous *Faust.*
The great poem had accompanied him since early manhood.
It is the artistic transfiguration of the story of a thinker,
The hero may wander, err, fall, offend, grieve or slumber.
But for him who strives upward there is redemption at the end.

JOHANN GOETHE passed on, loaded with honors, in 1832.
His memory was to retain worldwide fame and high authority.
Someone wrote that "he always carried his head and his heart in the right place, and thus in every step of life proved a man."
This is indeed the great gift of the poet to his readers:
He makes one aspire to be no fragment of manhood, but a man.

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR by Pierra.
©, 1936, The Christian Science Publishing Society

—And Some Made by Man

Monitor Camera Club from E. J. Brown, Los Angeles

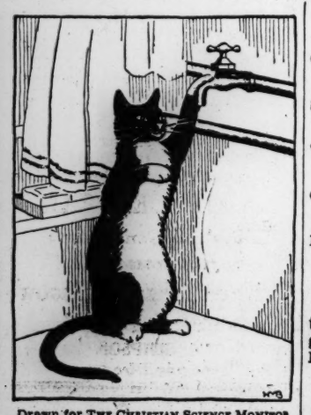
Signal Field Oil Wells, California

Children's Corner

Charlie, the Janitor's Cat

"TELL us a story," cried Doris and Donald as they climbed up on Uncle Bob's lap after dinner. "A new one, a new one."

"Dear me," said Uncle Bob,



DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Charlie put one paw on the water tap

brushing the end of his nose several times and thinking very hard, "do I know any new ones?"

"Oh, yes," said Doris. "Tell us the story about Charlie, the janitor's cat."

"But that's not new," said Uncle Bob. "I told you that one just the other night."

"You only told it once," said Donald "and we don't remember all of it. So tell it, Uncle Bob, if you please."

"Very well," said Uncle Bob. "I will."

So he began:

"Once there was a cat named Charlie. He was long and black and shiny."

"With brown whiskers," said Donald.

"And a very long tail," added Doris.

"Yes, yes, and he lived in the basement of a large apartment house in the city."

"With the janitor," said Donald, folding his arms in front of him and looking wisely at his sister, Doris.

"Yes," nodded Uncle Bob. "Now it happened that the janitor was a very busy man and he had to get up at five o'clock in the morning."

"Which was very early," prompted Doris.

"Oh, very," said Uncle Bob. "So early, in fact, that the janitor had to set his alarm clock—"

"But he didn't!" cried Donald. "That's just where the story begins."

Then Uncle Bob looked at Donald with just the beginning of a twinkle in his eye.

"You mean the janitor didn't have any alarm clock?" he asked.

"Oh, no," said Donald, nodding his head instead of shaking it. "I mean, Oh, yes. He did. He had Charlie!"

"Yes, yes," cried Doris, tugging at Uncle Bob's sleeve, "Tell us, beginning with the first 'meow.'"

"Very well," said Uncle Bob, beginning again. "'Meow,' said Charlie, the janitor's cat. That meant good morning. It also meant 'Please get up.'

"But the janitor didn't even hear Charlie. He just turned over on his side and went on sleeping. 'Meow,' said Charlie the second time, and the third time, as he put one paw up on the janitor's cot and rubbed his face against the janitor's hand that lay outside the bed covers.

"Then the janitor sat up and rubbed his eyes. 'Well, well,' he said, 'if it isn't Charlie, my alarm clock. I suppose you want your breakfast.'

"'Meow,' said Charlie, rubbing his head against the janitor's hand again. But instead of following the janitor to the kitchen Charlie stood by the hall sink and meowed some more. Then he jumped up into the sink and put one paw on the water tap. And when the janitor saw that he couldn't help laughing. 'If it's a drink you want,' he said to Charlie, 'why don't you go to your little yellow bowl in the kitchen?' And he went to the kitchen and filled the bowl with fresh water.

"But Charlie didn't follow. 'Meow,' he said, keeping his paw on the tap. So then the janitor turned on the water, just to see what Charlie would do."

"What did he do?" cried Donald, his round eyes getting bigger and bigger. "Tell us, Uncle Bob."

"Dear me," said Uncle Bob, "What did he do? Well, first he put his paw under the running water. Then—then—" Uncle Bob looked sharply at first Donald, then Doris.

"I guess you children will have to help me out. What do you do first thing in the morning when you get up?" he asked Donald.

"I play with Towser," said Donald.

"Oh, no, I mean after that," said Uncle Bob.

"I eat breakfast."

"Oh, no, I mean before that," said Uncle Bob.

Then Doris tugged at Uncle Bob's sleeve again and said proudly, "I wash my face."

"Well, now, what do you think of that?" said Uncle Bob with a jolly smile. "You'd hardly believe it, but that's just what Charlie did!"

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

1. Cryptogram

CRYPTOGRAPHIC responses to the query as to whether readers desired more difficult crypts continue to pour in. And today we print what another reader has to say:

QRSTU VWX, *YXAABCDEFQR.

GC BFUC VWXH JHVYQWKHSED,

STL LW TWQ QRFTU QRCE

"QWXKR." SMQCH EWHC YHSJ-

QFJC, GC DRSBB NC HCSLV

MWH RSHLCH WTCD.

2. How Many Pets?

Bobby's pets are all rabbits except two; all white mice save two; and all guinea pigs but two. How many pets has Bobby?

3. Letter Juggling

Can you juggle or transpose the following letters to form three different words, each of which contains all seven letters?

ACLIOPT

4. Rebus

Sometimes only a single letter is needed to express a word which contains several letters. Here, for example, a 7-letter word is represented in rebus form by a single letter. The verse gives a clue:

T

In photographic process,
If an autotype is used,
A "T" will make a better print;
'Twon't break when it's abused.

Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Carpenter Work

REALIZING that many modern homes lack little kitchen conveniences which make them attractive, a carpenter decided to use his spare time in supplying this need at moderate cost.

He solicited work by telephone and from house to house, and soon found plenty of places where housewives were glad to pay a fair price for a drain board, a broom closet, or a utility cupboard. Within a few days his time was so filled that it was no longer necessary to solicit work; and at times he was able to give considerable work to a helper.—Ella H. H., Muncie, Ind.

Daily Anecdote

Buried Treasures

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

IT IS almost 400 years since the lowly potato became recognized as an edible vegetable. It was first imported into Ireland in 1565 during the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The importer was John Hawkins, but the first planter was none other than the famous Sir Walter Raleigh, who had an estate in Ireland. But the tuber was little understood and Sir Walter all but decided to renounce his expectations of bringing it to perfection.

After the planting, stalks did grow; but the fact that the plant kept its treasures concealed underground wasn't realized until after it had sprouted, grown tall, blossomed, and finally drooped. When the plants failed to yield their expected harvest, Sir Walter ordered the ground dug up and plowed. Then and only then were the nuggets uncovered—and the lowly Irish "spud" came into its own.

Puzzle Corner Answers

1. Thank you, Puzzlesmith. We like your cryptograms, and do not think them "tough." After more practice, we shall be ready for harder ones.

2. Three pets, one rabbit, one white mouse, one guinea pig.

3. Capitol, topical, optical.

4. T in type (Tintype).

A Flying Vacation

14

Test Flight at Night!

WHEN I started out on my flying vacation, virtually every doubt about the safety of flying had been cleared. There was, however, a lurking uncertainty about one thing: Suppose one of the motors were to stall!

As we were putting the finishing touches on our fried chicken dinner at the Atlanta Airport, I told our pilot that on my first flight I had noticed, and with no little alarm, the motor on my side of the plane was shooting oil—the oil was fairly rippling over and off the wing! And I had indulged the supposition that when the oil supply was exhausted, the motor would burn out a bearing, and—well, then what?

The pilot pushed back from the table. "I'm going to get permission to give you a test flight. I'm going to prove something to you, something that every airline wants the world to know."

I was about as near agog as I ever remember being. I smiled, of course, but kept a stiff upper lip.

Instructions were flashed from headquarters that whatever the Monitor man wanted to know was his for the asking; so a test flight was in order. The pilot rounded up some of the airport staff (enough to make a normal load), then he invited me into the cockpit—a rather dimly lit cabin, the light diffusing eerily from dozens of illuminated dials.

I stood behind the pilot and co-pilot; and we taxied up to the end of the field. The pilot set the brakes, and accelerated first one motor, then the other. Then he gave both of them the gas—and we were off.

A test flight was a thrill I had never so much as hoped for. But here it was—and at night!

The altimeter registered 500 feet. We banked and headed into the black.

Now we were at 1000 feet. The pilot yelled something at me. (You can talk without lifting the voice in the soundproof cabin; but the cockpit is noisy.) He repeated: "You said something about one motor. . . . This will interest you." He smiled a grim smile.

The two knobbed levers which are moved forward to supply gas for the two giant motors were exactly nose and nose in their respective narrow slots between the two pilots. A dial registers the rate of synchronization; and the motors were obviously perfectly in tune at the same number of revolutions.

We were now at 1500 feet; and our flight was fast but even.

"This will interest you." And with the easy abandon of a motorist who decides to lessen his speed, the pilot grasped the right-hand lever—and pulled it back as far as it would come!

The left motor continued to drum away furiously. The right motor was now idling!

Our ship lost speed, shouldered around to the right, and began to lose elevation.

Instinctively, I looked out of that cabin—out and down into the thick blackness. I was trying to pick a place for a forced landing.—*Daily Features Editor.*

(To Be Continued)

In Lighter Vein

No Time for Agreement

"How did the Smith wedding come off?"

"Fine, until the minister asked the bride if she would obey her husband."

"What happened then?"

"She replied, 'Do you think I'm silly?' And the groom, who was in a sort of daze, replied, 'I do.'"

Well, Conservative Enough

Two astronomers were discussing the limitations of space. Said one:

"There is no limit to space!"

"No limit at all?"

"Well, practically none."

"Ah," said the second, quietly, "that's the way I like to hear you talk—conservatively."

No End

Small boy (excitedly): "Teacher, tell us about the end of the world."

While the teacher paused a moment for the wise answer, another boy said: "I can tell him. The world is round; and a thing that is round ain't got no end."—*Bangalore Life.*

Return Postage

Youthful Author: "I do not wish to boast, but I have never had a manuscript returned."

Editor: "I am sorry to hear that; don't you inclose stamps?"—*Pastime Scrapbook.*

Seasonable

Auto Salesman (explaining to green customer): "This is the radiator and this is the fan."

Lady: "Oh, then it's an all-season car."—*Whitewright* (Texas) *Sun.*

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Supply

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Peru, Neb.

DURING the cold siege in the Middle West, radio announcers sent out pleas for the preservation of the wild birds, cut off by sheets of ice and snow from their accustomed food supply.

The manager of a large bakery in a thriving town answered the call generously. He instructed his truck drivers, who daily covered four out-of-town routes, to scatter supplies of dry bread and crumbs at selected points along the way.

It has been estimated that the company put out a total of from 100 to 125 pounds of bread a day during the trying weeks. The drivers enjoyed the unusual sight of flocks of welcoming birds awaiting them as they arrived at the feeding grounds. Among their regular customers were counted 50 flocks of pheasants, their usual shyness tamed at sight of such unexpected bounty.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Vegetable Animals

GOOD fun may be derived from the lowly vegetables. Fresh vegetables are useful, but old, withered ones sometimes have greater possibilities for this game. A good supply of these, together with other necessary equipment, such as match sticks, toothpicks, paring knives, etc., is required.

The old vegetables and other articles are placed in the middle of a table, and the guests are seated round the table so that they are not too crowded. Then a race begins. Each guest begins to make some animal from the vegetables on the table. The one who makes the best animal at the end of 10 minutes is the winner.

For example, an old potato with sprouts emerging was made into a peculiar animal recently. The sprouts were in such a position that two were conveniently placed for horns, and one made an excellent tail. All that the animal needed was four match-stick legs, two match-head eyes, and a slit cut for the mouth. Into this was placed a bit of red apple skin for a tongue.—G. B. C., San Francisco.

Facts About the Bible

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

The Zealots

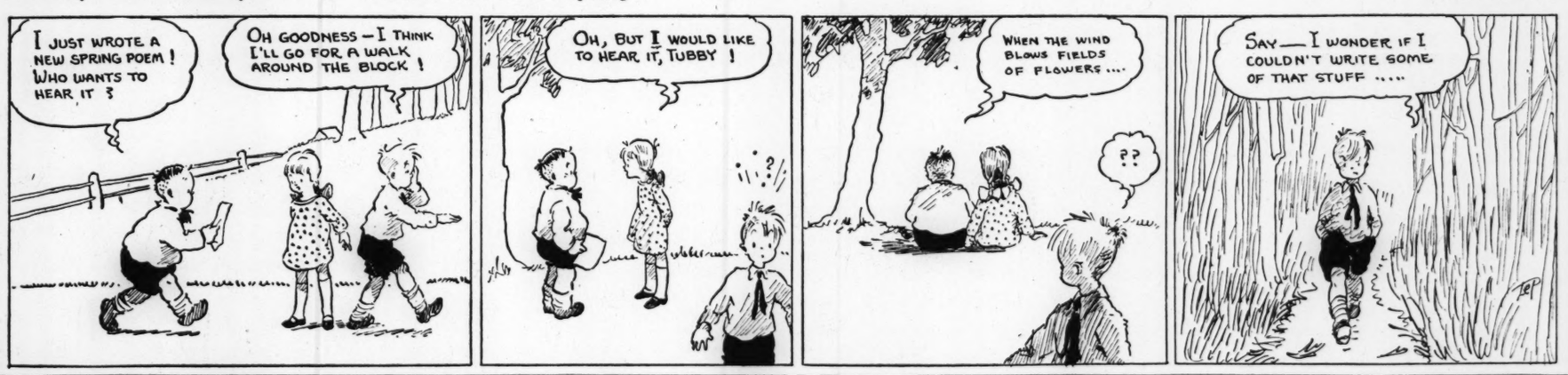
IT WILL be recalled that one of the twelve apostles is described in our King James Version as Simon Zelotes (Luke 6:15; Acts 1:13); and from this, many authorities infer that he had belonged to a group or party among the Jews known as the Zealots.

These Zealots were strong upholders of Jewish nationalism, and are said to have first come into prominence under the leadership of a certain Ezekias, who appeared in Galilee with his supporters about the year 44 B. C. It seems that they or their descendents, were still active in Palestine during the period of Christ Jesus' ministry. Their steadfast resistance to the power of Rome and to the rule of the Herods met with little tangible success, and not a few of their leaders suffered martyrdom at the hands of their opponents.

"They have an inviolable attachment to liberty," wrote Josephus, "and say that God is . . . their only Ruler and Lord."

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Poets Bloom in the Spring*

By LE PELLEY


I JUST WROTE A NEW SPRING POEM! WHO WANTS TO HEAR IT?
OH GOODNESS—I THINK I'LL GO FOR A WALK AROUND THE BLOCK!
OH, BUT I WOULD LIKE TO HEAR IT, TUBBY!
WHEN THE WIND BLOWS FIELDS OF FLOWERS....
??
SAY—I WONDER IF I COULDN'T WRITE SOME OF THAT STUFF.....

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Look Out, Dandelions!*

By CARMACK

This afternoon I wiggled my tail and said "My goodness, can't you boys think of anything better to do than this?"
A few moments later the Boss bounced up and said—"Hey! I've thought of a great idea!"
Then he rattled off a long rigmarole about forming a company called the "Dandelion Diggers, Inc", or something like that
Of course about all that meant anything to me was the business about "digging", and when I heard that I perked up my ears in a hurry!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, MAY 5, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Afterthoughts on Ethiopia

THE conquest of Ethiopia is giving all the friends of peace "furiously to think." The less stable, falling from the heights of hope to the depths of disillusionment, are saying this is the end of our effort; the League of Nations is finished; all we can do is fall back on the old system of arms and alliances. Others of longer vision, recognizing that peacemaking must go on, are examining the latest experience and searching for a new starting point.

Why the League failed in Ethiopia should now be clear. Geneva lost a war in which it wouldn't fight. It asked Haile Selassie to preserve the collective system. It is now said that Article 16 must be dropped or drastically altered; that the sanctions it provides have been proved unworkable. Actually Article 16 was never really applied. In that sense it seems clear that sanctions are unworkable. At least in this case, and in the case of Manchuria, the nations were unwilling to make them work.

Why this unwillingness? One reason undoubtedly was Britain's tardy recognition that her control of the Mediterranean had been drastically weakened by the development of the airplane and new naval weapons which rendered naval bases, especially Malta, of little use. When Mussolini threatened war if sanctions were made really effective, Britain felt the risk was too great.

But was it more fear of injury by Italy or fear of upsetting a delicate balance of power in Europe either by throwing Mussolini into Hitler's arms or by breaking Italy's power to stand against Germany in Austria? The latter fear was manifestly dominant in France if not in England. It lay behind the Hoare-Laval plan. And from the beginning it lay behind the reluctance to apply measures which would have really stopped Italy. It probably accounts for the failure to close the Suez Canal which would have cut Mussolini's power in two. It was plainly the reason for applying only those sanctions which would still permit Italy to fight.

Whether the sanctions which were applied were weakening Italy so that she could not have carried on a second year's campaign is a question Haile Selassie's flight makes academic. Apparently the League powers were counting too much on Abyssinian weather and geography. And Geneva was defeated far more definitely when it refused to apply the oil sanction than when Addis Ababa collapsed.

Whether sanctions would have been any more successful had the United States, Germany and Japan been in the League is very doubtful. The dependence of France, perhaps of Britain, on Italy—clearly revealed in the anomalous appeal to Rome to join in pressure against Germany over the Rhineland—was such that they apparently could not tolerate successful sanctions against Italy. The sanctions they did apply only irritated the Italian people and helped to make Mussolini's African adventure a national crusade against the League.

What then does this experience mean? Manifestly sanctions failed to stop Mussolini. Or rather the nations failed to apply effective sanctions, dared not drive economic pressure to the point of military sanctions. Clearly peace could not in this case be enforced without the use of force. Can it under different circumstances? Probably not against any great power. Certainly statesmen, charged with responsibility for immediate action, are not likely to put much faith in sanctions until the nations have recognized more clearly that the risks of anarchy are greater than the risks of collective security.

For the moment the attempt to operate the collective system in this case appears a complete disaster. It may seem that Ethiopia would have been better off without any pretense of League help. That is not proved. Certainly the League would have been in no better position had it not even tried—tried as weakly as we can now see that it did—to halt Italian aggression.

What is the next step? For statesmen, who must deal with things as they appear to be, not as they would like them to be, some less pretentious methods than Article 16—continued development of the Geneva forum as a means of showing up the essence of international disputes and adjusting them; working through active application of Article 19 for the removal of injustices that cause war; or possibly general attempts to prevent rather than penalize war by putting embargoes on all belligerents. For others the next step might well be an undiscouraged effort to understand the true nature of peace and the peaceful thinking which is the surest peacemaking.

Taxes and Taxis

THE regime on Beacon Hill appears to be enjoying the more abundant life, even while thousands of people are still on relief in Massachusetts and their number soon will be increased by an additional 20,000 from WPA rolls.

Extravagant bounties from the cornucopia of public funds have descended upon florists, picture framers, stationers. Typical of these sharers in the facile largess is an especial friend of the Governor's, who has received more than $4000 in an eleven-month period for purveying taxicab rides to Mr. Curley's associates. The clerk of the Roxbury Court, for instance, has run up the taximeter to the total of $1385.50, has maintained a $12-a-ride minimum and has taken several taxi trips to Springfield. A former secretary to the Governor, concerning whom the Ways and Means Committee promises interesting disclosures, once took a taxi from the State House to the Parker House—a distance of two short blocks downhill, at a dollar the distance.

The sum of $4000 is not great in itself. But in view of Governor Curley's apparent unconcern over this petty but arrogant profligacy, will not the taxpayer view with apprehension the spending of larger amounts of money? These instances of waste are permitted to be seen. Can the taxpayer be blamed for speculating about the unseen?

Still Going Strong

"TOO MANY TAVERNS" is the headline on an editorial which recently appeared in one of New York's dampest newspapers. Hard-fisted fighter of prohibition, this ardent advocate of repeal actually admitted that one tavern for every 223 residents—a distinction claimed by the town of Port Jervis—could be considered more than adequate to supply any legitimate demand. Insurance companies evidently agree.

Too many accidents and too much property damage resulting from wider use of alcoholic beverages disquiets their executives. Frank G. Morris, head of a New York insurance firm, says:

> In analyzing the cause (of disastrous loss experienced under automobile liability policies) we found an abnormal percentage attributable to overindulgence in alcoholic beverages by automobile operators, both young and old. I regard the greatest enemy to the safety of highway traffic to be the automobile driver who operates while in the glow of cocktails and other strong drinks.

Referring to the "startling increase" in "bodily injury and property damage" C. W. Fellows, president, Associated Insurance Companies, San Francisco, says "the principal factor in this startling increase is the result of wider use of alcoholic beverages by automobile drivers."

And the increasingly tremendous commercial advertising campaign, through newspapers, magazines, billposting and radio, to make America a nation of drinkers of both sexes, goes ruthlessly on.

Chain Store vs. Independent

THE rivalry between the chain store and the independent is being fought out again in the Robinson-Patman "anti-chain store" bill. The measure, in a very much amended form, has just passed the Senate, and the House will debate the issue soon. Administration leaders make plain that they expect the two houses to pass bills of a widely different character. Under such circumstances, conferees from the Senate and House will ultimately meet in round-table discussion, where they will compromise their differences and work out the final draft. That is the procedure being followed at present.

To some people the ubiquitous chain store represents a menace. To them its standardized brands bespeak regimentation; in its frequent victory over old-fashioned purveyors of "general merchandise" up and down Main Street, they fear monopoly. Quite the reverse is true of another large body of sentiment. Here all the emphasis is on price. Chain store prices, it is alleged, are 5 to 10 per cent lower than competitors'. The Labor World warns Congress against the original Robinson-Patman bill, and declares "the chain store has been the friend of the poor man." The General Federation of Women's Clubs at its convention at Coral Gables announces the bill may cost the consumer "$750,000,000" annually in increased food costs alone.

All versions of the Robinson-Patman bill agree on this: that they propose an amendment to Section 2 of the Clayton antitrust act and that they attempt to eliminate unfair price discrimination by big groups against independents. The Senate bill, just passed, would end in particular concealed rebates to sellers through unfair brokerage practices, and hidden rebates through advertising allowances. An amendment by Senator Vandenberg limits the bill to retail transactions. A conciliatory explanation of the measure by Senator Logan declares Congress may not "stand in the way of progress," and that when cut prices for large purchases are "legitimate" they must be permitted. The final decision as to the legitimacy of such prices is left to the Federal Trade Commission, which is given authority to determine whether there are so few quantity purchasers in a given industry as to promote monopoly if cut prices are allowed.

It will be seen that the matter is complicated, just as is the whole question of chain stores versus independents. In general, the Senate bill is milder than the Patman version in the House. It passed with practically no opposition. There are indications that Congress does not intend to let sentimental sympathy for the small independent stores stand in the way of lowered cost of living for consumers, but that at the same time it feels it has uncovered real grievances held by the little against the big concerns, and is determined to remedy them.

A "German Lawrence"

Book News of the Day

IT IS safe to say that few people have ever heard of the strange, already mythical German who, during the World War, played the part of hornet against the British right flank in the Persian Gulf—WASSMUSS, "THE GERMAN LAWRENCE," as his English biographer, Mr. Christopher Sykes, calls him (London: Longmans. 10s. 6d.).

There is certainly a superficial resemblance between the careers of the man who raised the Arab tribes to fight for Britain and the one who raised the Persian tribes to fight for Germany. But the likeness is not much more than skin deep. Whereas Lawrence had millions of money with which to buy the support of the nomad sheikhs of Arabia, Wassmuss had a beggarly few thousand with which to stir up the sheikhs of south Persia.

* * *

And whereas Lawrence tried to bury in deliberate obscurity his remorse at having "used" the Arabs against what he considered to be their best interests, Wassmuss for precisely the same reasons thought it his duty to go back to those he felt he had duped and painfully strive to rebuild their lives for them on a firm foundation.

Mr. Sykes does not tell us much about the war exploits of Wassmuss. There are no dramatic strikes, no personal experiences, no military genius such as fill the career of Lawrence. In fact, Mr. Sykes's hero is little more than a vague shadow flitting about in the background while other actors hold the front of the stage. Instead of getting to know Wassmuss, the reader gets to know about him—and not nearly so much about him as he would like to.

Then, suddenly, at the end of the war—two thirds of the way through the book—the shadow becomes a man. From being a rather disjointed historical essay, Mr. Sykes's book becomes, in what he would call "a sensible second," an absorbing character study, full of pathos, grandeur and sympathetic understanding.

* * *

By ordinary commercial standards Wassmuss in peacetime was just as much a hopeless failure as he had been in his wartime efforts. He was betrayed by the very men he was trying to help. He went bankrupt. He lost other people's money as well as his own.

Yet three years after he had passed on, Mr. Sykes records that "men who had known Wassmuss would embrace me when they heard that I had also known him—shed tears when after so long they again heard the magic syllables."

G. L.

Where It Belongs

The Turnings We Passed By

"LET us," said Elizabeth, dreamily gazing into the fire, "let us talk of the things we might have done."

"O. K. by me," I responded lightly.

"I fear you miss the full poetic savor of the moment," replied Elizabeth. "But, doubtless," she went on, in an excess of charity, "in your plodding masculine way, you do your best. In my opinion," she continued, "authors write history too dramatically."

"As for example?" I enquired.

"They make too much hang on too little. If Cleopatra's nose had been half an inch longer, the history of the world would have been different. If Lord George Germaine had not forgotten to post a letter, there would have been no United States. And so on, and so forth. If only someone had done this little thing, or that little thing, the whole of civilization would have been altered. Personally, I have never met any of these tremendous trifles."

"Oh, I don't know," I replied. "As for the big political world, I can't say. I do not hob-nob with Prime Ministers. Rarely do I week-end at Chequers. But in private life, a pebble will often start an avalanche. A friend of mine, for example, would have had a different profession, and either a different wife, or no wife at all, if he had not once said No to a compliment."

"How did that happen?"

"It was in the north of England. A certain university offered him a scholarship. But he refused it, and went to another much older and more famous university instead, where he became great friends with a journalist. This journalist so impressed him that he threw up his original idea, which was to be a teacher, and blossomed into a newspaperman."

* * *

"And, after that," said Elizabeth rapidly, "he wrote a lot of stuff about theaters. So much, in fact, that the man who lived in the flat below him asked him to drop in one night and criticize some theatricals. He put this off, on one excuse and another, for several months, but finally condescended to give it the benefit of his metropolitan experience. There he naturally met the leading lady. And married her."

I looked at Elizabeth in amazement. "What an astonishing feat of detection!" I exclaimed.

"Elementary, my dear Watson," she replied. "You have recently been reading the 'De Bello Gallico.' Did not the great Julius always call himself Caesar?"

"He had that modest habit," I responded. "Anyway, I have justified the historians, and disposed of your argument."

"Personally," said Elizabeth, shooting off at a tangent, "I should like to know what is on the other side of the moon."

"Unless you interview the cow who jumped over it, that should be rather difficult to find out."

"I speak in a metaphor," she answered coldly. "Don't you remember when we were in Scotland last year?"

"I do. I recall the extraordinary courtesy of several garage attendants. I recollect——!"

* * *

"It is unnecessary," said Elizabeth. "I shall be more than satisfied if you can remember a single day in our holiday—the day we set out for Loch Coruisk."

"It was cold and bleak. The sun did not shine. The road was narrow, and bumped terribly. When we got to Elgol, we found that the sea lay about half a mile below us. You plunged down to the shore, while I with difficulty prevented the car from following your example. We then turned round, and bumped our way back to the hotel. Is not this a true and veracious account of what happened that day?"

"It is, though it lacks perhaps the touch of poetry and magic which the subject deserves. As we came back, we found our road pushed to the westward by a long, narrow arm of the sea. At the very head of this loch, at a hairpin bend, were two mountains. They were both about 3000 feet high. The ground between them was quite flat, and no higher than the road we were on, which was only a few feet above the sea. I could have got out of the car, and in five minutes have walked down that narrow valley, and seen what was on the other side of those mountains."

"But there would only have been other mountains, or a lake perhaps, or a corrie."

"Maybe. But who can tell what is on the other side of the moon?" H. H.

North . . South . . East . . West

Public Enemy No. 1

By Frank L. Perrin

PROBABLY the testimony of an expert was not needed to establish the fact that in the United States, at least, the chief enemy of society and of the law itself, is organized machine politics. Successively the questionable title of Public Enemy No. 1 has been bestowed upon the leaders of outlaw gangs, one aspirant after another succeeding as bearer of the crown as one leader after another has been captured or put away. No section has been without its pretenders. In the western country before the turn of the century the James brothers, the Younger brothers, and those of a still earlier stagecoach era saw their names written large in a newspaper press which then claimed no particular distinction as to color.

Looking backward, one is convinced that the bandits, highwaymen and bank robbers of that earlier period were, in the language of the underworld, lone wolves. They were freebooters, adventurers, gamblers with chance, all defiant of law and society, disdainful of lawyers, courts, sheriffs or politicians. When the day of reckoning came they paid the penalty imposed. But they did more than this. They proved, to the satisfaction of those of their number who survived, and to those who read the record, that crime, as an independent and unprotected vocation, does not pay a dividend.

* * *

There followed a period, perhaps somewhat too brief, in which there was comparatively little spectacular crime in the United States. The creed and code of the Vigilantes, written in San Francisco, were adopted throughout the new West. The law migrated east to the Pecos, and not, in that earlier period, from Missouri and Minnesota westward. Bank robbery and train robbery became fashionable until a brief period during which both were revived in Oklahoma and Indian Territory.

In those days the way led from the office of the county prosecutor and the state's attorney to the governorship. Lawmakers and lawyers esteemed it their chief duty to aid in those constructive processes which were designed to insure the happiness, prosperity and safety of both persons and property. Without collusion and the aid of those in the public service, crime languished and criminals collected small dividends.

What, then, made possible the regrettable and almost spontaneous uprising, a few years ago, of the armed, organized and defiant army of super-highwaymen and kidnapers? No less an authority than John Edgar Hoover, chief of the Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice, in Washington, attributes the sudden epidemic to the alliance between criminals and politicians. Every observing and thoughtful American citizen has long known something of this working agreement. We have seen, in our own neighborhoods or cities, the unmistakable evidences of the existence of protected crime. But perhaps few realized that in the estimation of men like Mr. Hoover politics has become the prime offender and that it has earned for itself the designation of Public Enemy No. 1.

* * *

"If the term Public Enemy No. 1 is to be applied," says Mr. Hoover, "it should be to politics. Political attempts to hamper and interfere with federal and other police and prosecuting agencies are the real menace at present." One of the difficulties he encounters in combating crime and capturing criminals is the attempt of politicians to dictate the appointment and assignment of federal agents. A still more serious condition is that caused by the linking of the so-called underworld to politics, and at times to law-enforcement officials.

Here is set a task for every law-abiding citizen and voter, man or woman, in every community and in all states. Crime is encouraged and fostered only when immunity is promised, and immunity is promised and forthcoming only when it is paid for in the profits from crime itself. We are inclined to applaud, as we should, the work of Mr. Hoover and his bureau. But we should think twice when we are tempted to marvel at the apparent ease with which even the most feared and most notorious of the gangster leaders are captured. In every city or community where these arrests have been made by government agents those charged with authority locally should have been able to make the arrest themselves had not protection been given, publicly or privately.

The people of the neighborhood in which the hunted person seeks asylum, the precinct captain, the patrolman on the beat, the grocer, the landlord, all must have some notice or some suspicion of the presence of these fugitives. And yet all remain silent, persuaded by fear or self-interest. Who is the public enemy in your community?

The Wide Horizon

The Crucial Phase

DIARY OF AN ONLOOKER IN FRANCE

By Mallory Browne

PARIS

FRANCO-GERMAN relations have entered a crucial phase. In all strata of French opinion, from the diplomatists at the Quai d'Orsay down to the chess players at the corner café, the conviction prevails that peace or war in Europe depends very largely on the turn taken by Franco-German relations during the coming months. The announced aims of the Leftist group, following its victory on Sunday at the polls, encourages the hope that future French policy will help to ease present tension.

But the relations between France and Germany appear in their turn to depend, in great degree, upon such issues as the Franco-Soviet pact and Franco-British relations. To put the problem in another way, any Franco-German rapprochement would seem to be conditioned simultaneously on closer Franco-British solidarity and on a loosening of the ties binding France to Russia.

The reason for this is simply that the French today cannot conceive of a bilateral accord with Germany unaccompanied by security guarantees of other powers. Perhaps at a much later date this may not be so, but for the present the French Government considers that a water-tight Anglo-French defensive alliance must precede or accompany any agreement between France and Germany. Such an Anglo-French defensive alliance now exists, in the opinion of French diplomatic circles. The formal promises by the British Government to come immediately to the aid of France or Belgium in case either were attacked by Germany, completed by military and air General Staff arrangements, are generally held in France to constitute all one could wish for in the way of a reconstitution of the entente cordiale.

* * *

But unfortunately this new entente does not appear permanent. It was accorded by Britain to reassure and recompense France for the loss of security occasioned by the Reich's occupation of the demilitarized Rhineland. It was not, however, intended to be permanent—or rather, British public opinion has attached two imperative conditions which must be fulfilled if it is to become permanent and remain operative. The first is that Britain's guarantee must assure Germany against a French attack as well as France against a German attack. This implies, therefore, a certain minimum at least of rapprochement between France and Germany.

The second condition is less concrete but equally important. Public opinion in Britain—which has proved quite clearly that it cannot be ignored on such matters—is determined not to become involved in any accord with France which might drag England into war on account of France's allies in eastern Europe. In other words, by implication Britain asks that France relax her military liens with Soviet Russia and Czechoslovakia.

Would France be willing to pay this price? All recent traditions of French foreign policy answer: no. French security ever since the war has been based essentially on alliance with Poland and the Little Entente. When Poland concluded a nonaggression pact with Germany, France replaced her by Soviet Russia—although it is true the Polish alliance still subsists nominally and France has not lost hope of reviving it eventually.

* * *

Nevertheless, the question cannot be dismissed there. British aid, complete and concrete, is too highly desired by France—despite occasional fits of very violent anti-British irritation. Furthermore, and this is the new factor in the situation, public opinion in France today is definitely favorable to Franco-German rapprochement and definitely unfavorable toward the Franco-Russian alliance.

Although it may take some time to manifest itself more concretely, this popular opposition to France's eastern alliances and the demand for rapprochement with Germany cannot be ignored. There is already, in certain responsible circles in France, a movement of opinion which favors gradual and imperceptible loosening of French ties with Russia and the Little Entente, under cover of new regional pacts which would unite the Slavic states—Russia, Czechoslovakia, Roumania, and if possible Poland—but would disengage France from this bloc and leave her free to come to an arrangement with Germany under the protection of Britain and if possible Italy as well.

That such a course presents difficulties and dangers is well recognized. If, as official France proclaims European peace is indivisible, then no loophole must be left in the chain of pacts against aggression. But at the same time it is realized by many responsible Frenchmen that perhaps no danger is greater than that which would be engendered by a continuance of the present Franco-German tension combined with a possible collapse or weakening of Franco-British solidarity. Thus there is a definite possibility that France's statesmen, under the impulsion of French public opinion will very soon center their efforts on improving Franco-German relations and cementing the Anglo-French Entente, even at the risk of provoking the realignment of the powers in eastern Europe.